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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



With the exception of history, the social sciences, though interested in the analysis of the present, are primarily concerned with the divination of the future. - Eli Ginzberg

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Agricultural Economics Literature is prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is issued monthly except in July and August.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AMERICAN RURAL FICTION, 1937*, by Caroline B. Sherman

Tenure status with its consequences to the family and the individual is a theme frequently used in this year's rural fiction. Struggle marks these books--struggle of families and individuals, to continue existence, or to meet their situations adequately, or to improve their conditions.

This is in line with the increased general interest in tenure problems, stimulated by the Report of the President's Committee on Tenancy, the Bankhead-Jones Act, and related bills and hearings. It is also in line with the increase in proletarian fiction generally, now being written in this and foreign countries.

Thus it is increasingly evident that our rural fiction does reflect the present-day crises in rural life and interests. Those who complain that our rural fiction is not true to actual life are apparently not following the latest books.

In its earlier stages, such a movement in literature does not usually make for finished workmanship. But critics and public today are more interested in truth than in style. This attitude has its effects on the writers. As authors become more familiar with this new material and handle it with greater ease, we may expect to see rural proletarian fiction of better craftsmanship, but the very nature of such themes will probably preclude refinement in structure and phrase. One author who has won high regard for her rural prose met considerable criticism when she recently used the same crystalline perfections in her book that deals with small-town labor difficulties.

Meanwhile regionalism continues to show its influence in rural fiction and this in itself encourages the continued publication of pioneer rural novels. But the homesick or sentimental note occurs with growing infrequency and the new novels give some rude shocks to those who would glorify all pioneers. Regionalism is probably also responsible for the books, now growing numerous, that might be called popular local histories or local folklore volumes. If these books eventually blanket the country fairly well they will form a valuable addition to our knowledge of America. Notable examples are found in the series regarding our great rivers of which two have been published--Kennebec by Robert P. Tristram Coffin and Upper Mississippi by Walter Havighurst.

*Books cited in this review are not available in the Library System of the Department of Agriculture.

Selected List of Rural Fiction

Binns, Archie. The Laurels are cut down. 332pp. New York, Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., 1937.

The Northwest develops realistically during its recent pioneer decades in the course of this book.

Bledsoe, Mary. Shadows slant North. 398pp. Boston, Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1937.

Simple life in a remote community in North Carolina is described as it is lived against a mighty background of mountains and forest.

Carroll, Gladys Hasty. Neighbor to the sky. 403pp. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1937.

A young Maine couple, seeking a satisfactory way of life, turn from faculty activities on a college campus back to the soil of their own State.

Corle, Edwin. People on the earth. 401pp. New York, Random House, 1937.

Study of the problems and tragedy of a modern Navajo boy who, though taught to live like the whites, knows that the change in him is superficial only.

Derleth, August William. Still is the summer night. 356pp. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1937.

Regional story of prairie people in the 1880's. Universal in touch but closely linked with the prairie background.

Dobson, Ruth Lininger. Straw in the wind. 226pp. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1937.

Contest and tragedy in family and community resulting from the stern codes of an Amish leader in Indiana.

Douglas, Lloyd C. Home for Christmas. 118pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1937.

Somewhat sentimental novelette that takes the scattered, sophisticated members of a family back to the country and primitive conditions for a typical old-fashioned holiday.

Engstrand, Stuart David. The Invaders. 265pp. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1937.

In this labor novel many small independent truck farmers under contracts to a cannery in the Southwest fight to obtain prices that will yield them a living.

Fisher, Vardis. April; a fable of love. 206pp. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1937.

A strange story of girlhood in the Antelope country of Idaho that is similar to this author's four autobiographical novels based on a stark boyhood in the same locality.

Flint, Margaret. Valley of decision. 330 pp. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1937.

Flight from a poverty-stricken plantation on the Gulf Coast where bad luck and management had brought his father to tenancy, is the starting point for the adventures of a young man trying to find himself.

Gordon, Caroline. Garden of Adonis. 299pp. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1937.

The author shows the share-cropper, the plantation owner, and the industrialist in conflict, and attempts to explore their strata in relation to economic dependence and emotional outlook.

Havighurst, Walter. The quiet shore. 284pp. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1937.

Evolution of acreage on Lake Erie shores from swamp and brush, through prosperous farming, to encroachment of summer life and the utilities, all related to the development of a family.

Heard, Annette. Return not again. 317pp. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1937.

Localized story of the "peckerwoods", peculiar to the Mississippi River country below Memphis. Cotton and share-cropping dominate the lives of the people.

Kroll, Harry Harrison. I was a share-cropper. 327pp. Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1937.

Actual experience excellently reported, together with good characterization, and the author's unusual personality give noteworthy strength to a book that is not conventional in plan.

LaFarge, Oliver. The enemy gods. 325pp. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1937.

An understanding study of the conflict inherent in an attempt to change racial ways, beliefs, and ideals. Eventually the Navajo returns to his land and his people.

Lee, George W. River George. 275pp. New York, Macaulay Co., 1937

Conditions on a fertile plantation owned by unscrupulous whites in western Tennessee and worked by Negro sharecroppers, form the theme of this novel.

McCulloch, Robert W. Me and thee. 257pp. New York, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., 1937.

Mount Lebanon, once the capital of the eighteen villages of the Shaker world, is the location of a community story of the 1830's.

Nelson, John Louw. Rhythm for rain. 272pp. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1937.

Another story of attempted adjustment and kinship with the soil-- a Hopi boy's life as influenced by a three-year drought in Arizona.

Ostenso, Martha. The Stone field. 310pp. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1937.

Again this author uses her interpretation of the law of the land to shape the theme and the characters of her book.

Roe, Wellington. Tree falls South. 241pp. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1937.

Through the farm families involved, the author wrestles with the problems of drought and farm foreclosures in the Dust Bowl, and their relation to State and Nation.

Sandoz, Mari. Slogum House. 400pp. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1937.

Sordid extremes of pioneer conditions and characters make this brutal tale of the Nebraska sandhills.

Saxon, Lyle. Children of strangers. 294pp. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1937.

A community of French mulattos, who have always been free, fight hopelessly to hold their heritage of land and respect on a Mississippi island.

Simon, Charlie May. The Share-cropper. 247pp. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1937.

Two young share-croppers, stoical and ambitious, struggle with courage against unfair landlords, exorbitant rates of interest, commissary prices, boycotting, and other survivals of a serf-system.

Stegner, Wallace. Remembering laughter. 154pp. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1937.

Prize-winning novelette dealing with conflict of character and viewpoint, taking place on an Iowa farm. Frequently compared with Ethan Frome.

Steinbeck, John. Of mice and men. 186pp. New York, Covici-Friede, Inc., 1937.

Migrant farm workers in the West want what other people want-- but they don't get it. The story is told with humane penetration and restrained realism.

Steinbeck, John. The Red pony. 81pp. New York, Covici-Friede, Inc., 1937.

Three episodes experienced by a 10-year old farm boy in the West related with a frankness that sometimes surprises.

Sterne, Mrs. Emma (Gelders.) Some plant olive trees. 312pp. New York, Mead & Co., 1937.

A novel based upon diaries, writings, and records of the Napoleonic aristocrats who, after the defeat of Waterloo, attempted to found the Vine and Olive colony in the Alabama canebrake country.

Stong, Philip Duffield. Buckskin breeches. 366pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1937.

From Indiana a farm family moves to new Iowa. The pioneering characters and adventures are drawn from fact by this author of several Iowa books.

Tibbetts, Pearl Ashby. Land under heaven. 296pp. Portland, Me., Falmouth Book House, 1937.

Easterners also pioneered but without leaving their Eastern country, Aroostook County, Maine. Another story drawn from facts and records; told objectively.

Winther, Sophus Keith. Mortgage your heart. 333pp. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1937.

The author takes his same Danish family through another book. Difficulties become psychological as differences increase between immigrant parents and American children.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Mössner, Karl Eugen. Das deutsche bodenkreditsystem; begriffliche Grundlagen, theoretisches system, praktische probleme und organisatorischer aufbau des bankmässig organisierten bodenkredits in Deutschland. 420pp. Berlin, C. Heymann, 1934. (Deutscher bodenkredit. Herausgeber prof. dr. Wilhelm Kalveram. bd. I) 284.2 M85

Research in any particular phase of mortgage lending in Germany always is burdened at the outset with the necessity of clarifying all the complicated interrelationships between the multitude of agencies operating in this field and of obtaining a bird's-eye view of the mortgage credit system as a whole. This rather heavy burden has been removed at one stroke by Dr. Mössner's book on the German mortgage credit system which, owing to its great wealth of factual information, actually is, and no doubt will remain the basic and invaluable reference work on German mortgage lending in general, although it claims to be restricted to a discussion of the so-called organized mortgage credit, that is, to mortgage credit granted by institutions established for this very purpose and not lending on mortgage security as a side-line business as is done by insurance companies, commercial or savings banks and private individuals. The author has shunned no effort to make his data as complete as possible. On the other hand, he goes far beyond the point of supplying a mere compilation of pertinent data, for the fundamental significance of the book is enhanced by interestingly written discussions of the mortgage lending problems that arise out of economic and institu-

tional changes. In fact, as one reads on, these discussions assume soon primary importance over the data presented.

A necessarily brief review of the book can by no means bring to light all the essentials contained in it, particularly those of its first part where the various concepts of "credit" are discussed and defined for the purpose of arriving at a clear classification based on the functions the various types of credit fulfill in the economic process. The second part is devoted to the theory of mortgage lending, involving first of all a discussion of the influence of the business cycle on loan limitation, risk measurement, and credit volume in connection with first mortgages. It demonstrates that maximum loan limits are determined by the business cycle; but it may be anticipated here that later on the author is able to prove the contrary as far as pre-war lending on farm security is concerned. The theoretical (second) part continues with a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the various principles followed in mortgage lending, in raising the required funds and in maintaining a proper balance between loans and bond circulation. For both rural and urban credit the third part outlines the economic background which created the practical problems confronting the mortgage credit business before and after the war, while the fourth part contains a detailed and statistically substantiated description of the various mortgage credit institutions, their comparative importance and the nature of their lending activities.

Those interested in farm credit will find an exhaustive and critical history, up to 1933, not only of the "Landschaften" (land mortgage credit associations) which have their urban counterpart in the "Stadtschaften", equally analyzed in detail, but also of the farm credit operations of the mortgage banks and other lending institutions. The section dealing with the economic environment of farm mortgage lending starts out with a discussion of pre-war indebtedness of German agriculture. From this, the conclusion can be drawn that German agriculture borrowed before the war without leaving sufficient margin to carry the cost of its borrowing in depressed periods. This was brought about by the fact that agriculture was able to carry its increasing mortgage burden successfully as long as the favorable conditions surrounding such borrowing lasted (relatively speedy formation of new and investment seeking capital owing to progressing industrialization, increase in purchasing power for the same reason, growth of population, high price levels of agricultural commodities and land, etc.). Agricultural mortgage lending problems resulting from the ravages of war economy and inflation are convincingly described, the reasons for the post-inflation increase of indebtedness and for the changes in the application of the borrowed funds as a result of structural changes taking place in German agriculture are covered in detail, leading up to a chapter on government measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. Some space is also given to the farm credit implications of interior colonization and of the "hereditary farm law" which has removed from the realm of the farm mortgage credit business approximately 60 percent of the total agricultural area by providing that owners of what may be referred to as peasant farms (from 19 acres to 309 acres) can no longer mortgage their property for any purpose whatsoever. The

discussion of the farm mortgage situation winds up with a review of developments in the agricultural real estate market. This review explains the reasons for the general increase in land values from 1895 to 1915 and elaborates on the phenomenon that after the war values of small farms with comparatively poor soils continued to increase or remained high, while those of larger farms with good soils fell, the decrease being the greater, the better the quality of their soils. - Walter Bauer, Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration.

Hopkins, William S. Seasonal unemployment in the state of Washington. 81-161pp. Seattle, Wash., The University of Washington, 1936. (University of Washington publications in the social sciences. v. 8, no.3) 283 H77

Bibliography, pp. 158-161.

This study is confined to seasonality of employment and unemployment, and to occupations covered by unemployment compensation from which agriculture is exempted. (However, a few data pertaining to agriculture are included). It was guided by the terms of the Social Security Act of 1935. At the time of writing there was no such Act in the State of Washington; one approved in March 1935 had been declared by the State Supreme Court in September 1936 never to have gone into effect.

Although the author does not definitely state the fact at the beginning, this is a study of the extent of seasonal unemployment on employment with reference to the application of unemployment insurance under conditions existing in the State of Washington. At points the language is not specific, but the implications are plain.

Research for the study was carried on from June to September, 1936. Sources of information were the State Department of Labor and Industries, trade associations and private business offices, labor unions, public employment offices, and schedules prepared and circulated to laborers through employers. Miscellaneous federal statistics, and a bibliography, were added. Many points for which data are unsatisfactory or completely lacking are noted.

The author analyzes the nature and causes of seasonal unemployment, the types of seasonal laborers, the extent of seasonality of employment, and its significance. He classifies seasonal labor as non-compensated, compensated and occasional. Non-compensated labor is stated to be that which had a wage scale too far below the scale for similar steady work in the same occupation to provide annual earnings comparable to those of steady workers. It might have been better to classify such labor as under-compensated.

Consideration is given to the character of the State's population, industries, trends in employment opportunities, and the significance of seasonality to the State.

Seasonality in Washington is studied by industries. There is found to be seasonality in all occupations considered together. Seasonality is wider in most individual industries than in industry as a whole, and extreme in the canning and fisheries industries. Dovetailing, or laborer shifting between occupations, is shown to have too few present possibilities in the State to provide laborers with adequate employment to supplement their usual ones.

Concerning agriculture, the author states that the extent of seasonality makes it impossible to place the occupation on an actuarial insurance basis; that a more nearly complete system of "unemployment exchanges" and adequate relief or public works jobs is needed for such workers when unemployed.

The report closes with discussion of seasonality and unemployment compensation. The burden of seasonality is discussed with reference to compensation possibilities. Many laborers would be excluded from the benefits of laws likely to be enacted. This necessarily leads to consideration of alternative courses of action such as public relief, compelling industries to support their seasonally unemployed labor reserves, the regularization of industry, and more adequate public employment services. - Josiah C. Folsom, Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Snedecor, George Weddel. Statistical methods. Applied to experiments in agriculture and biology. 341pp. Ames, Iowa. Collegiate press inc., 1937. 251 Sn2.

References at end of each chapter.

In the preface, the author writes in part as follows:

"Like all other sciences, statistics is in a stage of rapid evolution. During the last 20 years, new discoveries have swiftly succeeded each other, fruitful syntheses have been effected, novel modes of thought have developed and a whole series of brand new statistical methods have been marketed. The biologist who has not been able to keep abreast of the progress of statistics finds himself a bit confused by the new ideas and technical terms. It is thought that he will welcome a statement of them in a form that will not require too much distraction of his attention from necessary professional duties... The only mathematics used in this book is arithmetic, supplemented by enough symbolism to make the exposition intelligible."

This is an elementary book, in which the author sets forth in clear language the principles of statistical analysis and their application to the experimental work of the agriculturist and the biologist. The author has constructed his book along developmental lines and the beginner should have little difficulty in studying the text. An improvement over the usual presentation of text-book material has been made in the numbering of the sections, figures, tables, and examples. Also the scope and presentation of these figures, tables, and examples should make this text of considerable value to the classroom instructor as well as to the research worker.

The author has made a valuable contribution in his treatment of variance and covariance by bringing together a number of examples relating to their use. These newer methods developed by R. A. Fisher and his associates are shown to have practical application to a large number of problems. Although the examples given are based largely upon biological data, the methods used are readily applicable to economic data. Several chapters are devoted to these methods and quite complex problems are handled with considerable ease by the Method of Covariance.

The importance of properly designed experiments has been stressed, emphasis, however, being placed upon the analysis and the true signifi-

cance and reliability of the computed results. Mr. Snedecor, in discussing a test plot experiment in which various effects could not be segregated, says, "The remedy lies in appropriately designed experiments with replication and randomization as essential features." Quite often these points are over-looked in starting new experiments. Many features regarding biological experimentation can be used in analyzing economic data, especially in regard to problems of sampling.

Chapters concerning such subjects as short cuts and approximations, multiple regression and covariance, and analysis involving a single degree of freedom, make this an up-to-date book, which should prove of considerable value to the student of statistics.

Research workers and occasional users of statistics will be greatly indebted to Mr. Snedecor for bringing together a large group of statistical tools in a compact and readily understandable book. - J. E. Pallesen, Junior Agricultural Statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation - Switzerland

Verband ostschweizerischer landwirtschaftlicher genossenschaften. Festschrift zum fünfzigjährigen bestehen, 1886-1936. Verfasst von dr. Ernst Durtschi 385pp. [Winterthur] Buchdruckerei Winterthur vormals G. Binkert, a.g. [1936] 280.29 V58

On cover, VOLG 1886-1936.

A history of agricultural cooperative societies in Switzerland.

Agricultural Economics

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held at St John's college, Cambridge, 2nd to 5th July, 1937. 102pp. [London, 1937] (Journal of proceedings, v. 5, no. 1, November, 1937] 281.9 Ag8 1937

Partial contents: New Zealand's farm products marketing plan, by R. M. Campbell, pp. 43-57; Output and efficiency: An examination of some standards, by M. A. Knox, pp. 58-72; Contemporary efforts on behalf of agricultural workers, by Lady Howard, pp. 73-91; and Agriculture and foreign investment, by A. H. Brown, pp. 92-102.

Agricultural Legislation and Economic History

Tilden, Arnold. The legislation of the Civil-war period considered as a basis of the agricultural revolution in the United States. 160pp. Los Angeles, The University of Southern California press, 1937. (The University of Southern California. School of research. Studies no. 15. Social science series. no. 18) 277.12 T45

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Southern California.

Bibliography, pp. 151-160.

This thesis is presented under the following headings: Introduction: The political background; the legislative history of the homestead law; the occupation of the public domain; the transportation problem and its leg-

islative solution; the solution and its immediate results; Governmental aids to the dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge; Governmental stimuli to the mechanization of agriculture; and surplus and markets; economic consequences of agricultural legislation.

Agriculture - France

Salleron, Louis. Un régime corporatif pour l'agriculture. 262pp. [Paris] Dunod, 1937. (Études corporatives) 281.174 Sa3
Bibliography, p. [259]—260

This book is a plea for the establishment of a corporative regime for French agriculture. The author stresses at the outset that the corporative regime proposed is not based on liberty of the individual in contradistinction to the existing basis of French agriculture. Too much importance has been given to the concept of liberty by the social system under which we live, he believes, consequently the corporative solution rather than the liberal or the Marxian, is the only one for the problems of French agriculture and for the French peasant.

Census, Agricultural, 1935 - Latvia

Latvia. Valsts statistiska parvalde. Višparīga sešumu un majlopu skaitisana Latvija 1935. gada... Recensement general des emblavures et du bétail de ferme en Lettonie en 1935. 4v. Riga, Valsts statistiskas parvaldes izdevums, 1936-37. 267.4 V24V no. 1-4

Table of contents, chapter and table headings in Lettish and French; text in Lettish.

At head of title: v.1-3: V. Salnais un A. Maldups.

Contents: I. Exploitations; II. Habitants des exploitations. III. Utilisation des terres des exploitations agricoles. IV. Bétail de ferme, écrit par A. Maldups.

An agricultural and livestock census of Latvia, 1935.

Contract Feeding - Lambs & Cattle

Randell, C. G. Contract feeding and pasturing of lambs and cattle. 113pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 15) 166.2 B87 no.15

"In contract feeding a grower and feeder enter into a contract whereby the grower agrees to supply the livestock to be fed, and the feeder the feed, equipment, and labor for fattening the animals. In general, the grower risks his livestock and the feeder his feed and labor...

"Livestock cooperatives are well adapted to assist growers in this form of enterprise since their connections through cooperatives in other areas are easily established and maintained...

"Although contract feeding has been practiced by stockmen for many years, its growth was limited prior to 1930. As a result of unfavorable economic conditions accompanied by a decline in the prices of feeders and fat lambs and cattle, relatively low prices of grain and roughage, and drastic curtailment of livestock credit, contract feeding expanded, reaching a peak during the severe drought of 1934... Cooperatives handled about 40 percent of this volume.

"In a study of the contract-feeding operations of leading livestock cooperatives and others for the seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35 it was discovered that many unsuccessful deals were traceable to hurried entry into vague or ill-advised agreements, to inexperience or lack of knowledge of proper feeding methods, to lack of proper facilities for handling the livestock, or to insufficient feed or care. The most emphatic needs indicated were for more specific and more equitable contracts; for more complete information on handling and feeding practices; and for the services of experienced and interested supervising agents. It is believed that through concentrated effort along these lines, cooperatives can successfully build up confidence of their members in this method of handling livestock and be in a position to render outstanding service when circumstances require it." - Summary.

Cooperation

Minnesota. Dept. of education. Extension program in cooperation. Lesson materials for discussion groups. pt. 1. The consumers' cooperative movement. - pt. 2. Producers' cooperation. 109pp., processed. St. Paul [1937?] 280.2 M662E

S.E.R.A. project 1935-1936.

On cover: Extension course in cooperation.

Reference materials, leaf 94-97.

Cooperation and Agricultural Credit - China

Strickland, Claude Francis. Rural finance and cooperation. 459pp. Shanghai, China, Chung Hwa book co., ltd. [1937?] (China. National economic council. Cooperative commission. Publications. Series D, no.1a) 224.2 St8

"The Coöperative Commission of the National Economic Council is pleased to be able to present to the interested public this series of lectures on rural finance and coöperation made by Professor C.F. Strickland. In the spring of 1935 Professor Strickland was asked by the National Economic Council to make a field survey of the coöperative work in Shensi, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Hunan, and Hupeh conducted under the auspices of the Council. Upon his return, he made an excellent report on the observation of the work in the provinces, together with a number of very practical suggestions for technical improvement. In the meantime, he was asked to deliver a series of lectures before a class on Coöperative Credit at the University of Nanking. In these lectures many of his general ideas for the furtherance of coöperative work in China based upon his field observation were embodied. These lectures have subsequently been found extremely useful to the students of coöperation and field workers in China. Since the supply of the mimeographed edition is now exhausted, the Coöperative Commission of the National Economic Council in coöperation with the University of Nanking has decided to publish these lectures in book form for more permanent and wider use." - Foreword.

Cooperation - Luxemburg.

Hemmer, Carlo.. Die genossenschaften der bauern und winzer im grossherzogtum Luxemburg. 134pp. Luxemburg [Bottrop in Westfalen, Buch- und Kunstdruckerei W. Postberg] 1936. 280.2 H37

"Auch als Dissertation an der Handels-Hochschule Leipzig erschienen." - p. [2]

Bibliography, pp. 8-10.

"A full description of the numerous forms of agricultural co-operative societies in Luxemburg; village co-operative societies, co-operative dairies, co-operative insurance societies, co-operative fruit-growing societies, co-operative credit societies, vine growers' co-operative societies, etc. There is almost no activity in the sphere of agriculture in which co-operation does not play an important or even a preponderant part in Luxemburg. In order to give the reader a clearer understanding of the situation of the co-operative organisations, the author describes briefly, in the opening chapters of his work, the rural economy of Luxemburg and its possibilities, co-operative legislation, and the rôle of the State in its relations with the co-operative movement. The last chapter deals with the future outlook for co-operative organisations." - Quoted from International Labour Review, v. 35, no. 3, p. 450. Mar. 1937.

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing

McCullough, W.R., and Wolf, George. Development and organization of co-operative cotton marketing associations. 74pp. New Orleans, American cotton cooperative association, 1937. (American cotton cooperative association. Bulletin no.E-1) 280.2729 Am3B no.E-1

"In this bulletin is presented the historical background of agricultural cooperation and a description of the organization and functional set-up of cooperative cotton marketing associations in their present stage of development, with a general discussion of operating policies and methods. It is planned that it will be supplemented from time to time with more detailed descriptions of the different phases of the cooperative marketing of cotton and discussions of problems confronting cotton growers in their cooperative efforts.

"The bulletin is designed primarily for use in teaching in rural vocational high schools and in adult classes under the direction of Smith-Hughes teachers." - Preface.

Distribution

Boston conference on distribution. [Report] A national forum for problems of distribution, sponsored by the Retail trade board, Boston Chamber of commerce in cooperation with Harvard university Graduate school of business administration, Boston university College of business administration, Massachusetts institute of technology and others. 92pp. [Boston, 1937] 286.29 B65

Partial contents: The trend of retail distribution, by Gen. R. E. Wood, pp. 14-15; The trend in taxes on distribution, by Alfred G. Buehler, pp. 15-18; Effect of fair trade legislation on distribution,

by Edmund P. Learned, pp. 19-21; What price distribution? by Oswald W. Knauth, pp. 22-24; Effects of labor regulation on the cost of distribution and prices of goods, by Paul H. Nystrom, pp. 25-28; The long term trend of retail trade profits, by Laurence H. Sloan, pp. 29-35; Standards for consumer goods, by Jules Labarthe, Jr., pp. 35-38; Manpower and distribution, by Robert Amory, pp. 38-40; Advertising and the consumer, by Charles Coolidge Parlin, pp. 40-43; Distribution cost analysis by commodities, by Nathaniel H. Engle, pp. 46-52; The trend of commodity prices, by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, pp. 53-55; New factors in research affecting distribution, by Dr. Daniel Starch, pp. 56-63; Selective selling - its effects on social and economic standards, by George E. Whitwell, pp. 63-66; International trade pacts, by Hon. Cordell Hull, pp. 69-72; Education and business leadership, by Karl T. Compton, pp. 73-76; [Remarks on public relations,] by Bernard Lichtenberg, p. 76; City-wide distribution on a nation-wide scale, by Col. George A. Burrell, pp. 77-79; Effect of the air conditioning industry on distribution, by L. R. Boulware, pp. 80-82; Housing trends and effect on distribution, by A. R. Herske, pp. 82-85; The new era of consumer goodwill, by Harford Powel, pp. 86-89; A graphic picture of distribution, by Vergil D. Reed, pp. 89-92.

Economic Life

Wilbrandt, Robert. Vom leben der wirtschaft; theoretische grundlagen ökonomischer politik. Erster teil Das wirtschaften als mittelsicherung. 200pp. Berlin, Wien [etc.] Österreichischer wirtschaftsverlag, 1937. (Volkswirtschaft; eine schriftenreihe... hrsg. von Ferdinand graf von Degenfeld-Schonburg... n.f., 6. band) 280 W64

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Dr. Wilbrandt, one of the less well known German social scientists, was professor for several years at the University of Tübingen. His early writings were on social and labor conditions, especially the position of woman in industry. Professor Wilbrandt was formerly classed as representing the school of idealistic socialism. "Vom leben der Wirtschaft" is to be in three parts, of which the present book is part one. It is devoted to the general principles of and general conclusions about "economic life." Parts two and three, to appear later, will present specific applications and various features of the 'subject'.

Economic Situation - Italy

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche, Sedicesima edizione. I grandi problemi. 407pp. Milano, Opera edita sotto gli auspici della Università Bocconi, 1937. 251 Un3 16th, 1936.

At head of title: Giorgio Mortara.

Part I discusses natural resources, their valuation, their distribution by geographical and political units, their products, and the increase in population and of production past and future. Part II takes up international exchange, including international trade and the exchange of capital. The epilogue treats of the factors of national economic independence for Italy.

Economics

Garver, Frederic Benjamin, and Hansen, A. H. Principles of economics. Revised edition. 686pp. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and company [1937] 280 G192 1937

The authors write in part as follows in the preface to this edition:

"This revision brings the text abreast of recent developments in economic theory. On the factual side it discusses the many important changes in economic institutions, legislation, and social control that have been introduced in recent years. The chapters on value (Book II) have been rewritten to conform to new developments in the analysis of price under conditions of partial monopoly or imperfect competition. The subject matter of these chapters has been rearranged so that the transitions from perfect competition to imperfect competition and from static equilibrium to dynamics are more clearly brought out. The chapter on industrial combination has been revised to bring into clearer relief the effects of restraints on competition upon price. In the chapter discussing public utilities the objectives of government regulation of utility rates and other prices have been set forth, as well as some of the more important difficulties encountered in the attempts that have thus far been made to regulate these rates and prices.

"The chapters on monetary theory, price fluctuations, and business cycles have been modernized in the light of important recent research. The devaluation of the dollar, fiscal policy, monetary stabilization, the social-security program, and tariff bargaining and trade agreements are among the new topics considered in this revision.

"The book retains the same general approach to economics as the first edition. Certain basic chapters, such as those on the combination of the agents of production, rent, interest, and the law of comparative advantage, are virtually unaltered."

Fiscal Policy - Gt. Britain

Empire economic union. The fiscal situation to-day. 86pp. London, [Tip-tree, Essex, The Anchor press, ltd.] 1937. 285 Em7F

"Six years ago this country [Gt. Britain] embarked upon a complete change in its fiscal policy, and instituted a system of Protection and Imperial Preference. What that new system has achieved, or failed to achieve, how far it has fulfilled the hopes of its advocates or the fears of its opponents, these are questions to which by now it should be possible to give a reasoned answer based on actual experience. The subjoined memorandum, which has been prepared by the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union, and embodies and brings up to date earlier memoranda on the same subject, briefly summarises both the nature of the actual changes introduced, and the broad results which have followed. By the light of the facts thus set out it also puts forward some suggestions for the completion or further implementing of the policy in certain directions." - Foreword.

Flood Prevention - Europe

International institute of agriculture. Enquête internationale sur la correction des torrents et sur la restauration des montagnes en Europe. 209pp. Rome [Impr. de la Chambre des députés, C. Colombo] 1937. 290 In85
Bibliography, pp. 197-209.

Contains information as to methods of preventing floods and restoring mountainous regions mainly by reforestation, based on replies to a questionnaire sent to a number of European countries, and on the literature of the subject. The countries from which information was received and which has been incorporated in the text are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland, Italy, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

French Wheat Office

Carret, Joseph. Manuel pratique de la réglementation concernant l'Office du blé. Avec Table chronologique et Répertoire alphabétique par matières des lois, décrets, arrêtés et circulaires. 255pp. Besançon, Jacques et Demontrond, 1937. 281.359 C23

Handbook containing the laws and the regulations for their administration under which the French Wheat Office operates.

Grain Trade - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. Report on the grain trade of Canada for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation 1936. (Prepared in collaboration with the Board of grain commissioners, Canada) 218pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1937. 59.9 C164

"Statistics are presented showing in detail the various channels and markets through which the grain passes from the farm to its final destination. Comparative data are included for countries other than Canada bringing the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review.

"The first part of the report deals with the domestic movement of grain - the production, inspection and handlings at country, interior terminal, public, semi-public and private terminals, also mill elevators in the Western Inspection division (comprising Fort William and Port Arthur and all territory west thereof) and at Eastern elevators. Handlings of United States grain and foreign grain in the Eastern elevators and of Canadian grain in the United States are covered. Records of prices at representative markets and insurance charges are also included.

"Revisions to date have been made in rail freight rates from representative western points to Head of the Lakes and Pacific ports; lake and rail rates to Eastern Canadian ports on both domestic and export basis are included in this report." - Introduction signed by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Labor, Agricultural -- Seasonal Demand

Benedict, Murray Reed. Continuous employment for common labor. Discussion presented at the twelfth annual statewide meeting of the California state chamber of commerce in Los Angeles, October 28, 1937. 7pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley, Calif., 1937]

Giannini Foundation, University of California.

"A relatively large part of the labor force used in California agriculture consists of people who do not have a continuous relationship with a particular farm. In fact, approximately half our farm population falls in this group. This unstabilized labor group, which is of long standing in California agriculture, is admittedly one of the low income groups of the nation...

"This seasonality of employment is not as unique as many assume it to be. It has been for at least two or three decades a prominent problem with the farmers of the Dakotas, of Montana, of Nebraska, of Kansas, and in the cotton areas. It has not there been recognized so distinctly as a labor problem. This is because most farm labor in these states bears a different relationship to the land than in California. For decades the wheat farmer has had a high peak of labor requirement during the spring sowing season and during the harvesting and threshing period, and a long period of virtual idleness particularly during the winter months. Since, however, this laborer usually was a farm operator, either an owner or a tenant, he simply stayed on his farm in virtual idleness during five, six, or seven months of the year. Incomes were low in most years, since activity for four or five months of the year does not in most lines produce an adequate income for family living. However, because of their different relationship to the land these workers do have something in the way of stability of residence and means of getting along. Yet even in these areas, relief loads have been very high. Widespread efforts have been made to meet this problem through campaigns for increased livestock production, more chickens, more dairying, more hogs. In South Dakota the slogan of a balanced agriculture was widely popularized a few years ago...

"Anyone who will...review the farm management studies of the Middle West during the past two decades or more will be impressed by the fact that these farmers operate with what is virtually a fixed labor supply throughout the year, except for minor employment of outside help at certain peak periods. Here the efforts of farm management students have been turned in the direction of finding worth-while kinds of work for these farm families to engage in during the off seasons of demand for crop labor...

"In California, on the other hand, for a variety of reasons there has been almost from the earliest periods in the state's history a large pool of labor not directly associated with individual farms...

"What lines of attack, then, would seem to offer any promise of betterment of the situation?... First, it would seem...that the farmers of each type-of-farming area or region in the state might well study seriously and continuously, with the aid of the farm management specialists of the college, the possibilities of adjusting their agriculture to a

basis which will provide a somewhat more uniform labor load...

"A second line of approach would seem...to lie in special consideration of means for meeting the most extreme peak demands without having to maintain so large a number of casual workers which will constitute a problem during other periods of the year...

"A third line of approach implied by the two already mentioned is that of finding means to withdraw from the agricultural labor market such numbers of workers as are not really needed at any time of the year or are unsuited to this kind of work...

"A fourth line of approach seems also to have had insufficient consideration and study. That is the possibility of better coordination of seasonal work in agriculture with that in other industries."

Labor's Policy for Agriculture - Gt. Britain

Addison, Christopher, baron. Labour's policy for our countryside. 12pp. [London] The Labour party [1937] 281.171 Ad2

Labor's policy for agriculture is stated to be "National ownership of land with fair rents and financial help; guaranteed prices for produce through control of imported produce and better marketing of home produce; a national minimum wage; improved rural housing, and better water and light supplies."

Land Settlement

Bowman, Isaiah, ed. Limits of land settlement; a report on present-day possibilities. 380pp. New York, Council on foreign relations [1937] 282.2 B68

"Prepared for the Tenth International Studies Conference under the Financial Sponsorship of the American Coordinating Committee for International Studies." - Preface.

Bibliography, by Karl J. Pelzer, pp. 339-372.

Dr. Bowman in his introduction writes in part as follows:

"One conclusion stands out above the rest in a review of the following chapters: new land will accommodate too slow and small a stream of population to be of real social importance to the countries of origin. In our present nationalized world, in which the best lands have been occupied, and restrictive measures are in force, migration is no answer to economic and social strain induced by so-called overpopulation. Nor is military conquest either a practical or a rational answer. The struggle for additional territory as a step in empire building can be understood; the hope that it will furnish an offset to a high birth rate is based upon an illusion. No discernible or predictable stream of migration can keep pace with the birth rates of conspicuously overcrowded countries...

"When all the world was primarily agricultural, a destination for the settler was relatively easy to choose...

"Today the limitations of a new environment interest both the settler and the country to which he comes...

"In most of the pioneer fringes of the world; experts are now required to plan out measures in advance if colonization is to be rational. An

appraisal or inventory of the resources must be made. Population capacity and the well-being of settlers cannot be guessed at or left to an office of propaganda. It may be determined in part by the degree of applicability of new technical accomplishments in chemistry, agricultural machinery, seed improvement, and special techniques of cultivation. These, as well as the land itself, give the farmer new opportunities and an altered prospect for his family. Changes in transport facilities also play their revolutionary part, political and economic aims often coinciding in this field...

"We are already acquainted with the effect upon land occupation in the Canadian Prairie Provinces of a shortened period of growth and maturity for wheat. This has been one of the main factors in the wide deployment of farms to amazingly high latitudes in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia...

"What these experiments and experiences forecast is that the population capacity of the land depends not on its degree of vacancy, but on the total available resources that land, people, science, technology, and market demand, plus transport facilities, make possible in combinations that are largely unique from region to region and from country to country. Basic material can be provided, including maps and map notations, for the study of the general problem as well as the details of the several regions; but it is not out of such material that policies are made. These grow chiefly out of political, social, and economic conditions and situations. Once a policy has been determined upon, however, its form will be guided largely by the data presented in studies of this type."

Partial contents: The prospect for redistribution of population, by Carl O. Sauer, pp. 7-24; The food supply in the migration process, by Carl L. Alsberg, pp. 25-56; Canada as an area for settlement, by W. A. Mackintosh, pp. 57-87; Population factors in Soviet Siberia, by Bruce Hopper, pp. 89-118; The mainsprings of Asiatic migration, by Owen Lattimore, pp. 119-135; The present prospect of Chinese emigration, by Chen Han-Seng, pp. 137-154; Japanese migration and colonization, by Karl J. Pelzer, pp. 155-194; Possibilities of settlement in Australia, by Griffith Taylor, pp. 195-227; Possibilities of settlement in Africa, by J. H. Wellington, pp. 229-291; and Possibilities of settlement in South America, by Isaiah Bowman, pp. 293-337.

An excellent review of this work may be found in the Economist (London) Nov. 20, 1937, p. 372.

Price-Maintenance Laws

Zorn, Burton A. and Feldman, George J. Business under the new price laws; a study of the economic and legal problems arising out of the Robinson-Patman act and the various fair trade and unfair practices laws...Collaborating economist Saul Nelson. 463pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1937. 284.3 Z7

"Presents an analysis of the Robinson-Patman Act and the various State fair trade laws. Points out potential dangers from present statutes and suggests precautions. Some of the chapters cover: Price discriminations not included in the act; injurious effect on competition; price differences expressly permitted under the act; quantity discounts; indirect price discrimination; the State fair-trade laws: etc." Quoted from Domestic Commerce, v. 20, no. 10. October 10, 1937, p. 191.

Planning and the Land

Stapledon, Reginald George. The hill lands of Britain: development or decay? 138pp., maps. London, Faber and Faber limited [1937] 282 St2H

Partial contents: Hill land to-day; Agricultural intensification and improvement of the grazings; Facilities for farmer and holidaymaker; National lands: organization; The non-material needs of the nation; Handicaps to planning and dangers inherent in planning:

"Hill land is not the prerogative of those who live in hill country, nor is it by any means the sole preserve of farmers or of sportsmen. It is the prerogative equally of the Londoner - of every Londoner - and of all who dwell in great cities; it is very much the concern of the nation at large." - Preface.

The few quotations which follow have been chosen from the last three chapters:

"I think we have squarely to ask ourselves two questions. Firstly, whether this huge undertaking can be properly discharged by local authorities having regard more particularly to the too narrow regional basis upon which such authorities are at present constituted. Secondly, whether really much could be done without powers of compulsory purchase or without definite State ownership. These issues do not, I think, permit of compromise. We have to realize the magnitude of the task; we have to realize the deplorable condition of the lands in question and the immense potentialities if only everything could be done properly...

"Paradox is inherent in life, and I am more than ever, and largely despite myself, being driven to the opinion that one can only advocate a course of action that appears on the face of it to be highly paradoxical. In all my thoughts, and in everything I advocate making for rural-mindedness and ruralization, I am anxious above everything to avoid standardization, and to foster sturdy individualism. Despite this I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that it would not be possible to tackle the problems of our uplands to the best national interest and in a comprehensive manner without State ownership of the lands in question, and without a central authority responsible for the whole undertaking...

"Everything would of course depend upon the character of the central authority. It ought to go without saying that every member appointed to a central authority should be an expert and up to his job. More than this it would at least be possible to appoint the right sort of experts with the right sort of knowledge. Voting people into authority can do none of these things. A properly appointed authority should consist of social biologists, psychologists, agriculturists, foresters, architects, engineers, land agents, chartered surveyors, and suchlike people. Experts all. When at long last Government begins to set up executive authorities of such a kind absolutely ad hoc to the job in hand, then, and only then, will scientific planning become a reality instead of a catch phrase, and then the research worker and the scientist will be placed in a position fully to serve the nation...

"My chief, and as I am driven to believe compelling, reasons for advocating a central executive authority and State ownership are briefly these. First and foremost that a great deal of research and enquiry would be necessary before any definite action was taken - regional surveys would have to be made, various schemes of layout considered...

"Because I have advocated State ownership for our uplands, which as I have explained have very special national services to render, does not mean that I am advocating either nationalization or the State ownership of the land as a general policy. I am far indeed from doing so...

"I hold no brief for the preservation of rural England. Preservation is a negation - you cannot preserve and progress. No harm in preserving a few museum specimens, but we cannot afford the luxury of too many or too large rural specimens in this small island if we desire to progress, and eventually some of the smaller of these museum pieces will be out of their setting when they will have lost more than half of their beauty. No, what matters is the beauty and harmony of rural England as a whole, and that is a heritage which we cannot preserve in any particular historical or vegetational condition, but we can exert our will on rural England without interfering with its essential beauty and harmony. Natural beauty, as I have already said, is harmony and good taste in excelsis. Man is himself a natural phenomenon, and therefore any piece of scenery or landscape should gain something in appropriateness, and even in harmony, if man's activities have contributed something in good taste to the whole...

"Whatever the future holds we shall not escape from the baneful influences of the economic determinism of modern times unless we now think, plan and act in terms primarily of the non-material, that is to say, in terms of life which is the individual. Otherwise we shall be building on foundations of quicksand with bricks manufactured of explosives and mortar impregnated with poison. We should, in fact, be using the very materials with which we have created our industrialization - a gigantic and dangerously unstable edifice - the which at all costs we must remodel albeit with as little danger to ourselves as possible.

"It is for these reasons that we as a nation, and before it is too late, must in some measure and by some means seek out the land, and associate with the enterprise and affairs of the land, and if to organize this we have to take great risks, still so urgent is the need that these great risks must be taken. Let us only be as thoughtful, as scientific and as farseeing as we possibly can be in laying our plans...

"There is great force in the argument that for agriculture the right procedure would be to plan regionally. Organize production on a regional basis and regard the larger homogeneous and more remote regions as 'countries' with definite products to export to definite centres of population. This argument of regionalization applies with very special force to our uplands, and with added force when we also consider the matter of recreation facilities for the urban masses.

"This country has never set its mind to the problem of regional planning, and in consequence has never realized the possibilities. Worse than this, by virtue of always thinking in terms of particular aspects of wide problems, the result of an inability to react to the whole of their experiences, our leaders and our legislators have made regional planning more than ever difficult and have perhaps rendered it wellnigh impossible.

"What has been our policy? Aspects, aspects all the time, and with what result? We have boards, commissions, councils and societies of every sort and kind all concerned with some single aspect of a tremendous national problem. Each and all in their several ways endowed with great powers, great authority, each, it cannot be denied, with its own jealously guarded vested interest and each as pregnant, therefore, with national mischief as with national good...

"Never mind for the moment the influence of all these bodies on regional planning... Scarcely one of all these several authorities can function properly even in its own too narrow sphere - coordination has to be attempted. The regulator must need be regulated...

"In my view then the greatest of all handicaps to regional planning has been the setting up of innumerable ad hoc authorities each, as I say, armed with drastic powers but each operating on too limited terms of reference and each having the whole country as its province. Regional planning is rendered just as difficult because of the vested powers of all these central bodies and of local authorities as it is by private ownership and private interests....

"If the post-war years have proved anything in the realm of planning and administration they have proved beyond all possibility of doubt that it is worse than futile to attempt national planning without wide-regional administration. The final word must be with Parliament - the penultimate word with the regions...

"In the realm of human affairs our plans will be foredoomed to failure if, as I have already said, we plan only on the basis of a grand idea. Our plans can only be successful when all the time we have in mind the individual, the health, happiness and emotional-mental tone of every single individual in the country. We shall then, and only then, be dealing with life, for the essence of life and of all living things is individuality, and because we shall be dealing with the very essence of life we should then be dealing with realities...

"Has not the whole trend of evolution been in the direction of accentuating the uniqueness of the individual?...

"The arrogance of modern man is what mostly is to be feared, for on all sides and goaded on by his perverted intellect he is endeavouring to reverse the process of evolution. He is now always trying, in the words of E. M. Young, 'to standardize the individual in the interests of some fashionable type'...

"Man is always at the cross-ways and always man is driven to choose between a number of evils. The best that can be said and the worst is that while without planning chaos is certain, with planning man may possibly be able to escape from being the architect of his own destruction, and need not necessarily sow the seeds of his own decay. If there be hope for mankind that hope rests on a proper appreciation of what it is within the competency of science, properly used, to achieve.

"The last word...needs must be the word of science, and not the word of statesman or politician driven he knows not where by the mandates of party and faction and blown always before the winds of economic determinism. On science is laid the final responsibility: and science can only be the savior of mankind if scientists arise who can see the problems of humanity whole and clear, and if these men are afforded opportunities for conducting research on the widest possible foundation without being confined to particular aspects of human needs, human capacities and human limitations, or without being confined to particular aspects of the physical and biological sciences. In short, the future lies with the human ecologists, with men who in virtue of their training will be tolerant, without rancour or prejudice and who will have the breadth of view

not to scorn the age old philosophy of the Chinese. It is not enough that plans for the welfare of mankind are logical and as far as they go scientifically correct; not enough that houses should be warm and damp-proof; that roads should stand up to heavy and fast traffic; not enough that everything should be within the dictates of a machine driven age, but all must still be in accord with the inner and unchanging depths of human nature."

Stapledon, Reginald George, ed. A survey of the agricultural and waste lands of Wales, edited for the Cahn hill improvement scheme. 143pp. London, Faber and Faber limited [1936] 282 St2S

Bibliography, pp. 104-107.

Contents: General introduction, by R. G. Stapledon, pp. 3-9; The grass-lands of Wales, by William Davies, pp. 13-107; Soil survey of Wales, by G. W. Robinson, pp. 111-113; Soil survey of sandy coastal areas, by G. W. Robinson and Evan Roberts, pp. 117-133.

Planning, Economic

Mackenzie, Findlay, ed. Planned society; yesterday, today, tomorrow; a symposium by thirty-five economists, sociologists, and statesmen... With a foreword by Lewis Mumford. 989pp. New York, Prentice-Hall inc., 1937. (Prentice-Hall economics series, ed. by E. A. J. Johnson) 280 M192

"The contributors", pp. 921-937.

Contains bibliographies.

Part I is devoted to economic control in primitive, ancient, and medieval societies.

Part II is devoted to economic control and nationalism. Three papers make up this part: The age of mercantilism, by E. A. J. Johnson, pp. 79-107; The social sciences and national planning, by Wesley C. Mitchell, pp. 108-127; Economic control in the nineteenth century, by C. J. Ratzlaff, pp. 128-156.

Part III is devoted to control and planning in particular areas of economic activity. Among the papers that make up this part are the following: Land planning, by Lewis C. Gray, pp. 159-196; The sound use of land and water, by J. Russell Smith, pp. 197-210; Report of the Great Plains Drought Area Committee, pp. 210-228; Land planning and housing in the urban community, by Rosalind Tough, pp. 228-267; A proposed government power policy, by Arthur E. Morgan, pp. 366-384; Government control of prices, by Jules Backman, pp. 405-440; Credit control in a planned society, by W. H. Steiner, pp. 441-462; Rules versus authorities in monetary policy, by Henry C. Simons, pp. 463-495; Socio-economic control and the fiscal system, by J. Wilner Sundelson, pp. 495-538; Planning and free enterprise, by Harlow S. Person, pp. 539-544; The consumer, by A. A. Friedrich, pp. 545-584.

Part IV is devoted to the control and planning of all economic activity. Among the papers that make up this part are the following: Social change, by W. F. Ogburn, pp. 587-605; The new imagination, by Richard Dana Skinner, pp. 605-612; Economic planning and the culture complex, by E. C. Lindeman, pp. 613-628; Propaganda in a planned society, by Harold D. Lasswell, pp. 629-640; Political consequences of economic planning, by

D. Mitrany, pp. 341-362; The philosophical implications of economic planning, by Sidney Hook, pp. 663-677; Freedom and planning in international economic relations, by Harry D. Gideonse, pp. 678-702; Planning and the market system, by Eduard Heimann, pp. 703-724; Types and potentialities of economic planning, by Eduard Heimann, pp. 725-745; The totalitarian state, by Arthur Feiler, pp. 746-774; From protectionism through planned economy to dictatorship, by Gustave Cassel, pp. 775-798; The political and social doctrine of fascism, by Benito Mussolini, pp. 799-814; Aims and policies of the Fascist régime in Italy, by Beniamino de Ritis, pp. 815-824; The democratic and dictatorial aspects of socialism and communism, by Sidney Hook, pp. 825-842; Report of work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by Joseph Stalin, pp. 843-876; Planning in the Soviet Union, by V. V. Obolensky-Ossinsky, pp. 877-891; Socialism and democracy, by Eduard Heimann, pp. 891-911; and Prospects of general economic planning, by George Soule, pp. 912-919.

Population - Colonial

Kuczynski, Robert René. Colonial population. 101pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1937. 280 K95C

Slip tipped in: Published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"Colonies and population statistics have an equally topical importance. To have supplied us with a concise summary of the available facts about colonial populations, their numbers, race and mortality rates, is therefore a contribution worthy of Dr. Kuczynski's reputation. But he has done more. He has shown us in this book the many ways in which these figures cannot be trusted; and in so doing has frankly criticised the methods and parsimony of colonial administrators in this matter. The statistics in themselves are remarkable, covering as they do some 270 millions of people, or 13 per cent. of the estimated world population. It will also surprise many readers to find that these millions in colonial and mandated territories are equally shared among the empires of Britain, Holland, France and other Powers - with as many as 65 millions, almost the population of Germany, in the Netherlands Indies alone. Dr. Kuczynski has produced a study which will supplement admirably Professor Carr Saunders's larger work on World Population." - The Economist (London) v. 128, no. 4908, Sept. 18, 1937, p. 567.

Population - Great Britain

Blacker, Carlos Paton and Glass, D. V. The future of our population? 30pp. London, The Population investigation committee [1937] 280.171 B56

Contents: The future of our population; Causes of the decline of the birth rate; The tasks of the population investigation committee; and Aims and needs of the Committee

Quota Policy - France

Perthuis de la Salle, J. La politique française du contingentement. 108pp.
Macon, 1935. 285 P43

Thèse - Univ. de Paris.

Bibliography, pp. 105-106

This study is in three parts. The first studies the economic situation in France in 1931 and the conditions which brought the quota policy into existence. These conditions were the reactions of French foreign trade to the world crisis, and the effects of the system of customs agreements on the French market. The second part takes up the development of the quota system and its two forms, the unilateral form of quota-fixing and the contractual method. Each of these is in turn discussed in accordance with the two methods of application followed. Part three reviews the result of the quota-fixing policy, as to its effects upon prices, unemployment and reactions abroad, and the role of and possible range for producers' agreements. - Adapted from a review by F. A. in International Institute of Agriculture. Monthly Bull. of Agr. Econ. and Sociology. December 1936, p. 402.

Rural Health

Intergovernmental conference of Far-Eastern countries on rural hygiene, Bandoeng (Java) 1937. Preparatory papers: Report of the Netherlands Indies, prepared at the head office of the Netherlands Indies Public health service, Batavia-C. (Java), with the collaboration of many authorities in the fields of administrative, economic, social, educational, health, medical and sanitary matters. 204pp. (League of nations. Publications III, Health. 1937. III.15) 449.15 In83 [v.1]

At head of title: Official no: C. H. 1235 (j) Geneva, June 1937. League of Nations. Health Organisation.

Sharecroppers

Caldwell, Erskine, and Bourke-White, Margaret. You have seen their faces. 190pp. New York, The Viking press, 1937. 282 C12Y

"A graphic and dramatic pen-and-camera portrait of the sharecropping agricultural South. The authors have traveled through the South for many months, taking copious notes and exposing yards of film, to record a hidden side of American life." Library Journal, Sept. 15, 1937, p. 705.

State and Regional Planning Board Publications

Arizona. State planning board. Reports, Arizona State planning board... in cooperation with National resources committee [and] Works progress administration. 2v. mimeogr. [Phoenix? State planning board] 1936. 280.7 Ar4R

V. 2. Land use planning, water resources, flood control, power. 359pp. Dec. 1936.

V. 3. Mining. 126pp. Dec. 1936

Connecticut. State planning board. Summary of work of the Connecticut State planning board. Report to his excellency governor Wilbur L. Cross. 48pp. [Hartford] 1937. 280.7 C76R 1935-36

At head of title: State of Connecticut. Public Document no. 87.

"A synopsis of the work carried on during the two-year period ended with December, 1936." - p. [2]

Minnesota. State planning board. Committee on land tenure and farm debt structure. Report of the Committee on land tenure and farm debt structure in Minnesota. 126pp., processed. [St. Paul?] Minnesota State planning board, 1937. 280.7 M6623

Statistics - Theory

Yule, G. U. and Kendall, M. G. An introduction to the theory of statistics... With 55 diagrams and 4 folding plates. 11th ed., rev. throughout and re-set. 570pp. London, C. Griffin & company, limited, 1937. (Griffin's scientific text-books) 251 Y9 Ed. 11

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G. Udny Yule writes in part as follows in the preface to this eleventh edition:

"The 'Introduction to the Theory of Statistics' having completed five-and-twenty years of life, it was decided that the time had come when a complete revision should be made. This, I felt, I could not personally undertake: it was clearly a task for a younger man, more in touch with recent literature and less affected by the prejudices of age in favour of the old and the familiar.

"Mr. Kendall undertook the task not merely with willingness but with enthusiasm. I read his typescript, but to him is primarily and almost solely due the credit for suggesting the general lines of the revision, and for carrying out the agreed suggestions."

M. G. Kendall in the second part of the same preface writes in part as follows:

"In the revision undertaken for this edition, apart from some substitution of new numerical illustrations for old, very little of the material appearing in earlier editions has been deleted. A few minor alterations have been made - the matter formerly included in supplements has been incorporated in the text, and there has been some rearrangement - but the major changes are almost entirely in the form of additions. Of these, the most important are several new chapters on Sampling, including an introductory chapter on Small Samples. Chapters have also been added on Moments and Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis, and on Simple Curve Fitting by the Method of Least Squares. Mr. Yule has contributed a new chapter on Interpolation and Graduation. For the first time Tables of the various functions commonly required in statistical work have been assembled at the end of the book. Throughout the preparation of this new material I have had the benefit of Mr. Yule's encouragement, criticism and advice...

"Notwithstanding the mathematical character of recent developments in statistical theory, an attempt has been made to keep within the limits laid down by Mr. Yule for earlier editions of this book in regard to the

knowledge of mathematics required by its readers. In one or two places it has been necessary to introduce the notation of the integral calculus, but this has been accompanied by explanations in terms of geometrical ideas."

Tobacco - Philippine Islands

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"If there is any industry that should deserve the foremost attention of the Philippine government, that industry is tobacco.

"The tobacco industry is the chief source of revenue of the government, virtually 50 per cent of the excise taxes collected being from it...

"There are over 600,000 people dependent upon the tobacco industry and nearly 30,000,000 are invested in it.

"While only about 2 per cent of the cultivated area of the country is devoted to tobacco, this product and its manufactures ranks fifth in our export list and first as an employer of labor.

"Tobacco is also the country's greatest propagandist for it is exported to 44 countries all over the world, while abaca to 25, copra to 10, and sugar to 7 countries only." - Closing paragraphs.

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At head of title: Canada. Department of Trade and Commerce. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Agricultural Branch.

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*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Procedure for the election of committeemen and operation of county agricultural conservation associations for 1938. 5pp. November 1, 1937. (NCR-204) 1.42 N75F no. 204
Sound agricultural planning; an address by Bushrod W. Allin before the Extension sub-section of the Association of Land-grant colleges and universities. 6pp. November 17, 1937. 1.94 Ad472A1 [no.3] mimeogr.
Urbanization of rural life and the country church, [by] Paul L. Vogt. 7pp. [1937?] 1.94 Ad472U mimeogr.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)*

- The corn loan program... interview between A. D. Stedman and Claude R. Wickard.
4pp. December 7, 1937. 1.94 Ad4R
- The cotton situation... interview between A. D. Stedman... and E. D. White.
5pp. November 22, 1937. 1.94 C82R
- Talk [about "some important points in farm proposals now pending before Congress."] by H. R. Tolley. 6pp. Nov. 29, 1937. 1.94 Ad472T [no.22]

Publications of the Farm Security Administration (Mimeographed)**

- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Fentress County, Tennessee [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. 11pp. November 1937. 1.95 Sul [no.11]
- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Hamilton County, Iowa [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. 14pp. November 1937. 1.95 Sul [no.7]
- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Karnes County, Texas [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. November 1937. 15pp. 1.95 Sul [no.8]
- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. 11pp. November 1937. 1.95 Sul [no.6]
- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Pawnee County, Kansas [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. 13pp. November 1937. 1.95 Sul [no.10]
- Survey of agricultural labor conditions in Todd County, Kentucky [by] Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom. 18pp. November 1937. 1.95 Sul [no.9]

Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)***

- Economic phases of futures trading; a selected list of references, by C. Louise Phillips-Corbett... 11pp. November 1937. (C.E.A. - 11)
(Issued by Commodity exchange administration) 1.9 C73C no.11
- Organizations and programs for rural young people; summary of the 1936 annual narrative reports of state and county extension workers, including many excerpts [by] Barnard D. Joy. 41pp. November 1937. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Office of cooperative extension. Extension service circular 273) 1.9 Ex892Esc no.273.

* Radio talks may be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

***Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Arizona. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Twenty-second annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, including a report on project work to November 30, 1936. Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Project Circ. 17, 48pp. Tucson. 1937.
Agricultural economics, pp. 43-44; Rural sociology, pp. 45-46.

California

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. 1936 Orange county avocado production cost analysis. 10pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. [1937]
Seven year summary 1930-1936.

Fluharty, L. W. Beef cattle enterprise efficiency and cost studies in California. (A summary of the 1935 and 1936 records) 22pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1937.

Sullivan, Wallace, and Cory, W. M. Orange county lima bean cost study, 1936. Ninth annual summary, 1928-1936. 11pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1937.

Tinley, J. M. Economic considerations in milk-stabilization plans. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 62, 6pp. Berkeley. December, 1937.

A paper presented at the seventieth Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention, San Jose, California, December 8, 1937.

Colorado

Burdick, R. T., and Clawson, Marion. Economic considerations affecting permit distribution policy on public range lands, Yampa River drainage, Colorado. III. The agricultural situation - An economic survey. 61pp., mimeogr. Fort Collins. Colo. Agr. Col. Dept. Econ. and Sociol. 1936.
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Burdick, R. T. and Whitney, R. C. A study of farm organization and soil management practices in Colorado. 43pp., mimeogr. Fort Collins. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Econ. and Sociol. 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Connecticut

Whetten, N. L., and McKain, W. C., Jr. A sociological analysis of relief and non-relief families in a rural Connecticut town. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 219, 79pp. Storrs. 1937.
Bibliography, pp. 78-79.

Florida

Florida. Department of agriculture. Citrus inspection bureau. Annual report, season of 1935-1936, 142pp. Tallahassee. [1937]
Includes state laws relating to citrus fruits, a list of licensed and bonded citrus fruit dealers and agents, and one of packing houses and shippers with report of shipments.

Spurlock, A. H., and Brooker, M. A. Florida citrus prices, I. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 84pp. Gainesville. 1937.

"The purpose of this study is to present a three-year summary of the average monthly prices received from auction sales for Florida citrus by kinds, by variety, by grade and by size of fruit; to outline the average costs or charges against the fruit which went to auction; and to arrive at the net amount which the shipping agency received from both auction and non-auction sales."

Illinois

Illinois. Department of agriculture. Twentieth annual report ... July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937. 163pp. Springfield. 1937.

Division of Agricultural Statistics, pp. 39-59; Division of Chicago Grain Inspection, pp. 85-101; Division of East St. Louis Grain Inspection, pp. 102-103; Division of Markets, pp. 104-109.

Illinois. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural experiment station and Extension service. Agricultural outlook for Illinois, 1938. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 480, 32pp. Urbana. December 1, 1937.

Illinois. University. Extension service in agriculture and home economics. Illinois farm economics, no. 30-31. Urbana. November-December, 1937.
Partial contents: Seasonal types of corn price movements, by E. J. Working, pp. 137-142; Loans on sealed corn, by L. J. Norton, pp. 142-143.

Norton, L. J. Financial results of farmers' elevator companies in 1936. (Supplement to Illinois [Agricultural Experiment Station] Circular 476) Ill. Agr. Col. AE-692, 13pp., mimeogr. Urbana. 1937.

Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Iowa farm outlook, [1938] Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 243. Ames. 1937.

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Economics section. The cattle situation, Fall, 1937. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. FM-433, 6pp., mimeogr. Ames. 1937.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report... for December, 1936, v. 55, no.220-B, 125pp. Topeka. 1936.

Devoted to Kansas statistics including data by counties.

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report... for the quarter ending September, 1937, v. 56, no. 223, 4pp., Topeka. 1937.

Devoted to population of Kansas, by counties and cities, March 1, 1937.

Kansas. State college of agriculture and applied science. Extension service. Extension progress; a report... for the years 1934-1935. Kansas Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 81, 305pp. Manhattan. 1936.

Farm Management, pp. 62-64; Marketing, pp. 64-69.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. State college. Extension service. Massachusetts farm outlook for 1938. Mass. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Farm economic facts, v. 10, no.9, 8pp. Amherst. 1937.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, v. 20, no. 2, East Lansing. November, 1937.

Partial contents: Short-term loans to farmers by Michigan country banks, by R. J. Burroughs and S. K. Frisbie, pp. 63-62; 1936 dairy costs in Michigan, by K. T. Wright and A. C. Baltzer, pp. 68-72; 1936 tractor costs in Michigan, by H. B. Taylor, pp. 76-79; Farm prices and costs in Michigan, by Orion Ulrey, pp. 98-113.

Motts. G. N. Marketing potatoes in Michigan with special attention to market preferences. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bull. 288, 68pp. East Lansing. 1937.

Literature cited, pp. 59-60.

Minnesota

Bevan, R. C. Using records to increase farm earnings. Minn. Univ. Minn. Farm business notes, no. 179, pp. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. November 20, 1937.

Mississippi

Goodell, C. J., and Newell, P. F. The farm sheep enterprise for Mississippi. Miss. State Col. Ext. Bull. 86, 71pp. [State College] 1937.

Missouri

Morgan, E. L. and Sneed, M. W. The activities of rural young people in Missouri. A survey of 2,297 young people attending High School. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 269, 68pp. Columbia. 1937.
In cooperation with Federal Works Progress Administration.

Montana

Renne, R. R., and Lord, H. H. Assessment of Montana farm lands. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 348, 56pp. Bozeman. 1937.
"A study of the inequalities resulting from present methods of assessing dry farm and range lands and some suggestions for improvement."

New Jersey

Bevan, L. A. Proposals for improving agriculture presented at the 1937 Institute of Rural Economics. 7pp., mimeogr. New Brunswick, N. J. Agr. Col. 1937.

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service and Agricultural experiment station. 1938 outlook. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Economic review, no. 116, 32pp. New Brunswick. 1937.

New York

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture. Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Extension service. The New York state 1938 agricultural outlook. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 382, 20pp. Ithaca. 1937.

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of agriculture. Farm forecaster. Crop and live stock report for North Carolina. No. 76, 36pp. Raleigh. November, 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Annual issue containing statistics by counties.

Ohio

Moore, H. R. Farm products prices and land values. Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. v. 22, no. 189, pp. 163-164.

Moore, H. R. Some legal and administrative features of rural real estate tax delinquency in Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 105, 8pp. Columbus. October, 1937.

Ohio. State University. Department of rural economics. The agricultural outlook for 1938. Ohio. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Timely economic information for Ohio farmers, no. 119, 31pp. Columbus. 1937.

Piedmore, M. L., and Baker, R. H. The increase in numbers of farms from 1930 to 1936 in six townships of Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 104, 25pp. Columbus. September, 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sitterley, J. H. and Falconer, J. I. The farm business from 1929 to 1935 on one hundred forty-one Ohio farms. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 587, 22pp. Wooster. 1937.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 10, no.6. Stillwater. December, 1937.

Partial contents: Factors to be considered in framing agricultural legislation, pp. 110-120; Land use adjustments for Oklahoma, by J. Salisbury, Jr., pp. 120-124; Where to in farm tenancy?, by O. D. Duncan, pp. 124-128; The agricultural situation for 1937-38, pp. 128-137.

Oregon

Oregon. State agricultural college. The outlook for tree fruits, nuts, small fruits and nursery crops in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Agr. Situation and outlook, 1937. Circ. 12, 6pp. Corvallis. 1937.

Pennsylvania

Anderson, C. S. Vocational interests of rural high school pupils in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 342, 28pp. State College. 1937.

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. 50th annual report... for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 352, 69pp. State College. 1937.

Projects in agricultural economics, pp. 23-24, 61-62.

Walter, D. H. The economic implications of the crop and livestock adjustments in the Crooked Creek Erosion control project, Indiana and Armstrong counties, Pennsylvania. 22pp., mimeogr. [State College] Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Walter, D. H. Strip cropping in southwestern Pennsylvania. Preliminary report. 11pp., mimeogr. [State College] Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. [1937]

In cooperation with U. S. Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rhode Island

Manchester, A. W., and Fowler, H. C. Production and sale of poultry and eggs in three Rhode Island areas. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 262, 31pp. Kingston. 1937.

The areas covered are the towns of Foster, Narragansett, South Kingston and West Warwick.

South Carolina

Fulmer, J. L. A statistical study of agricultural and related trends in South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 312, 72pp. Clemson. 1937.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XII. Manufacturing. Chapter XIII. Trade. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 62, 221pp., mimeogr. Knoxville. 1937.

Allred, C. E. Raskopf, B. D., Boyer, P. B., and Hatfield, G. H. Relation of cotton production to consumption by areas, Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 58, 29pp., mimeogr. Knoxville. 1937.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Allred, C. E., and Robison, A. C. Significant changes in agriculture of northeastern Highland rim. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 61, 41pp., mimeogr. Knoxville. 1937.

Allred, C. E., Luebke, B. H., and Lanham, B. T., Jr. Survey of soil conservation practices in Central West Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 59, 48pp., mimeogr. Knoxville. 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tennessee. Agricultural experiment station. Publication of Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 60, 16pp., mimeogr. Knoxville. 1937.

Texas

Gabbard, L. P., and Bonnen, C. A. Statistics of Texas agriculture. Texas. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 80, 103pp. College Station. 1937.
A compilation for a series of years from Federal sources.

Vermont

Varney, H. R. This milk problem. Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 95, 89pp. Burlington. 1937.

Discusses the importance of dairying in Vermont, the Boston milk market, movement, prices, cooperative marketing and public regulation of the milk industry.

Washington

Landis, P. H., and Reuss, C. F. Washington farm population increases in 1936. 3pp., mimeogr. Pullman. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. of Farm Mangt. and Agr. Econ. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Whitney, D. The comparative study of farm accounts and costs. 12pp. Edinburgh, Printed by William Blackwood & Sons, Ltd., 1937. Reprint Coll.

"Reprinted from 'The Accountants' Magazine' for August 1937."

A lecture delivered to the Chartered Accountant's Students' Society of Edinburgh, Feb. 22, 1937.

Agricultural Credit - Argentina

Agrarian credit. The Government's report to the Chamber of Deputies. Rev. River Plate 83(2391): 17, 19-20. Oct. 8, 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires. May be obtained from S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Through the Ministry of Finance the Government recently sent to the Chamber of Deputies a message relating to the operation of the Agrarian Credit Law No. 11,684. This law has been in effect for the last four years and the mechanism of Agrarian Credit, created by the Banco de la Nación, is now in full operation. Its value to the rural inhabitants of the country has been proved up to the hilt.

"The report contains a chapter referring to method and organisation of the rural credit system whilst in another part of the report details of the loans made for purchases of rural properties are given.

"The report refers to the team work which has taken place between the Banco de la Nación and the Banco Hipotecario in the arrangement of land sales. In accordance with Article 16 of the law an area of 20,533 hectares has been subdivided and disposed of under conditions of close settlement...

"From October, 1936 onward, loans have been obtainable for the purpose of financing the actual harvesting of crops... There is no lien on the crop, the whole system being simplified to the greatest possible degree and ruled mainly by the individual merits of the borrower... The law has worked wonders in establishing the economic independence of the rural workers... The entire system of purchase and sale of crops has been transformed to the benefit of the primary producer...

"The report also deals with the subject of agricultural insurance, under the special headings of hail and frost... In its final stage the report deals quite extensively with the subject of loans for the purchase of seed... [It] gives a statement of the area and location of the land held by the 'Banco de la Nación' and by the 'Banco Hipotecario Nacional' which will in due course be subdivided and sold on liberal terms of payment to bona fide farmers."

Agricultural Credit - France

Le crédit agricole et les exigences de la caisse nationale. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no.10, pp.429-433. October 1937. (Published by J.B. Baillière et Fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

The author outlines the development of the national agricultural credit bank of France and discusses its rather rigid control of the regional banks and the recent tightening of its jurisdiction over them.

Agricultural Credit (Cotton) - United States

Smith, George R. How to make cotton loans. Banking 30(5): 70. November 1937. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Agricultural Economic Survey - East Demerara

Huggins, H.D. An economic survey of farming in east Demerara. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 8(3): 117-156. September 1937. (Published by the Department of Agriculture, Georgetown, British Guiana)

Presents the results of an agricultural economic survey of a large number of farms in three village districts on the east coast of Demerara, British Guiana. It shows that, "in general, the most successful farmers (a) have farms of not less than 6 acres; (b) obtain about 30 per cent. of their receipts from cane; (c) obtain about 45 per cent. of their receipts from wages earned off the farm; (d) have a capital investment of over \$360; (e) have a capital turnover of 4 to 12 months; (f) obtain over 8 per cent. of their income from livestock; (g) have total expenses of \$285 and total cash receipts of \$556."

Agricultural Indebtedness - Relief - Canada

MacFarlane, R.O. An early example of debt adjustment. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 3(4): 558-561. November 1937. (Published by the Canadian Political Science Association, V.W. Bladen, Secty.-Treas., 273 Bloor St., Toronto, Ontario)

Consists mainly of a reprint of a petition presented in August 1832 by the Lanark Community, made up of assisted immigrants, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, for relief from their debt burden.

Agricultural Output - Irish Free State

Agricultural output for the year 1935-36. Estimated quantity and value. Irish Trade Jour. 12(3): 139-145. September 1937. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 5 Nassau St., Dublin, C.2, Irish Free State)

In addition to statistics in the text, three tables are given which show for Saorstát Éireann the following: Estimated quantity, value and manner of disposal of live stock and live stock products, 1935-36; estimated production, output and manner of disposal of crops and turf produced in 1935; and estimated output of agricultural products, 1929-30, 1934-35, and 1935-36.

Agricultural Policies - Foreign Countries

Recent developments in foreign agricultural policy. Foreign Agr. 1(11): 583-586. November 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This contains the following short items: Province of Quebec enacts sweeping marketing regulations [Agricultural Products Act]; New German trade and payment agreement with New Zealand; Argentina opens grain office in Europe [for the purpose of studying European grain and linseed requirements and recommending action to be taken in Argentina in order to adjust production to consumer needs].

Agricultural Policies - Great Britain

Caie, J.M. State intervention in agriculture. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(4): 331-346. October 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

The use of the word, "Intervention" in this paper "is intended to cover the various ways in which the action of the State may impinge on agriculture - the 'impact' of the State on agriculture, to borrow the word employed by Sir Josiah Stamp... Intervention, according to this definition, falls broadly into three categories: 1. Control, i.e. statutory compulsion, enforced by penalties. 2. The statutory provision of means by which agriculturists may take voluntary action to do certain things and, in the event of such action, to compel a minority to conform to the wishes of a majority. 3. The giving of direct or indirect assistance, financial, advisory, protective, etc."

These three forms of intervention in operation in Great Britain are discussed.

Agricultural Policies - United States

Davis, Joseph S. Observations on agricultural policy. Jour. Farm. Econ. 19(4): 861-877. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: I. Introductory considerations; II. Conditioning factors and forces; III. Policy objectives; IV. Various phases of policy.

Agricultural Relief - Southern States

Molyneaux, Peter. A program designed to control the South. Tex. Weekly 13(47): 8-10. Nov. 20, 1937. (Published at the Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Texas)

"Peter Molyneaux, in radio broadcast, says the program before Congress is designed to place the South in a permanent condition of economic inferiority. South should protest."

Mr. Molyneaux discussed the proposed farm legislation, particularly in its relation to the cotton problem, and the wages and hours bill.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v.21, no.11, November 1, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Billions of cigarettes, by E.W. Grove, pp.9-10; Far Eastern situation affects American agriculture, by Fred J. Rossiter, pp.10-12; The new land-use program, by Henry A. Wallace, pp.12-13; The consumer's food dollar, by R.O. Been, pp.14-15; Farm security. VII. The farm laborer, by A.G. Black, pp.15-16; Costs of wheat crop insurance, by Wm. H. Rowe, pp.18-19; Cotton goes to mill, by Robert J. Cheatham, pp.19-20; The fat of the land [fats and oils] by Anne Dewees, pp.20-22; Dairy products consumption, by E.E. Vial, pp.22-23; Turkey consumption increased, by B.H. Bennett, p.23.

Apples - Marketing - New York

Scoville, G.P. Marketing New York apples. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 944-949. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

A report of how farmers marketed their apples and how the returns varied according to the methods used in three sections of New York - the Champlain Valley, the Newfane-Olcott area, and the Hudson Valley.

Assessment of Farm Land - Montana

Renne, R.R., and Lord, H.H. Measurement and correction of assessment inequalities on agricultural lands in Montana. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 926-934. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Boycotts Against Japanese Goods

Economic significance of the proposed boycott of Japanese goods. Rayon Organon 8(11): 157. November 1937. (Published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., 21 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Lockwood, William W., Jr. Economics of a silk boycott. Far. East. Survey 6(22): 247-251. Nov. 5, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)
Discusses the feasibility of a silk boycott against Japan.

British Dominions

Plumptre, A.F.W. The nature of political and economic development in the British Dominions. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 3(4): 489-507. November 1937. (Published by the Canadian Political Science Association, V.W. Bladen, Secty.-Treas., 273 Bloor St., W., Toronto, Ontario)

The subject is considered under the following topics: The pivotal place of a very few staple exports in the economic, political and social life of the countries; the dependence of successive waves of development upon changes in the prices of staple exports; the dependence of successive waves of development upon the discovery of new sources of materials or on new techniques of exploitation and transport; the extreme waves of optimism and pessimism which result from the peculiar difficulty of estimating the probable gains and losses of development; the import of capital and the problems arising from foreign debt;

the necessity for intervention and assistance by the governments in connection with all major developments; the crystallization and immobilization of the fixed charges, incurred by heavy developmental expenditures, into government debts; the emergence of economic nationalism in the form of demands for economic diversification and, in particular, for secondary industries; sectionalism, arising out of the divergent interests of widely separated economic areas; which fosters political jealousies, creates constitutional problems, and impedes the formulation and execution of national policies; imperialism.

Cattle - Cost of Marketing - New South Wales

Cattle. Costs of marketing, killing & distribution, including "spread" between the return to the grazier and price paid by consumer. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(6): 151. September 1937. (Published by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales)
Graph, dated August 1937.

Chambers of Agriculture - Bulgaria

Chambers of agriculture in Bulgaria. Indus. and Labour Inform 63(3): 71-72. July 19, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"A Bulgarian Legislative Decree of 14 May 1937 provides for the establishment of seven Chambers of Agriculture... to furnish the Minister of Agriculture with advice and information on all matters relating to the improvement of agriculture, agricultural legislation, the establishment of agricultural institutions, rates of transport, commercial treaties, customs policy and in general all matters directly or indirectly affecting rural interests.... The resources required to maintain the Chambers of Agriculture are found by means of a tax on cultivated land at the rate of 20 stokinki per decare and by an annual subsidy not exceeding 700,000 leva to be paid by the Bulgarian Bank of Agriculture and Co-operation."

Citrus Fruits - Cooperative Marketing

Teague, C.C. Marketing citrus fruits. Executives Serv. Bull. 15(11): 7-8. November 1937. (Published at 1, Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Citrus Fruits - Palestine

Maschke, Elfriede. The European markets and Palestinian oranges. 60pp. Jerusalem, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Economic Research Institute. 1937. (Reprint Coll.)

"Reprinted from Hadar, monthly journal devoted to the citrus industry in Palestine, vol. X. 1937."

Contents: "I. The general economic conditions affecting the import of non-essential consumers' goods to Europe and their effect upon the price and sales' policy of the Jaffa Orange. II. The structure of the European markets for winter oranges. a) Economic structure: 1. The intensity of the demand for fresh fruit in individual national economies, and the place of the orange among these fruits. 2. Their purchasing power for fresh fruit and in particular for oranges. b). The trade policies of the important orange importing countries of Europe and their effect upon the development of Jaffa orange sales: 1. With unrestricted orange import. 2. The restriction of orange imports and the sales' development of Jaffa oranges. 3. Trade connections between orange importing countries and Spain and Italy, and the sales' development of Jaffa oranges. III. The means of overcoming the difficulties created by trade policies in the development of Palestinian orange exports to Europe... IV. Palestinian orange production and export to European markets in the structure and development of Palestine's national economy: a) With reference to inner economy. b) With reference to trade policy. Conclusions.

Cold Storage Locker Plants

500,000 use storage lockers. Business Week, no.431, pp.44, 45, 46. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Tells how the refrigerated locker storage business started at scratch 10 or 12 years ago, and how it spread until now over 2,000 plants have been established. "Iowa leads all states in installations, with over 200 plants." The writer states that some of the plants "are co-operative; more are individual or corporate outfits, each harboring from 50 to 2,000 individual lockers." Farmers are among those who get benefits of refrigerated food.

A new safe deposit box. Wallaces' Farmer 62(23): 828. Nov. 6, 1937. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

Describes the cold storage lockers, the oldest of which have been in operation only a little more than five years. Attention is called to the changes that are possible in the farm menu, due to the cold storage locker plants.

Consolidation of Holdings - Netherlands

Vate, Jan van der. Consolidation of holdings in the Netherlands. Land Policy Circ. October 1937, pp.12-15. (Published by the Division of Land Utilization, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Control of Production - United States

Borah, William B. Distribute, don't destroy crops. Canner 86(1): 13. Dec. 11, 1937. (Published at 230 Park Ave., New York.)

The author feels that compulsory destruction of foodstuffs has no place in a sound agricultural policy; that "our task of legislation is

not destruction but distribution"; since the surplus is caused not by overproduction but by the lack of means on the part of millions of people to buy what they need. He also notes that reduction of acreage in any commodity will cause the other nations to produce more of it, and that reduction always necessitates further reduction in order to maintain prices.

Crop control; why, when and how. Sphere 20(6): 23-24, 26. December 1937. (Published at the Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.)

This article reviews the recent attitudes towards farm legislation on the part of the National Grange, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Senator Arthur Capper, the New York Board of Trade, the House Agriculture Committee, and Secretary Wallace. It concludes that "the price-fixing road... may be the eventual one which Congress will take to give farmers a new domestic allotment program (increased income from domestic consumption) on a schedule of producing all they can to recapture foreign markets, if (1) economy in the national budget prevents the payment of additional benefits, or (2) producers simply do not want any form of compulsory control."

Frank, Glenn. Scarcity is not a savior. Rural Progress D(10): 3. December 1937. (Published at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The blunt truth is that - except as a justified means of meeting an emergency - there is neither rhyme nor reason in the fantastic notion that we can bring the Abundant Life to the American millions by putting our productive genius in chains, by producing less and charging more."

Cooperation

Fay, C.R. The evolution of the co-operative idea. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(9): 362-369. September 1937. (Published by the International Cooperative Alliance, Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Madras Journal of Co-operation, v.29, no.4, pp.187-246. October 1937. (Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India)

Partial contents: Audit of co-operative societies. Auditors and audit fees, by V. Ramadas Pantulu, pp.194-c-194-j; Co-operative marketing of milk in India, by M. Karuppannan, pp.195-197; The Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, by A. Rajabadar Mudaliar, p.198; A note on rural uplift, by K. Unnikrishna Menon, pp.199-200 [Economic advancement of the farmer is the main thing needed in rural uplift. The best means to bring this about is to prevent waste. Cooperative organization is needed]; Scale of audit fees. Opinions of co-operators and co-operative institutions, pp.203-225; Official memorandum on audit fees, pp.226-227; Working of land mortgage banks in India, pp.228-231.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.4, no.8, November 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Helping the farmer get out of debt, by W. I. Myers, pp.3-4,20; "Information is a co-op's life blood", by Charles C. Teague, pp.5,18; 50 years of mutual windstorm insurance, by Gordon A. Bubolz, pp.6-7,20; Selling wool by auction, by James M. Coon, pp.8-9,19; A co-op's capital, by S. E. Ronk, pp.10-11; Overcoming some of the handicaps (concluded from October issue) by Ward W. Fetrow, pp.12,15-16; Another co-op step by cotton farmers, by John S. Burgess, Jr., pp.13-14, 21 [cooperative cottonseed oil mill associations]; A co-op [Challenge Cream and Butter Associations] solves its technical problems, by C. L. Mitchell, pp.17-18.

Cooperation - Lithuania

Salcius, P. Co-operative progress in Lithuania, Tenth anniversary of "Pienocentras." Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(9): 374-379. September 1937. (Published by the International Cooperative Alliance, Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Cooperation - Nova Scotia

Arnold, Mary Ellicott, and Reed, Mabel. Find your lobster. Cooperation in Nova Scotia. Consumers' Coop. 23(11): 164-167. November 1937. (Published by the Cooperative League, 167 West 12 St., New York, N. Y.)

The story of cooperation in Nova Scotia under the leadership of the men and women of St. Francis Xavier University, through cooperative lobster factories, the cooperative store, and credit unions.

Cooperation and Better Nutrition

International committee for inter-cooperative relations. The co-operative movement and better nutrition. Ann. Collective Economy 13(1): 1-59. January-April 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint Victor, Geneva, Switzerland)

This is the report of the results of an enquiry undertaken at the request of the International Labour Office to collect information on the special experience obtained by cooperative organizations "and the measures they have used for educating producers and consumers; and for improving, defining, supervising and guaranteeing the quality of the food products which they put on the market or distribute." It is in two chapters. The first is concerned with the action taken by the agricultural cooperative organizations; and the second with the action taken by the distributive, or consumers', cooperative organizations.

Corn - France

Le marché du maïs en France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(11): 429-431. November 1937. (Published at 8, rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

The production of maize in France has decreased slowly but regularly since 1870, resulting in a great increase in its importation, chiefly

from Indo-China and Morocco. This has decreased the price from 101 francs per quintal in 1931 to 67 in 1935, at which price its production was no longer remunerative. Industry feels it cannot find in France or the colonies the grades of maize it needs, and agriculture finds that the system of temporary admission does not function normally to leave industry an opportunity of re-exporting the exact equivalent of imported quantities.

Since the beginning of 1937 sales in the Southwest have varied from 120 to 150 francs per quintal, an increase partly illusory because of the devaluation of the franc and the high cost of living.

The rapid development of maize in the colonies is another source of anxiety, because from now on it will satisfy more than 3/4 of the import needs. This and the problem of rice-importation from Indo-China can only be solved by directing colonial agriculture into channels supplementary to rather than concurrent with domestic production. It is necessary to develop national production so as to increase and standardize the output, and organize its sale so that France's needs may be met by her domestic and colonial production without recourse to foreign imports.

Cotton

Todd, John A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 14(4): 310-317, tables. October 1937. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The author discusses the outlook for the 1937 crop throughout the world.

Cotton - Argentina

The National Cotton Board's 1936 report. The position and prospect of a particularly promising industry. Cotton's relative status in the scheme of Argentine national economy. Rev. River Plate 83(2393): 14-15. October. 22, 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires. May be obtained from S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The 1936 report of the National Cotton Board of Argentina is said to show that the value of Argentina's annual cotton production is approximately \$70,000,000 paper and is greater than that of sugar, grapes, yerba mate and peanuts. "The value of cotton exports, which may be reckoned at about \$40,000,000 paper, exceeds that of dairy products, forestal products, or of mutton and pork combined. It figures higher than fresh fruit, wheat flour and mineral products, and doubles the value of the average annual exports of oats, barley and rye combined." A table shows that "although Argentina's output of cotton fibre represents just over 1% of that of the entire world, the average output of fibre per hectare is considerably in advance of that of many other producing countries."

Cotton - Belgian Congo

De Bauw, A. C. Cotton growing in the Belgian Congo. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 14(4): 277-285, illus., October 1937. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The introduction and development of raw cotton production in the Belgian Congo and the method of determining the price to be paid the growers are described.

Cotton - California

Sherrill, Fred G. The story of cotton. South. Calif. Banker 19(1): 8-9, 21, 23-26. October 1935. (Published by the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, 629 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.)
Brief history of cotton production in California.

Cotton - New Uses

Everett, Charles K. New uses for cotton. Manfrs. Rec. 106(11): 34, 66. November 1937. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)
Efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute to develop new uses are described.

Jackson, Burris C. New uses for cotton vital need. Largest crop in world history sustains East Texas Chamber's efforts for research laboratory. East Tex. 12(2): 7, 20. November 1937. (Published by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Adolphus Hotel Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Cotton - United States

Belair, Felix, Jr. King cotton on relief. Sat. Evening Post 210(22): 12-13, 40, 42, 46, 48. Nov. 27, 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The desperate situation of King Cotton in the face of a huge cotton crop, cotton-control programs of the AAA, and the proposed new program. Three things seem clear the author says: first, the failure of production control to solve the problem; second, the dependence of the South on Federal subsidies and programs; and third, "that four years of experimentation with cotton programs has thrown doubt on the ability of government, as now constituted, to plan and execute sound agricultural policy."

Cox, A. B. Rise of the agricultural problem and the cotton problem. Tex. Business Rev. 11(3): 10-11. Sept. 29, 1937. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

"Most of the trouble with the American cotton industry may be summarized in the words 'loss of markets.'"

Also in Cotton Digest 9(52): 4,5. Oct. 2, 1937.

Summary in Tex. Farming and Citricult. 14(5): 10,30. November 1937.

Cox, A. B. Shall we destroy the home market for cotton? Tex. Business Rev. 11(10): 6-8. Nov. 24, 1937. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

The author opposes the processing tax.

Also in Cotton Digest 10(9): 3,14. Dec. 4, 1937.

Edmonds, James E. "De Lawd smiled - and de white folks wept!" Country Gent. 107(12):7-8. 87. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A bumper cotton crop, wars in the Far East, efforts of the Government to solve the problem, and the South still has a cotton problem.

F., M. S. American cotton hit by Japanese import control. Far East. Survey 5(22): 259-260. Nov. 5, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

Garrard, W. M. Mr. Garrard's survey. Staple Cotton Rev. 15(11): 3-6. November 1937. (Published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.)

The author comments on the movement of futures prices following the crop estimates in recent months and on the outlook for prices.

Johnson, Luther A. King Cotton's dilemma. Dynamic Amer. 5(2): 9-10. table. September 1937. (Published at 381 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The Government's loan plans of 1933, 1934, and 1935 are described and a loan on the 1937 crop is urged.

Cotton Gins, Cooperative

Paulson, W. E., and Baggett, R. T. Bases of computing patronage dividends of cooperative cotton gins. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 878-885. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"The three principles that should guide the patronage dividend policy of a cooperative gin are: 1. Dividends should be paid only out of net profits; 2. the patronage dividend of a member should be determined according to his contributions to the profits of the various departments; 3. cash dividends should not be paid before the gin association is clear of indebtedness." - summary, p.885.

Cotton Linters - Classification

Rodêlo, Daniel de Oliveira. Da classificaçao do linter. As vantagens da obrigatoriedade da classificaçao desse producto e a necessidade da padronisaçao dos seus principaes typos. Rivista Algodoeira 3(23): 12-13. August 1937. (Published in Recife, Brazil)

The classification of linters. The advantages of obligatory classification of this product and the necessity of patronizing its principal types.

Cotton Mills, Japanese in China

Chin, Rockwood Q. P. Cotton mills, Japan's economic spearhead in China. Far East. Survey (23): 261-267. Nov. 17, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N. Y.)

This article is an abstract of a dissertation entitled "Japanese-Owned Cotton Mills in China" presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University in June 1937. It refers to the situation in July 1937, which has greatly changed since the military conflict began.

Cotton Pickers, Mechanical

McAllister, Sydney G. Concerning mechanical cotton pickers. Farm Implement News 58(21): 46. Oct. 21, 1937. (Published at 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Radio Broadcast October 8, 1937.

"Whether a mechanical cotton picker is introduced into widespread use in the South during the next generation is dependent primarily upon the economic direction taken by the cotton production industry as a result of changing world factors."

Also in Eastern Dealer in Implements and Vehicles 31(17): 16. Oct. 21, 1937.

Cottonseed

Harmon, S. M. The cottonseed situation. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 38(44): 3-4. Oct. 30, 1937. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Address delivered October 8 before the Memphis (Tenn.) Agricultural Club.

Harmon, S. M. The outlook for cottonseed oil & cottonseed. Manfrs. Rec. 106(11): 40, 78-79, illus. November 1937. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

Crop Failures - Punjab (India)

Fazal, Cyril P. K. Crop failures in the Punjab. Indian Jour. Econ. 18(pt.2): 183-191. October 1937. (Published by the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Dairying - Australia and New Zealand

Stoltz, R. B. Dairying "down under." Country Gent. 108(12): 14, 80, 81. December 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Prepared in cooperation with Harry R. O'Brien.
Dairy progress and conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

Dairying - Virginia

Drinker, Gertrude. Virginia dairying progress. Commonwealth 4(11): 7-9. November 1937. (Published by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va.)

Depressed Areas - Great Britain

Tyerman, Donald. Recovery and the distressed areas. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.)8(93): 619-630. November 1937. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3, Eng.)

Drought - Central Great Plains

Van Royen, William. Prehistoric droughts in the central great plains. Geogr. Rev. 27(4): 637-650. October 1937. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 150th St., New York, N. Y.)

Economic Conditions - Index Numbers - India

Meek, D. B. Some measures of economic activity in India. Royal Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.)100(pt.3): 363-388. 1937. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)
Discussion, pp.388-395.

Contents: Agricultural production; mineral production; large-scale industrial production; export and import trade; railway traffic; cheque clearances; combination of the individual series. Tables showing index numbers and charts based on them are given.

Economic Conditions-Index Numbers - Irish Free State

Economic series, 1934-37. Irish Trade Jour. 12(3): 180-186. September 1937. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 5 Nassau St., Dublin C.2, Irish Free State)

This is "a series of economic indicators illustrated by charts... [It] is the fourth appearance of the series which will in future be published periodically as a regular feature of the Irish Trade Journal. Certain statistics of Trade, Consumption, Prices and Supplies, Finance, Transport and Social Services have been selected with a view to giving a general picture of economic tendencies in the Saorstát since 1934. Most of these statistics are taken from official sources. Attention is particularly directed to the Notes (on page 185) which indicate the reservations which attach to some of the series, the sources of all figures not derived from official statistics, and include some brief general comments on recent economic trends."

Economic Conditions - Netherlands East Indies

Van Gelderen, J. The economic position of the Netherlands East Indies since the depreciation of the guilder. Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept. no.53, pp.1-12. (Published in Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Economic Depression and Recovery

Burton, C. S. A stalemate in raw materials. Mag. Wall St. 61(4): 212-213, 254, Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the current market depression in raw materials. Argues against artificial correction of the situation.

Ohlin, Bertil. Can world prosperity be maintained? The task of France and the United States. Index, v.12, no.142, October 1937, sup. 19pp. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

Thus, if political conditions are left out of account, the vital need of world economy to-day is a considerable measure of recovery in the United States and France, and a real economic collaboration between them and Great Britain."

Salter, Sir Arthur. The perils of recovery. Yale Rev. 27(2): 217-234. December 1937. (Business address: Drawer 1729, New Haven, Conn.)

In conclusion the writer suggests briefly the following "main lines upon which policy can be usefully directed in order to prevent, or mitigate, any depression that may be impending":

"The problem of the immediate future is the problem of America. No general recession is now threatened unless it originates there and spreads outward. Policy in the United States needs, therefore, to be directed to the specific points of weakness. The constructional industries need a reduction of costs, while their customers (such as the railroads) require help to secure a higher margin of income which will help them to make up their arrears of equipment. The most serious factor, however, is the distrust of Washington by the leaders of capital...it is reasonably certain that if the element of distrust of governmental action could be eliminated, the purely economic factors are favorable to an early termination of the present recession and a resumption of the upward movement...the best and most natural compensation for a setback in a recovery, which has so largely been based upon the expansion of home markets, is a revival of international trade." All countries should facilitate the extension of trade agreements.

"Apart from the reduction of tariffs and other impediments, any considerable expansion of foreign trade needs the help of an increased foreign investment and some improvement in the currency position."

A rapid expansion of public works other than armament work at the right moment is necessary. Plans must be prepared in advance for this work and "the financial position must be such as to make it possible to finance expansion."

"But, above all, as has been suggested, the world's economic future depends upon its political future. 'The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties... which are to-day creating the international anarchy.'"

Scott, H. R. Mr. J. M. Keynes C. B. in the London Times. Indian Jour. Econ. 18(2): 199-203. October 1937. (Published by the Depts of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Comment on Mr. Keynes' articles on "How to Avoid a Slump" in the London Times of January 12, 13, and 14, 1937.

Spahr, Walter E. Saving and business cycles. Vital Speeches of the Day 4(4): 118-121. Dec. 1, 1937. (Published at 33 West 42d St., New York City.)

Text of an address delivered before the Thrift and Security Foundation in New York, October 13, 1937.

"The issue should be clearly understood. Fundamentally, it is simply this: Is the oversaving or underconsumption theory of business recessions valid or not? In reply to this question it will be contended that the theory is false; that a study of the analyses and conclusions of the most reputable students of business cycles will demonstrate that an overwhelming majority of these authorities insist that the theory is false; that it is far truer to say that it is overspending rather than over-saving that has been responsible for a large proportion of it..."

Economic Nationalism

Daniels, G. W. Economic theory and national policy. The Manchester School 7(2): 91-104. 1936. (Published by the Manchester University Press, 8-10 Wright St., Manchester 15, Eng.)

Economic Policy - Hungary

Grecsák, Richard. Die Wirtschaftspolitik der Regierung Darányi. Ungarischer Volkswirt 6(11): 5-7. November 1937. (Published in Budapest, Hungary.)

Among the plans announced at the beginning of the second year of the Darányi government are old-age insurance for agricultural workers and the speeding up of the land-settlement program on an area of about 10,000 cadastral yokes as provided for in the current budget.

Exchange Rates and Exports

Benoy Kumar Sarkar. The problem of correlation between exchange rates and exports; an analysis of Indian statistics in its bearing on economic theory. Indian Jour. Econ. 18(2): 129-142. October 1937.. (Published by the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v.2, no.8, pp.141-164. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Farm organisation on black Fenland soils, by R. McG. Carslaw and P. E. Graves, pp.141-142; Farmhouse cheesemaking, by C. V. Dawe and S. R. Wragg, pp. 143-144; Instability in pig production, by J. R. Lee, pp.145-147; Cereal subsidies and the poor land farmer, by S. M. Makings, pp.147-149; The prices of animal feeding stuffs, by Ruth Cohen, pp.149-152; Wool supplies and prices, by O. J. Beilby, pp.152-156; Tractor working costs, 1930-35, by A. J. Marval, pp.157-159.

Farm Loan Associations

Butz, E. L. A study of national farm loan associations in the Fourth Federal Land Bank District. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 901-912. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"This paper is abstracted from a more complete study by the same title made while the author was an employee of the Louisville Land Bank, which was submitted to Purdue University as a thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree."

Farms - New York and Connecticut

Pollard, Ray F. Century old farms. Cornell Countryman 36(1): 2,3. October 1937. (Published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

An historical account of several old farms in New York and Connecticut.

Food Policy - Germany

Darré, R. Walther. Rede auf dem Bückeberg 1937. Odal 6(5): 259-261. November 1937. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Reichsbauernstadt Goslar, Germany.)

The German Minister of Agriculture, in a speech at the harvest festival at Bückeberg, pointed out the progress already made in Germany in the direction of self-sufficiency in food production. He warned the people to make every effort not to waste a crumb of bread and to cut down their consumption of bread by using more potatoes.

[Darré, R. Walther.] Vier jahre nationalsozialistischer ernährungs-politik. Die rede des Reichsleiters R. Walther Darré vor dem Parteikongress 1937. Odal 6(4): 178-185. October 1937. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Reichsbauernstadt Goslar, Germany.)

A survey by the German Minister of Agriculture of the food policy of the German Government during the 4-year period from 1933 to 1937. Progress made towards the goal of self-sufficiency is shown by statistics for individual products, and the whole plan is said to be justified by its results.

Grain

Splechtner, F. Die weltgetreidewirtschaft im zeichen der produktions-verschiebungen. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 22(45): 1553-1556. Nov. 5, 1937. (Issued by the Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv. Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A survey of world grain production in the light of shifts in the producing countries.

Granary, Ever-normal

Ever-normal granary unsound. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 79(9): 408. Nov. 10, 1937. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Brief filed by the Cash Grain Association of the Chicago Board of Trade before the Senate sub-committee at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29, 1937.

McMillen, Wheeler. The farmer and the government today. The ever normal granary - ever normal weather, ever normal bugs, etc.? Vital Speeches of the Day 4(2):56-58 Nov. 1, 1937 (Published at 33 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Address before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum, New York City, Oct. 9, 1937, in which objections to the ever-normal granary plan for agriculture are presented.

Hog Industry - Manchuria

Mitarevsky, A. Pig breeding. How it stands and its possible prospects of development in future. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(21): 5-8. Nov. 1, 1937. (Published by G. Harmsen, Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

Hog Industry - Regulation - Baltic States

Dillner, Günther. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. IX. Die regulierungen der schweinewirtschaft in den drei baltischen Ländern. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(3): 731-760. November 1937. (Issued by Kiel, University, Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

This is the ninth in a series of market regulation studies in different countries. Numbers I-IV were noted in Agricultural Economics Literature 11(4): 366. April 1937; no.V in 11(7): 752-753. September 1937; no.VI in 11(8): 881; and nos. VII-VIII in 11(9): 988-989, 996. November 1937.

A general section on the livestock industry of the three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and the export of dairy and animal products is followed by a more detailed discussion of the Government policy with regard to the regulation of the hog industry, the production and marketing of hogs and hog products, the system of export premiums in Estonia and Latvia, the export, monopoly in Lithuania and Latvia, and the effect of the various regulations on the economic structure of the countries in question.

Import Quotas - United States

Whittlesey, C. R. Import quotas in the United States. Quart. Jour. Econ. 52(1): 37-65. November 1937. (Published by the Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Contents: Introduction; Establishment of import quotas in the United States; Administrative provisions; Size of quotas; Effects of import quotas (quotas which were not filled, tariff quotas which were filled, absolute quotas which were filled); Conclusions. Accompanied by tables which show American import quotas 1937 (gives commodity, quota provisions, basis for the quota, date effective, and date of termination); United States sugar quotas assigned to producing areas, 1934-1937; quotas, imported and domestic production; United States sugar consumption by sources of supply, 1928-1936; and by two charts which show New York and world price of sugar, 1926-1933, and 1934-1937.

International Grassland Congress, Fourth

Robinson, D. H. International grassland congress. Estate Mag. 37(9): 641-646. September 1937. (Published by the Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

A report of the meeting of the Fourth International Grassland Congress held at Aberystwyth in July 1937.

Keynes' Theory of Employment, Interest and Money

Cassel, Gustav. Keynes' "General theory." Internatl. Labour Rev. 36(4): 437-445. October 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

The writer gives his main reasons for refuting the theory advanced by Mr. Keynes in his The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money.

Labor, Agricultural

Adams, R. L. Farm labor. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 913-925. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Sec.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"A paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Farm Economics Association, Reno, Nevada, June 23, 24, and 25, 1937. Paper No. 65. Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics."

Subtopics: Introduction; problem not a new one; different states present differences in problems - both as to nature and degree; farm labor classified by tenure of employment; farm labor classified by needs of agriculture; employers' conception of satisfactory labor; employees' conception of satisfactory work; outstanding problems today center in seasonal labor; California's need for seasonal labor; seasonal labor creates problems; variations in crop need for seasonal labor; seeking solutions to problems nature may help; suggested questions for discussion.

Labor, Agricultural - France

La Main-d'oeuvre dans l'agriculture française. II Quelques aspects particuliers. Le rôle des syndicats ouvriers. III. La législation sociale: ses répercussions, ses perspectives d'avenir. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(9): 349-353. September 1937; (10): 397-399. October 1937. (Published at 8 rue d'Athènes, Paris (9^e), France)

Part I was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature 11(8): 892. October 1937.

In Part II, special aspects of the problem of agricultural labor are discussed in connection with the Southern vineyards, the Alps, Provence and other Southeastern districts, in Bourbonnais and Nivernais, in Brittany, and in the region of Paris and the East, as well as the importance and working of the workers' syndicates. The author concludes that there is a lack of balance between city and country labor to the

advantage of the former, and that the situation is aggravated by the falling off of agricultural profits and the manager's profits. There is great discontent among the workers, which makes them open to revolutionary influences.

Part III reviews the characteristics of agricultural labor, and discusses the social legislation in agriculture, the lodging of workers, and the relation between social legislation and the cost of production. It is concluded that it is impossible to make agricultural laws applicable to all regions, but that one may divide the country into two large classes of agricultural labor, that in regions where there is great industrial exploitation and where capital and labor form two distinct categories, and that in regions of small culture.

Labor, Child

Abbott, Grace. Child labour in recent years. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 4(5): 14-15. June 1937. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

About one third of this article is devoted to the subject of children as farm workers.

Land, Farm - Aerial Surveys

Tolley, H.R. The story of our farms read from the skies. Across the nation the airman is photographing a vast agricultural domain, showing march of conservation. New York Times Mag. Dec. 5, 1937, sec. 8, pp.10-11, 23. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Land Legislation - United States

Pfankuchen, Llewellyn. Outstanding Federal legislation affecting land and water utilization in the first session of the 75th Congress. Land Policy Circ. November 1937, pp.8-14. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Land Measures and Tenure - England

Ward, J.D.U. Land. Ancient measures and tenure. Estate Mag. 37(11): 825-827. November 1937. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Some examples are given of old measures of land as described in Blount's *Fragmenta Antiquitatis* or *Ancient Tenures of Land*.

Land Settlement - Austria

Promotion of land settlement in Austria. Indus. and Labour Inform. 63(3): 89. July 19, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"An Austrian Federal Act was recently promulgated which provides for the creation of a fund to promote the settlement of agricultural and forestry workers. The fund is to be used to assist both wage-paid workers and salaried employees in agriculture and forestry to settle on the land, by assuring to them a suitable standard of living, facilitating the founding of families, and rendering it possible for them to raise themselves to the status of smallholders. To achieve the ends in view financial grants will be made, particularly for the purchase or provision of plots of land."

Land Settlement - Palestine

Gottmann, Jean. The pioneer fringe in Palestine. Settlement possibilities south and east of the Holy Land. Geogr. Rev. 27(4): 550-565. October 1937. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

Land settlement. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(9): 459-460. September 1937. (Published in Tel Aviv, Palestine)

A report, with numerous statistics, of the progress in labor settlements and the position of Jewish settlements in Palestine, 1936/37.

Land Utilization and Soil Conservation Agencies - Netherlands

Vate, Jan van der. Semi-official land utilization and soil conservation agencies in the Netherlands. Land Policy Circ. November 1937, pp.20-24. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Leases - Compensation Provisions

Harris, Marshall D. A suggested adjustment in the farm tenancy system. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 892-900. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This is a discussion of what should be included in the compensation provisions of the farm lease and "how they would function if made a fundamental part of the tenancy system in this country." The author's comments "refer only to provisions which may be required by laws enacted by the legislatures of the several states, or to provisions which may be used in the leasing agreements entered into by individual landlords and tenants." The subject is considered under the following subtopics: Compensation for improvements; compensation for deterioration; compensation for disturbance; compensation in actual operation; future of compensation.

Manchester School

The Manchester School, v.7, no.1, pp.1-76. 1936. (Published by the Manchester University Press, 8-10 Wright Street, Manchester 15, Eng.)

Partial contents: The place of Jevons in the history of economic thought, by Lionel Robbins, pp.1-17; Economic analysis and social structure, by A. Löwe, pp.18-37; Imperfect competition and trade depression, by Henry Smith, pp.38-49; Workers in a Lancashire factory [Peel, Yates and Peel, of Bury] at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by Frances Collier, pp.50-54 [continued in the issue of v.7, no.2, pp.126-131.]

Milk - Cooperation

Milk producers and the cooperative way. Cooperatives take over the job of finding markets and protecting prices for 2 out of every 5 quarts farmers produce. Their achievements and problems are explored in this fifth of our series on "Milk for millions." Consumers' Guide 4(16): 15-18. Nov. 1, 1937. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Milk - Market Regulation - Württemberg

Arnold, Alfred. Die volkswirtschaftliche bedeutung der milchmarktordnung in Württemberg. Odal 6(5): 262-273. November 1937. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Reichsbauernstadt Goslar, Germany.)

An account of the dairy industry in Württemberg and the results of the milk marketing regulation of the Reichsnährstand as applied to Württemberg.

Milk Situation

Boyle, James E. The battle of milk. Sat. Evening Post 210(20): 18-19, 92, 94, 96. Nov. 13, 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Milk strikes and riots and the farmers' attempts to fix the price of milk, lower the price spread, and make milk a public utility. One of the writer's concluding sentences follows: "Until the cow is a more efficient factory and until the man that owns the cow practices a little more of the science of better farm management and better animal nutrition, great masses of our city workers cannot afford to buy any fluid milk."

Nature, Science and Labor in Agriculture

Conacher, H.M. Nature, science and labour in agriculture. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(4): 353-364. October 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

Neutrality, American

National Economic and Social Planning Association, Committee on the Maintenance of American Neutrality. Report. Plan Age 3(9-10): 227-275. November-December 1937. (Published at 1721 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)
This committee acted under the chairmanship of George Soule and A.F. Hinrichs.

See particularly chapter 3, Limitation of Exports; chapter 6 Provision for Internal Needs (domestic problems created by war, imports and raw material needs, lessening contact with belligerents); chapter 7, Concomitants of Neutrality Policy (especially, pp.265-267, Increased Governmental Controls).

Palestine

Abramovitch, Z. Mechanics of the Jewish economy. Jewish structure not inharmonious. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(9): 431-435, 462. September 1937. (Published in Tel Aviv, Palestine)

Contents: Structural divisions; agricultural ratio; comparison of the economic structure of Palestine with that of Holland; Jewish trade exchanges; balance of payments; the import minimum; gaps in home production [includes a table which shows the estimated foodstuff consumption of the Jewish population, 1936.]

The problem of Palestine. A note on the report of the Royal commission. Geogr. Rev. 27(4):566-573. October 1937. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

This is a "note" on the report of the Palestine Royal Commission, issued in 1937 as Command 5479. The land question and immigration are discussed on pages 567-569, Arab colonization on pages 571-572.

Planning, Economic

Butler, Harold B. The prevailing tendencies of the present time. Economic planning and the ideals of the International labour organisation. Ann. Collective Economy 13(1): 100-121. January-April 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland)

Reproduced "from the Director's Report presented to the 1937 International Labour Conference the last chapter entitled: 'Current Problems and Tendencies.'"

Martin, P.W. The present status of economic planning. Ann. Collective Economy 13(1): 60-99. January-April 1937. (Published at 8, rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland)

Reprinted from the International Labour Review, May 1936 and February 1937.

Planning, Economic - Great Britain

Hall, Sir Daniel. The place of 'planning' in a democratic government. Nineteenth Century and After 122(730): 712-724. December 1937. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

The place of planning in the British government.

Planning, Regional

Chase, Stuart. Working with nature. Survey Graphic 26(12): 623-628. December 1937. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

Natural resources and regional planning.

Planning and Zoning, Rural - Pennsylvania

Hurlburt, Virgil. Rural planning and zoning as an approach to land use adjustment in Pennsylvania. Land Policy Circ. October 1937, pp.16-20. (Published by the Division of Land Utilization, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Potato Industry - New South Wales

R., S.D. The potato growing industry in New South Wales and the possibility of increasing production. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(6): 131-134. September 1937. (Published by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales)

"Summed up, the position appears to be that the quality of the local potato is right but the methods employed in marketing leave much to be desired... There seems to be ample room for an expansion of the industry in the State and given proper cultural methods and effective marketing, producers are afforded the opportunity of obtaining reasonable returns."

Prices

Ellsworth, P.T. Export, import, and domestic prices in the United States, 1931-36. Rev. Econ. Statis. 19(4): 192-202. November 1937. (Published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

In this article the writer continues a study by T.J. Kreps, Export, Import, and Domestic Prices in the United States, 1926-1930, published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.46, 1932. Certain comments on the nature of the price changes and the forces operating to produce them in the years since 1930" are also given.

Henney, H.J. Price interrelationships. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 886-891. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This paper reports "the results of an attempt to apply the 'movement theory' type of analysis to price trends." The writer's summary and conclusions follow:

"1. In general, the directional price analysis theory can be applied best for judging those commodities which are classed as primary goods or in which speculation plays a part, or in which credit for the purchase and sale of the commodity is an important factor.

"2. Wheat, bran, fat cattle, hogs, and alfalfa hay, in the order named, adapt themselves to an analysis by phases of the price pattern while there is little value in the method when applied to stock cattle and sheep.

"3. A relationship between the longer and shorter time price changes was considered significant only when both the longer-time and shorter-time price trends were in the same direction in 70 percent of the cases.

"4. The timing of price changes is such an evasive problem to answer that one needs to check one's conclusions by considering the indications in the other seasonal periods just before and just after the period being considered, even though in the period under consideration the

price trend for the shorter and the longer periods was in the same direction in more than 70 percent of the cases."

Wright, C.E. The basing-point system: its abolition would tend to destroy competition. *Annalist* 50 (1299): 942-943, 972, 974. Dec. 10, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of the basing-point system of pricing, used extensively in the steel industry, the cement industry, and by manufacturers of cast-iron pipe and other products, including a discussion of Senator Wheeler's bill on the subject.

Prices - Index Numbers - Methodology

Cutts, Jesse M., and Dennis, Samuel J. Revised method of calculation of the wholesale price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour.* 32(200): 663-674. December 1937. (Published by the Association. Frederick F. Stephan, Secty.-Treas., 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Prices, Retail - U.S.S.R.

Retail price policies of the Soviet Government. *Russian Econ. Notes* no.352, pp.4-6. Oct. 15, 1937. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

From an article in the Moscow "Pravda" of Aug. 7, 1937.

Prorate System - California

Howard, Fred K. Agriculture today. *Calif. Cult.* 84(25): 808. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the prorate system in California.

Reclamation - Palestine

Menchikovsky, F. Reclamation of the Negeb. Agricultural possibilities in Palestine's empty half. *Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag.* 9(10): 475-478. October 1937. (Published by Mischar w' Taasia Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

Reclamation and Land Settlement - New Zealand

Hill, R.P. Small-farm settlement on reclaimed tidal flats, Whangarei harbour. *New Zealand Jour. Agr.* 55(3): 143-146. September 1937. (Published in Wellington, N.Z.)

An account of the reclamation and settlement of the area of land on the Shores of Whangarei Harbour, known as Pohe Island reclamation. "At present the settlers are paying their way, this including paying rent on the land and interest on the capital expended on the holding... Before settlers were eligible to occupy these holdings they had to show that they had no assets."

Recreational Demonstration Projects - United States

Wirth, Conrad L. Recreational demonstration projects. Land Policy Circ. October 1937, pp.6-9. (Published by the Division of Land Utilization, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Rural America

Rural America, v.15, no.8, November 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Conservation of human resources. The 1937 presidential address, by Grace E. Frysinger, pp.3-6; Vocational guidance: a way out for rural youth, by Elaine Exton, pp.7-8; All boys need training in agriculture, by O.H. Benson, p.8; Opportunities for rural youth, by Robert C. Clark, p.9; Labor and agriculture, by William Green, pp.9-10 (radio talk on the National Farm and Home Hour).

Rural Life - Egypt

Ayrout, H. L'Égypte Agricole. La maison et la famille du fellah. La Vie Agricole et Rurale, no.10, pp.434-443. October 1937. (Published by J.B. Baillière et Fils, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France.)

A description of the life of the Egyptian fellah.

School Lands - State Ownership - Colorado and Nebraska

Whitney, R.C. State ownership of school lands in selected areas in Colorado and Nebraska. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 935-943. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"This limited study is intended to point out a few facts relating to selected publicly owned lands in comparison with privately owned lands in the states of Colorado and Nebraska. The cases selected represent typical situations in the type-of-farming areas in which the lands are located."

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation, v.3, no.5, pp.117-144. November 1937. (Published by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Society and the farmer have mutual interests in the land, by M.L. Wilson, pp.117-119,143; State legislation for erosion control, by Philip M. Glick, pp.120-125; The next step: emphasis shifts to the districts plan, by Dillon S. Myer, pp.126-131; Associations lay groundwork for legally-constituted districts, by J. Phil Campbell, pp.132-134,137; The first district: North Carolina leads the way, by I.O. Schaub, pp.135-136; Rural zoning improves land use in Wisconsin, by V. Webster Johnson, pp.138-143.

Soil Erosion - British East Africa

Soil erosion in East Africa - Agricultural adviser's report. African World 140(1322): 442. Oct. 9, 1937. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, Eng.)

A brief summary of the report by Sir Frank Stockdale in which he analyses the causes of soil erosion in British East Africa and emphasizes the necessity for applying remedial measures.

Soil Stripping - Massachusetts

Elveve, Joseph T. The soil-stripping problem in Massachusetts. Land Policy Circ. November 1937, pp.15-19. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Removal of topsoil from old farms would not be expected to create a major problem of land use, but Mr. Elveve, who is State Land Use Planning Specialist, tells how the process can vitally affect property values, and therefore bring up a number of interesting questions of methods of control over private use of land when it is considered adverse to the economic interest of the community." - p.1.

Soy Beans - Cost of Production - Philippine Islands

Rozul, Juan B. The cost of production of soy bean (*Glycine hispida*) Philippine Agr. 26(5): 475-476. October 1937. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

Abstract of a "thesis presented for graduation, 1932, with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture No.675." Abstract was made by Felix J. Madrid.

Tariff

Hibbard, Benjamin H. What a tariff study should reveal. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 950-951. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

A reply, by a member of the Wisconsin Tariff Committee, to a criticism of the method used by that Committee made by Professor Schultz.

Morton, Walter A. Tariff theory. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 845-860. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This article is in the nature of a reply to an article by Henry Schultz, "Correct and Incorrect Methods of Determining the Effectiveness of the Tariff", published in an earlier number of the Journal. "Because the work of the Wisconsin Tariff Research Committee, under the editorial supervision of Professors John R. Commons, Benjamin H. Hibbard and myself [W.A. Morton], failed to conform to his pattern, he claims that our method is incorrect." - p.846.

Technical Progress - Effects

Altschul, Eugen, and Strauss, Frederick. Technical progress and agricultural depression. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research. Bull.67, 32pp. Nov. 29, 1937. (Published at 1819 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

This is a preliminary statement of a report which is to appear later in a forthcoming volume. "It is concerned with the interpretation of recent agricultural experience, rather than with the elaboration of the factual record of that experience. Employing Census data and other available material, the authors have advanced an hypothesis concerning the relation of technical progress to prolonged agricultural depressions of the type that has been so conspicuous a feature of the post-war economic situation." The complete report "will contain a fuller account of the evidence on which the authors base their hypothesis and more detailed analysis of the relations between business cycles, long-run and short-run fluctuations in agriculture." Wheat and cotton are the products discussed.

Contents: I. The role of mechanization in wheat farming (a. technical conditions of production; b. expansion of production; c. mechanization and its relation to the size of farms; d. changes in farm organization; e. implications and probable future development); II. The role of mechanization in cotton farming; III. The role of other factors in the agricultural depression (A. other factors in the wheat depression (1. foreign demand for wheat; 2. domestic demand for wheat; 3. influence of population growth and per capita demand; 4. implications); B. other factors in the cotton depression (1. domestic demand for cotton; 2. foreign demand; 3. summary); C. indirect effects of mechanization); IV. Reflections on the agricultural depression.

Ogburn, William Fielding. The influence of inventions on American social institutions in the future. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(3): 365-376. November 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"The probable influence, during the next twenty-five years, of the new inventions in the many fields of technology and applied science on the state, economic organization, rural life, communities, schools, church, recreational activities, and the family is outlined. The results show that the structure of social institutions is modified greatly by mechanical invention and applied science because of the variability of this influence, as compared with other factors." - Abstract, p.365. For agriculture see pages 372-373.

Sternberg, Fritz. Prolonged unemployment, technical progress and the conquest of new markets. Internatl. Labour Rev. 36(4): 446-485. October 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

The writer, "posing the problem on the ground of facts, asks why technical progress, after having expanded during the nineteenth century without giving rise to widespread unemployment, now appears to tend more and more in the direction of restricting employment.

"According to the author, the problem is essentially one of markets. In the past the existence of many non-industrialised countries made it possible to dispose of ever-increasing stocks, and thus readily to re-absorb those workers who had been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery. At the present time, the impossibility of finding new markets in a world which is almost wholly industrialised condemns to

forced inactivity those workers who, as a result of technical progress, have been ousted from their employment. As on the other hand the sharp competition which exists in commerce can only tend toward further technical progress, it would appear that the victims of what is called technological unemployment have less and less hope of getting back into the circuit of production. This is the thesis, reduced to essential points, which is maintained by the author, who bases his contention principally on the industrial and commercial statistics of the chief countries of production."

Tenancy - Ireland

Murray, A.T. Farm tenancy in Ireland. Foreign Agr. 1(11): 557-582. November 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

The subject is considered under the following subtopics: The early history of Irish farm tenancy; farm tenancy and government policy until 1870 (the early Irish land custom, English law and the contract system, famine fails to bring reform, the Deasy Act of 1860); government measures to reform Irish tenancy (regulation of the terms of tenure, government aid to farm proprietorship, land purchase in the Irish Free State period, rehabilitation and substandard agriculture, enlarging and improving holdings, rearrangement of holdings, re-settlement work, development of subsidiary industries, improving housing conditions); conclusion.

The writer draws two main conclusions from this study of Irish land reform: "First, the long struggle with the problem of farm tenancy, begun in 1870 by the British Government and continued by the Irish Free State Government, has been successful. Second, success has been due mainly to the policy of assisting tenants to become farm owners rather than to the original policy of regulating tenancy."

A short bibliography is appended, pages 581-582.

Tenancy - Philippine Islands

Velmonte, José E. Farm security for the tenant. Philippine Agr. 26(5): 395-398. October 1937. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

The Philippine sharecropper and the question of enabling him to become a farm owner.

The article is concluded as follows: "In brief, a land-purchase program for the tenants of this country should involve carefully laid plans of rehabilitating the share cropper by building him up socially and economically to a level that will enable him to buy and keep a farm. And, once stabilized, a rigorous selection of prospective tenant purchasers on the basis of certain standards and sustained help during the period of payment are requisites to success. The government must, therefore, assume the task of leading patiently the share cropper step by step in the long and arduous climb to independent farm ownership. In the quest for a permanent solution of the tenancy problem, any measure intended to bring lightninglike results is doomed to failure."

Tenancy - United States

Caldwell, Erskine. You have seen their faces. Atlantic Monthly 160(5): 617-627. November 1937. (Published at 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.)

A picture of the Southern tenant and sharecropper. Methods for the relief of economic distress among field hands, renters and sharecroppers are discussed on pp. 626-627 from which the following is quoted:

"There is no evidence to show that any plan thus far advocated will in itself be sufficient to change the economic condition of the Southern tenant farmer. There is no reason to believe that any plan would succeed unless it were accompanied by reeducation and supervision. There are two means of bringing about a change; one method is collective action by the tenant farmers themselves, the other method is government control of cotton farming...

"There is an urgent need for a government commission, invested with authoritative power, to make a study of tenant farming in the cotton country. The commission, in order to produce effective results, should be nonpolitical in membership. It should propose to study all phases of tenant farm life over a period of time long enough to familiarize itself with the needs of the tenant farm class."

Farm tenancy. Law and Contemporary Problems, v.4, no.4, pp.423-575. October 1937. (Published by the Duke University School of Law, Durham, N.C.)

The following is an extract from the editor's foreword, p.423:"... the experience of the depression years has brought an awareness that there is a third party in interest to the agricultural landlord-tenant relationship: the state. The resulting interest in the possibilities for governmental action in this field constitutes merely the belated facing of a responsibility which has been assumed by government in almost every nation of the world. Yet the fact that our abundant land resources and at least intermittently prosperous agriculture have enabled us so long to defer action has rendered more difficult the question of what lines of governmental action are now appropriate and feasible. The articles comprising this symposium represent a consideration of some of the experiments which are being tried or have been projected, with special emphasis upon their legal and administrative aspects."

Contents: Farm tenancy distribution and trends in the United States, by Howard A. Turner, pp.424-433; The Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act, by James G. Maddox, pp.434-455; Settlement and resettlement in the Resettlement Administration program, by Clarence A Wiley, pp.456-472; The development of the rural rehabilitation loan program, by Monroe Oppenheimer, pp.473-488; Governmental farm credit and tenancy, by William G. Murray, pp.489-507; Regulations of farm landlord-tenant relationships, by Albert H. Cotton, pp. 508-538; A note on the legal status of share-tenants and share-croppers in the South, by A.B. Book, pp.539-545; Taxation in aid of farm security, by Russell J. Hinckley and John J. Haggerty, pp.546-558; The status of agricultural labor, by William T. Ham, pp.559-572; Index, pp.573-575.

Harris, Sir John. In the cotton belt. Manchester Guardian Weekly 37(13-14): 255, 276. Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1937. (Published in Manchester, Eng.)
Photostat copy in Pam.Coll.

This is a series of two articles which describe a tour through the cotton belt of the United States. The first is entitled "Poor whites and Negroes"; the second is entitled "Schemes of Renovation." In the second article the writer states that the most encouraging feature of the situation is the awakening of public opinion. He discusses four schemes for the improvement of the situation, but which "when taken collectively are less than a drop in the ocean." These are Sherwood Eddy's cooperative farm scheme; the "Tory-Socialist"; a scheme of cotton growing by negroes and whites on equal terms, "that is a bona-fide sharing of expenditures as well as income" (run by the managing director of a large store); and the New Deal's tenant-sharing scheme.

Textile Industry - South India

Rajaratnam, G.V. Expansion of the textile industry in South India. Mysore Econ. Jour. 23(10): 334-335. October 1937. (Published at No.19, Gundopunt Buildings, Bangalore City P.O. Mysore State, British India)

Tobacco - United States and British Imperial Preference

Franklin, Harry L. British imperial preference in relation to United States leaf tobacco exports. Foreign Agr. 1(11): 531-556. November 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"The United States is the world's leading tobacco exporter and, conversely, the United Kingdom is the world's leading tobacco importer... Great Britain's import duty on leaf tobacco is very high, ranging from 500 to 1,275 percent ad valorem on United States types. The full-duty rate on foreign tobacco varies from the equivalent of \$2.35 to \$2.61 per pound (depending on moisture content of the leaf and whether stripped or unstripped), while Empire leaf enjoys a margin of tariff preference equivalent to 51 cents per pound, or more than the actual average price of United States flue-cured tobacco and from 2 to 2.5 times the price of fire-cured leaf. This study comprises an analysis of the influence of such tariff preference, reintroduced in September 1919 after a nonpreference interval of some 75 years, on exports of United States unmanufactured tobacco to the United Kingdom, and of its influence in stimulating the production of Empire leaf." - p.531.

Trade, Foreign - United States

United States foreign trade in agricultural products, 1936-37. Foreign Crops and Markets, v.35, no.21, Sup., pp.339-376. Nov. 20, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Contents: Introduction; Exports; Imports; Effect of trade agreements on imports; Tabulations.

Trade Agreements - United States

Capper, Arthur. Good old neighbor Sam. Sat. Evening Post 210(20): 27, 41, 44, 46, 48. Nov. 13, 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Presents objections to the reciprocal trade agreements policy of the Federal government.

Sayre, Frances Bowes. The United States trade agreements program: its purpose, administration, and accomplishments. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 4(5): 11-13. June 1937. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Type of Farming Investigations

Saunderson, M.H., and Johnson, Neil W. Methods and objectives in type of farming investigations. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(4): 952-954. November 1937. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

United States Department of Agriculture

Wiggins, James Russell. Servant of the farmer. The United States Department of Agriculture, observing the anniversary of its establishment, has a proud growth and accomplishment in the advance of agrarian conditions. Christian Science Monitor Weekly Mag. Sec. Nov. 17, 1937, pp.9,15. (Published in Boston, Mass.)

Wages - Legislation - Scotland

The Agricultural wages (regulation) (Scotland) act, 1937. Scot. Jour. Agr. 20(4): 380-383. October 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

This is an outline of the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, which received Royal Assent on July 20 1937.

Warehousing, Field

Gibson, A.T. Field warehousing memoranda. Banking 30(5): 26-27. November 1937. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

Brief case histories of field warehousing in the radio business, canning industry, coal industry, cotton and grain industries, etc.

Wheat and Wheat Products - Export - France

France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Régime de l'exportation préalable des bles, farines et produits farineux alimentaires de bles. Journal Officiel 69(259): 12337-12341. Nov. 7, 1937. (Published at Quai Voltaire, No.31, Paris 7^e, France.)

This is the text of a decree of November 4, 1937 which provides that under certain conditions stipulated in this decree and on payment of the customs duties and the taxes due, millers may be authorized to import foreign wheat in compensation for previous exportation of domestic wheat, flour or wheat flour products. Ministerial orders determining the methods of granting such authorizations, and the quality of the wheat that may be exported under the conditions prescribed, and fixing the amount of wheat to be exported at 100 kilogr. to entitle the exporter to import one quintal of foreign wheat are published in the Journal Officiel 69(260): 12372. Nov. 8-9, 1937 and (261): 12397. Nov. 10, 1937.

Wheat Economy - Rehabilitation - Prairie Provinces

Britnell, G.E. The rehabilitation of the prairie wheat economy. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 3(4): 508-529. November 1937. (Published by the Canadian Political Science Association, V.W. Bladen, Secty.-Treas., 273 Bloor St., W., Toronto, Ontario)

A fuller discussion of the issues involved in the rehabilitation of the prairie wheat economy may be found in the writer's The Wheat Economy: A Study of the Social and Economic Development of Saskatchewan, to be published by the University of Toronto Press.

The writer's concluding paragraph follows: "In conclusion, it may be said that there is no simple solution to the problems presented by violent fluctuations in net income in the prairie wheat economy. Standards of living declined rapidly after 1930. Although this decline was checked by temporary stabilization at or near relief levels in succeeding years, continued crop failures and relief schedules which were too narrow in their application and too niggardly in the provision of essentials to maintain standards even at sharply reduced levels, caused further declines to take place. A good crop at present prices would, assuming that creditors exercised a reasonable forbearance, make it possible to check deterioration and effect some replacements, but restoration to the moderate levels of the late twenties would require an unusual succession of good crops together with a favourable relationship of prices and costs. Assuming a return to 'normal' wheat crops and incomes, permitting a measure of effective economic and social rehabilitation, it appears likely that the new levels will be lower than those which obtained in the region prior to the depression. At the same time, continued dependence on wheat, combined with the limitations imposed by geography and climate on any attempts to achieve a larger measure of self-sufficiency in farm family over most of the area, indicates that the economy will continue to be subject to marked fluctuations in standards of living."

Wheat Marketing - Price Effects - Canada

Working, Holbrook. Price effects of Canadian wheat marketing. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 14(2): 37-68. October 1937. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Contents: I. Introduction and summary; II. General relations of marketing to price (seasonal price tendencies; supply and demand influences affecting price relations; changes in price ratios within seasons); III. Average effects of rate of country marketing on futures prices (specific effects of rate of marketing; the basic data; seasonal tendencies in deliveries, prices, and spreads; tendencies by marketing periods); Recent changes in price effects of country marketing (price effects of sustained changes in rate of delivery; price effects of day-to-day variations in deliveries; possible causes of changing sensitiveness of prices); appendix tables.

Wheat Testing - Canada

Bailey, A.H., and Martinson, Quincy H. Canada's wheat improvement plan in action. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 14(11): 39, 51. Nov. 3, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Interest in the plan of testing wheat for farmers in western Canada, which was originated by Dr. L.H. Newman, cerealist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1930, recently has been increased by the fact that similar work is being undertaken in the southwestern states on the initiative of millers and members of the grain trade. No doubt, if the plan provides for a real need in those parts it soon will be carried to a peak of usefulness in improving the seed sown year by year by ordinary farmers in all parts of the American and Canadian West."

A statement by Dr. Newman regarding the origin of the crop testing plan is quoted, and results of the crop testing work are described. In conclusion a brief biographical sketch is given of Major H.G.L. Strange and of Dr. Newman, the two men chiefly responsible for the development and success of the crop testing work.

Wool Production - Argentina

Link, Paul. Wool production in the Argentine Republic. Rev. River. Plate 83(2391): 21-22, 24-25. Oct. 8, 1937.

The author contrasts the development of the sheep-raising industry in Argentina and in Australia, traces its evolution in Argentina, and discusses the wool production according to grades.

"All wool transactions consist of private sales either on the estancia or at the shipping ports or in private warehouses. There are markets in Avellaneda (near Buenos Aires) and in Bahía Blanca but these are not official. On several occasions public auctions were tried out but without successful results. Wool shipments are also made on consignment, principally to London and are sold on arrival at public auction by the Wool Exchange."

Youth

The prospect for youth. Designed to focus attention upon the problems of youth and to facilitate the intelligent consideration of these problems. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. v.194, November 1937. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Youth as a population element, by Newton Edwards, pp.6-17; The special problems of rural youth, by Bruce L. Melvin, pp.25-33; The government's responsibility for youth, by Aubrey Williams, pp.119-128; The Civilian Conservation Corps program, by Robert Fechner, pp.129-140; The literature of youth problems, by M.M. Chambers, pp.207-216.

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Boston university. College of business administration. Bureau of business research. New England community statistical abstracts; industrial development data for 110 New England cities and towns, prepared for the Cooperating committee on industrial development of the New England council, by Ralph G. Wells... [and] John S. Perkins. 110pp., processed. Boston, Mass., Bureau of business research, Boston university, College of business administration, 1937. 280.004 B65

Connecticut. Assessing officials' association. Proceedings of the first regular annual meeting of the assessing officials' association of Connecticut held on December 30, 1935. 75pp. [Hartford] Pub. by the Tax commissioner, Feb. 1936. (Taxation-document no.270) 284.59 C762 1st, Dec. 30, 1935

Connecticut. Tax collectors' association. Proceedings of the first regular annual meeting of the tax collectors' association of Connecticut held on March 16, 1936. 72pp. [Hartford] Tax commissioner, 1936. (Taxation-Documents no. 271) 284.59 C76 1st, Mar. 16, 1936.

Fox, Charles James. Over-all property tax limitation, with special reference to the Massachusetts \$25.00 tax limitation proposal. 71pp. Boston, Mass., 1937. 284.5 F83

Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas (England and Wales) Report... for the year ended 30th September 1937. Presented by the Minister of labour to Parliament by command of His Majesty, November, 1937. 209pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1937. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.5595) 280.171 G795 1936/37

Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas in Scotland. Report... for the period 7th July 1936 to 31st August 1937. Presented by the Secretary of state for Scotland to Parliament by command of His Majesty, November, 1937. 76pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5604) 280.171 G796 1936/37

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Industrial fibres. A summary of figures of production, trade and consumption relating to cotton, wool, silk, flax, jute, hemp and rayon. 128pp. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. [I.E.C./C. no.13]) 280.39 G794C [no.12]

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Meat. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to beef, mutton & lamb, bacon & hams, pork, cattle, sheep, pigs, canned meat. 94pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. (Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch [I.E.C./C. no.13]) 280.39 G794C [no.13]

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Kern co., Calif. Health dept. Sanitary division. Survey of Kern county migratory labor problem... C. F. Baughman, chief. 16pp., processed. [n.p.] 1937. 283 K45

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This report gives the history, functions and rules of the Associazione Granaria of Milan and of the Mercato Granario. Part 2 includes rules for the sale of cereals, grains, jute and legumes, and the classification of products; part 3, statistics on production and prices, and part 4, the minutes of the annual meeting of the societies.

Morocco. Office chérifien de control et d'exportation. Statistiques des produits contrôlés a l'exportation par L.O.C.E., année 1936. 63pp., diagrs., mimeogr. [Casablanca, 1937] 270 M828

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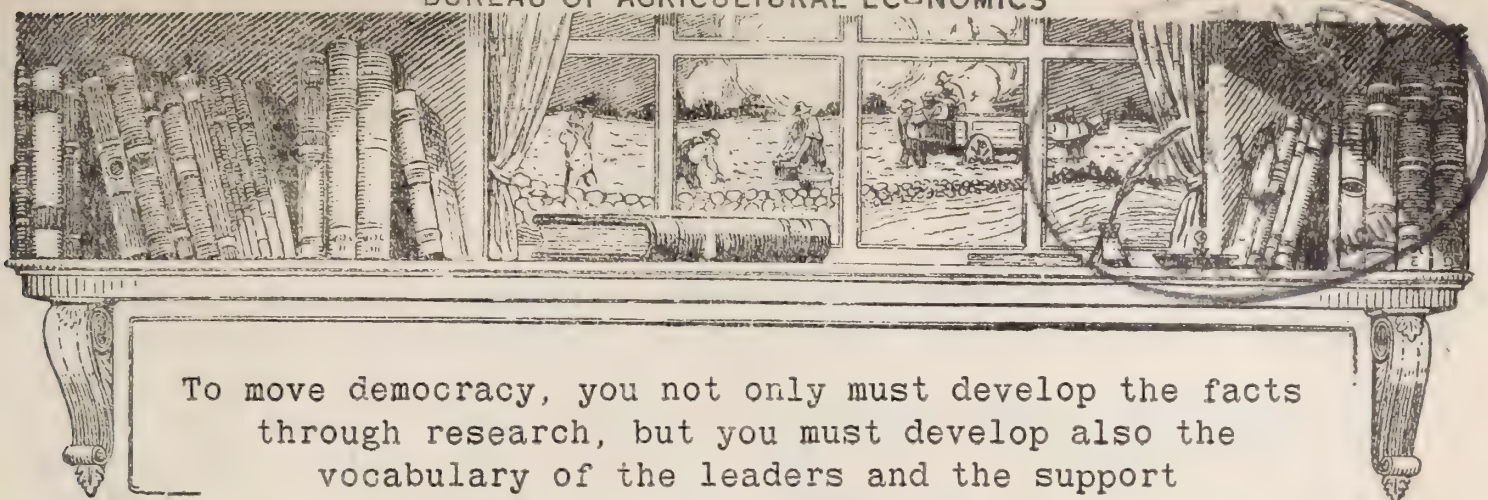
Part I is the report of the Committee on Principles of Assessment Practice... Part II is the final report of the Committee on Assessment Terminology... A preliminary report... published in September 1936 [q.v. 284.5 N2193]... The final part is a selected bibliography... compiled by the staff and published in slightly different form in January 1937, under the title, Study Guide for Assessing Officers [q.v. 241.3 N215]" - p. [v.]

"Prepared for publication by Public Administration Service." - verso of title page.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



To move democracy, you not only must develop the facts through research, but you must develop also the vocabulary of the leaders and the support of the masses. - Luther Gulick

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Briefs, Goetz. The proletariat; a challenge to western civilization... With a foreword by Horace Taylor. 297pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 280 B762

In this book, Professor Briefs raises and answers the question, Is America developing a proletariat? This is not the sole or even the chief theory of the book, but will probably be the author's major contribution to the average reader. The work is profoundly scholarly and at the expense of great detail, the author traces the various theories and definitions of the proletariat and its rise, especially in European nations.

The challenge to western civilization apparently lies in the fact that, like the word peasant, the words proletarian and proletariat have been distasteful. One cannot, however, read the evidences presented by the author without being conscious of the fact that our economic order and arrangements are gradually developing in our midst a great mass of people to whom no other name can be attached than proletariat. Because we have just completed the accomplishment of a giant industrial development and the geographic settlement of a mighty continent, in the processes of which proletarianism had little or no part, we are apparently not prepared to see with open eyes the changed conditions that are upon us. The author therefore without question implies that we are developing a proletariat without being aware of the fact.

Briefs does not subscribe to the Marxian theory of the inevitable class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but rather looks at the rise of the proletariat as an evolutionary process, the steps in which are the substitution of a wage system for serfdom and apprenticeship; the development of a free but insecure group of wage workers; and finally, the development of group consciousness and group technique for the purpose of attaining security and status for the wage worker. He does subscribe to the definition of the proletarian as a propertyless individual whose need for daily bread goes on whether he has work or not and who therefore develops a conviction that his security depends upon collective bargaining and governmental protection. He says, "A proletariat exists wherever the prevailing economic order produces on a large scale the typical conditions of proletarian existence, that is, where great masses of the population exercise no self-initiated control over the means of production and have no income worth mentioning other than what they derive from the sale of their labor power." (p.25). He says further that the term proletariat "denotes that distinct social stratum whose existence is at once the prerequisite and the consequence of the capitalist system and its progressive development." (p.30). The final step in the development

of a proletariat is that those living within this social stratum shall become class conscious. This class consciousness will arise at such points and at such time as the economic scene changes sufficiently that no great mass of wageworkers find it possible to rise to the status of property owners and entrepreneurs.

The author delineates the marked difference between the processes by which the "poor" became proletarian in European countries and by which they are becoming proletarian in the United States. He makes the point that the workers in Europe were proletarian from the very beginning, having transferred from other lower class status directly to proletarian status, whereas in the United States the working class has developed out of the expansion of industrialism with its creation of a labor market. The American proletariat must therefore be almost wholly built out of people who in the past had, or believed they could attain, middle class status. The author states, however, that "America is turning 'labor conscious', or, if we take the rural and the urban middle-class problems into account, 'man-conscious' as opposed to 'business-conscious'" and while "American labor is pragmatic and shares the rough realism of the rest of the nation...the current phrase of social security is an indication that something substantial is being changed in the concrete situation." (p. 223).

Probably the finest point and best reasoning of the author is presented in his chapter on "The Adventure of Capitalism" in which he points out that "The methods of production and the type of economic organization that mark the capitalist regime are based on the socio-economic fact that the performance of manual labor is the function of one group in society, whereas it is the function of another group to own, direct, and control the means of production." (p. 237). The first of these groups is a propertyless group for whom no overlord, as in the days of feudalism, guarantees security of tenure or life. The workman is free, but he owns no property and has no guarantee of a job. In this situation, neither the state nor the employer is responsible for his security. In this status, he is guaranteed personal freedom, but his very existence is threatened. Capitalism is the "testimony of experience that capitalism offers no guarantee of either steady employment or adequate pay...It cannot keep prosperity always at a high level; it cannot by any means at its command stabilize the business cycle; and it cannot indefinitely continue to open up new continents...And this, of course, rules out the chance that a job can ever be a satisfactory substitute for property as a means of security." (pp.250-251).

The author concludes with a chapter on, "A Challenge to Western Civilization," which he starts with the following sentence, "Western civilization and the existence of a proletarian mass stratum evidently do not fit together." Western civilization has developed upon the theory and practice that the accomplishment of the freedom of the individual is the sine qua non of its success. The laboring man is now free, but he is not secure, and the challenge will continue until the laboring man can safeguard his personality and attain security by the means of class conscious, collective organization or by governmental protection, which is probably another way of saying that the ideology of laissez faire which has worked in this Nation because of our history of perpetual industrial and geographic expansion until recent times is due

for a rude shock if it expects this ideology to furnish the blueprint for its future progress. - Carl C. Taylor, In Charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Palm, Franklin Charles. The middle classes then and now. 421 pp. New York, Macmillan company, 1936. 277 P18

This book, beginning with a chapter on, "Who Are the Middle Classes" and ending with a chapter on, "Whither, the Bourgeoisie", is literally a panorama of economic and social history from the Middle Ages to the present. It deals very little with theory as such, the theory of the middle classes being woven in by the author as a part of his chronological description of the rise of the middle classes in one nation after the other and in one period after the other. In the final analysis, however, he presents no sociological theory of what the middle classes are and why they exist. His nearest approach to a definition is a statement that they stand between the upper and the lower classes, exemplified by farm owners, small business men, small manufacturers, and the average professional man.

He characterizes the middle class man as acquisitive, having money as his god and financial success as his goal. In the early stages of the development of this class in one country after another, the middle man thinks of himself as a self-made man whose status depends upon his own efforts and shrewdness rather than upon any inherited class position. He arose in most countries to a position of eminence following a breakdown of the feudal system and established his position of eminence in the period which followed the advent of the industrial revolution and during the period of world geographic expansion.

At first he craved no political influence and sought no particular prestige, but was content with being a business success, having a comfortable home, being a staunch supporter of the status quo, and following puritanic morals. Gradually, however, in practically all countries, he became a money-maker, developed into an industrialist and capitalist, began to seek prestige, and asked for a voice in public affairs. When he had arrived at this stage, social status for himself and his family became one of his chief motives and eventually he asked not only for an opportunity to be heard, but expected to be the dominant voice in public affairs.

The author traces not only the rise of the business man, or bourgeoisie, but traces the literature in each country which arose to buttress his position and to create a theory of economics -- laissez faire -- concerning a whole social order to which the middle man and the process with which he dealt was the key. In the early stages of his emergence, writers protested his rising eminence and extolled the virtues of the elite whom he was gradually displacing. The tenor of the literature soon shifted, however, in his favor, but in still later days, through such authors as H. L. Mencken, Charles Beard, and Sinclair Lewis, the literature became critical of his domination and smugness.

Somewhat in keeping with Marxian theory, the author shows that in one country after the other the status of the middle classes has been dissipated in two directions, the more successful being converted into

industrial capitalists and the less successful being gradually pushed toward the proletariat. Following the World War, the business man's world collapsed in his own hands, and contrary to his century-old theory of laissez faire, he has asked for governmental intervention and assistance to hold his world together. He now appears to be in a position where he recognizes the "new nobility", that is, the "financial lords" as his enemy, but still being composed largely of farmers and small business men, he is unwilling to accede to the demands of the proletariat or to admit that he belongs to that class. Consequently, he recognizes that capitalism is in the crucible that laissez faire will no longer work, but he does not know in what direction to turn. - Carl C. Taylor, In Charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Novák, Václav, ed. Přirozené zemědělské krajiny a výrobní oblastí v. Rep. Československé (Régions naturelles et régions économiques agricoles dans la République Tchécoslovaque) 158pp. Praha, Nákladem státního úřadu statistického, 1925. ([Czechoslovak Republic. Státní úřad statistický] Knihovna statistického věstníku, svazek 6) 281.177 N85

Added title and text in Bohemian.

The first attempts for division of the country into natural agricultural regions took place fifty years ago. Before the War Prof. Vladislav Brdlík for the purposes of the Institute of Agricultural Accountancy and Rural Economy divided the Province of Bohemia into agricultural production areas. Brdlík's work served as a basis for the recent division of the territory of Czechoslovakia into natural regions and production areas.

Production areas are based on economic facts, nearness to market, and natural conditions, while natural agricultural regions are parts of those broader economic areas and form within their boundaries distinct natural regions of similar type of farming, with approximately uniform climate, soil, orographical and other physico-geographical conditions. The names of production areas are derived from typical agricultural products, the names of the natural regions from geography.

The Province of Bohemia is divided into 13 natural agricultural regions, Moravia-Silesia into 18, Slovakia 14 and Ruthenia 3. Agricultural production areas are of four types: Sugar-beet, potato, grain, meadow and pasture areas. The leading agricultural product and the intensity of its culture, together with the price of labor and pure incomes of the farm, and other facts, served for marking out the production areas.

The five types of farming named are in ideal balance in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, while Ruthenia is a typical pasture and grain area.

The book contains instructive charts showing the total area of arable land, forest, meadows, pasture, cereals, sugar-beets, potatoes, fodder plants and fallow land, Charts showing production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, sugar-beet, potatoes and fodder are included also. - Jan. Tauber, Librarian of State Institutes for Agricultural Research, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1932-33 et 1933-34. Farm accountancy statistics for 1932-33 and 1933-34. 105pp. Rome, 1937. 251 In82Rc

This sixth volume of the Farm Accountancy series presents the principal facts developed in the survey for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 from 17 European countries and from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan. Besides the accountancy results, showing gross return and cost of production per hectare and the "final results" for the two years, there are complementary tables showing the distribution of the lands and of the capital engaged in agriculture, the number and area of farms included and gold franc values of the several national currencies. Data are presented as in previous volumes, by counties, by type of farming, by regions and by size of farm. Comparable data for earlier years may be picked up from the previous volumes; some of the descriptive data are shown for the period of the inquiries.

Reduction in the size of the volume and stepping the time of publication of the latest data ahead a full year has been accomplished by omitting details previously published. The information made available seems on the whole sufficient for keeping in touch with developments in the farm business of the European countries covered. The figures for the four States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan, for two years are of course only a beginning; they should help American readers to a better understanding of the figures for the other countries. - S. W. Mendum. - Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Heberle, Rudolf, and Meyer, Fritz. Die grossstädte im strome der binnenwanderung. Wirtschafts- und bevölkerungswissenschaftliche untersuchungen über wanderung und mobilität in deutschen städten. 206pp. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1937. 280.175 H35

It is well known that modern urbanization was made possible and is maintained largely as a result of contributions of population from rural areas. Moreover, the modern city is not an agglomeration of stable individuals; rates of movement between city and suburbs are high and there is a continual interchange between any given city, its rural hinterland, other cities, and other areas more or less remote. The authors of this study of migration to and from large German cities are concerned with the economic phases of the process, especially with the relation of business cycles to the total volume of migrations and the net gain or loss to the cities; the rate of mobility as related to the economic and demographic structure of the city and the areas from which migrants come; the rates of mobility in cities of different industrial organization and in various stages of the growth cycle; the degree to which the mobility of the occupational groups reacts to changes in business conditions; seasonal fluctuations in the volume of migration; and the age, sex, and marital status of migrants.

The basis for the study is the material secured through the police registration system, which requires each person moving to or from a place in Germany to report that fact to the local police. The data se-

cured from this registration are available for a number of large German cities for most of the period since 1900. The authors justifiably claim to have made exhaustive use of the available reports of the registration system.

It is shown that the volume of migration from cities may in large measure be considered as a function of the volume of migration to these cities. Both movements increase in periods of prosperity and decrease in periods of depression. Thus a net migration from cities, or a back to the land movement, may arise out of the fact that the volume of migration to cities decreased more rapidly than the migration away from them. Only rarely is it due to a rapid increase of migrations from cities in periods of depression.

Two measures of migration are examined; the total volume of migration to and from these cities; and the net gain or loss by migration. The former is found to be more closely correlated with the fluctuations of the business cycle than the latter. The two measures are not closely correlated with each other; although the total volume of migrations is always much greater than the net result.

Approximately two-thirds of the migrants are between 15 and 30 years of age. This is also the group with the highest mobility rate, mobility being greatest at about the twentieth year of life. The sensitivity of migrations to business conditions is greatest among persons in the age group 15 to 30.

Large cities in western Europe, as well as in this country, have generally shown a failure to reproduce their numbers, and in the long run they are dependent upon the rural areas with higher than adequate fertility rates for enough persons both to maintain their numbers and to provide for any increases. Therefore, there has been much speculation concerning the effect of continued rural-urban migration and increasing urbanization on national fertility rates. Heberle and Meyer conclude that any attempt to maintain or increase the rate of reproduction by holding young adults in the rural areas, where birth rates are higher, would not necessarily have the desired effect. For many rural young persons temporary residence in a city is a means of securing the capital required to found a family, while for others the transfer to a city involves the substitution of urban for rural ideals concerning family size. The relationship between migration and fertility is found to be too complex to permit uniform generalizations.

Many of the generalizations drawn from these German sources are in agreement with findings in this country, though the latter must be based on data that are far less adequate.

Some years ago this reviewer made a less exhaustive analysis of many of the data covered by Heberle and Meyer and he thus can evaluate from personal experience the highly competent analysis which they present. It was on this basis that when the editor of *Agricultural Economics Literature* asked if this volume merited a review, he answered that it is one of the best in its field. Not only is it that now, but it is safe to predict that it will occupy that position for some time to come. - Conrad Taeuber, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Drescher, Leo. Agrarökonomik und agrarsoziologie; über die aufgaben und grenzen der agrarwissenschaften. Ein vergleich zwischen der entwicklung in Deutschland und der in den Vereinigten staaten von Amerika. 80pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1937. 281 D81

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Agriculture is chronologically one of the first methods of securing a livelihood and no other has for so long a period and over so large an area influenced the social and economic forms of life. Nevertheless, the sociology and economics of agriculture are newcomers, even in the field of the social sciences. Despite the predominance of agriculture in western Europe and in this country until relatively recent times, economics and sociology were developed as general sciences before they dealt specifically with agriculture. To a large extent agricultural economics and rural sociology attempt to show how the "laws" of the general sciences are applicable to specific situations in agriculture. This is notably true in agricultural economics, as developed in this country, where the concepts of the classical economists have exerted a major influence.

The author of this brief brochure outlines the fields and methods of agricultural economics and rural sociology, - which he calls Agrarsoziologie i. e., agricultural sociology. The touchstone is a comparison of the development of these disciplines in this country and in Germany.

Though agricultural economics in both countries springs from an early concern with the problems of farm management, and some of the earlier American agricultural economists had received their training in Germany, the development soon was quite divergent. In the United States the chief object of study was the organization of the economic structure which had developed, (almost without benefit of the guiding hand of economic theory), the discovery of the laws which governed economic life. The favorable conditions for the collection of statistical data, and the large geographic area with similar conditions and economic motives proved a stimulus to the search for these laws. In Germany, on the other hand, the emphasis was partly an historical development, and primarily an agricultural policy. The German nation, lacking the apparently limitless natural resources of the United States, was early faced with the necessity for economic planning. The State could not stand back while the invisible guiding hand postulated by Adam Smith worked out the common welfare through the free interplay of individual self interest. The German State was constantly confronted with decisions involving the interests of agriculture and of industry and with the adjustment of conflicts arising in a stratified social order. Hence the preoccupation with problems of agricultural policy. The United States is reaching the point in its own development when it will experience a growing interest in questions of agricultural policy.

Though it has numerous roots in Europe, sociology, as we know it, is primarily an American product. Here too, a difference in the environment is set forth as a major factor in the different course of development. A social order bound by custom and tradition is not favorable to an analysis of its structure and functioning. When the traditional bonds are weakened or called into question, the social structure is more easily laid bare for analysis. In such a situation sociology as well as social philosophy are given a considerable impetus. Rural sociology ("Agricultural sociology" or "Agrarian sociology" have never been popular terms in

this country) grew out of the problems which led to the work of the Country Life Commission. Galpin's early studies of the social anatomy of rural society are typical of the later emphasis. Such studies were important because settlement of the Middle West, hardly begun two centuries before, had required the creation or the development of new social forms in rural areas, and exact knowledge concerning these was not available. After some early work the field was recognized as a part of the general field of sociology. Development of rural sociology was rapid; emphasis came to be placed on rural-urban differentiation, standards of living, and the social psychology of rural life in addition to the rural social structure.

In Germany, despite the early preoccupation with peasant life and sympathetic portrayals of it by such men as Möser and Riehl, and the fact that one Max Weber's early studies dealt with the conditions of farm laborers, there was no such development as that which occurred in the United States. Problems of social policy and social philosophy continued to receive major emphasis.

The reasons for this are similar to those which led to the differential of general sociology, which in the United States has become "realistic," oriented toward practical problems and influenced largely by the positivist tradition in philosophy. In Germany the idealistic tradition, coupled with philosophic predilections and an emphasis on methodological and in part metaphysical questions gave an entirely different direction. One result has been lack of unity which has retarded the development of the whole field.

The sketch of differences in the development of these two rural sciences in the two countries stresses differences in the economic and social environment of the two countries, as well as the divergent scientific traditions. The author incorporates his own views of the proper sphere of the two disciplines in this useful volume. - Conrad Taeuber, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dick, Everett. The sod-house frontier, 1854-1890; a social history of the northern plains from the creation of Kansas & Nebraska to the admission of the Dakotas. 550pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated, 1937. 135 D55

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In Professor Dick's preface we are again reminded that "Kings have had their annalists; military men and statesmen have had their biographers; the Frontier in American history has had its general historians. In few instances, however, has the common life of the people been portrayed." Accordingly, the author has assayed to prepare a volume which depicts "the life of the common man on the cutting edge of the frontier immediately following the date when it leaped across the Missouri River into Kansas and Nebraska and across the Red River into the vast domain now known as North and South Dakota."

For those who are interested in American agriculture, be he the historian who is trying to explain its development or the economist who is trying to cope with its problems, The Sod-House Frontier is one of the most interesting, informative, and suggestive books to appear in a number of years. It relates "the story of how the residents of the settled regions to the East left their old homes, journeyed to the new land, and conquered the obstacles incident to making new homes."

The actual everyday, bedrock conditions of living and developing a rural civilization are explained in thirty-five chapters:- "Westward Ho!,"- the methods of travel by which the Easterners reached the "sod-house frontier"; "Preemption Days"; "Town-Building Mania,"- the growth of boom towns, many of which proved to be merely "a chromatic triumph of lithographed mendacity"; "The River Cities of the Fifties" which served as feeders for the hinterland; "Log-Cabin Days,"- the building of cabins, the cost of farms and their equipment, the experiments to find crops suitable for the region, the fencing problem, etc.; "Pioneer Finance"; "Road Ranches"; "The Sod House"; "Homesteading"; "Vigilante Days"; "The Homesteader-Cattleman War"; "Hunting and Trapping"; "Whites and Indians"; "Colonies and Colonizing Agencies"; "Nature Frowns on Mankind,"- grasshopper plagues, droughts, prairie fires, and blizzards; "Women and Children on the Frontier"; "Homesteader Days and Ways"; "Fuel and Water"; "Food and Clothes"; "Sports"; "Beginning of Machine Farming"; "The Grange"; "Readin' an' 'Ritin an' 'Rithmetic"; "The Church and the Frontier"; "The Coming of the Iron Horse"; "Pleasure and Play,"- neighborhood visiting, bees, dancing, liquor, parties, lyceums, spelling schools, love-making and weddings, Fourth of July celebrations, Christmas programs, lodges, etc.; "The Prairie Town"; "Along Main Street,"- hotels, boarding houses, food, social life, saloons, stores, the post office, the barber shop, the blacksmith shop, the livery stable, the stock buyer, and grain buyers; "The Pioneer Newspaper"; "The Pioneer Doctor"; "Lawyers and Legal Proceedings"; "Turbulent Days in County Affairs"; "Itinerants,"- circuses, medicine shows, peddlers, lightning-rod agents, nursery salesmen, horse traders, etc.; "Pioneer Industries,"- saw mills, brick and lime plants, flour mills, breweries, slaughter houses, cart and wagon factories, salt works, etc.; and "Crude Frontier Customs."

The Sod-House Frontier is not the mental handiwork of an armchair historian. It is, rather, the synthesis of data gleaned from "newspapers, biographies and autobiographies, diaries, personal interviews, monographs, and materials such as historical society collections and local histories." The result justifies the long arduous research involved and also challenges historians to make similar studies of the actual evolution of rural civilizations in other geographical units.

Professor Dick delineates three general periods of trans-Missouri settlement. The first ended with the panic of 1857; the second, beginning after the cessation of the war between the Union and the Confederacy, ended with the panic of 1873; and the third extended from 1878 to 1886. The bulk of the historical data utilized relates largely to the first two periods and to Kansas and Nebraska. Possibly a more logical order of treatment

could have been evolved, and perhaps the diction could have been improved. The last chapter may be a sort of catch-all hodge-podge of odds and ends and therefore a "let-down" rather than a grand climax of an absorbing tale of privation and achievement. It is hoped, however, that these general criticisms will not detract from the importance of this significant book. In conclusion, it may be added that the volume is extremely well illustrated and adequately documented.- Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Link, Pablo. Razas ovinas. 305pp. Buenos Aires, S. A. Casa Jacobo Peuser, Lda., 1937.

Bibliography, pp. 303-305.

In this book, written in Spanish, Professor Link discusses the principal breeds of sheep raised in the Argentine Republic, from a genetic as well as from an economic point of view. "My purpose in writing this book," says the author in his preface, "is to describe individually the breeds of sheep raised in the country and those whose raising it would be desirable to promote, emphasizing the economic advantages of each breed."

A chapter is devoted to a description of the origin, development, characteristics, and geographic distribution of each of the fifteen principal breeds of sheep raised in the Argentine, beginning with the Argentine Merino and concluding with the Karakul. The regional distribution in Argentina of the various breeds and their peculiar characteristics, both for the production of wool and for meat, are discussed in some detail.

In the preface of his book, Professor Link discusses the changes that have taken place in the number of sheep between the various census periods and particularly the decline from the peak of 74,000,000 head in 1894 to 44,000,000 head in 1930, the year of the latest livestock census. The present number of sheep in Argentina is placed at 40,000,000. However, it is not the number of head of sheep that count but the weight of the fleece insofar as wool production is concerned which in Argentina averages 8.6 pounds, according to Professor Link, still somewhat low when taking into account the 10,000,000 head of Lincolns, whose fleece weighs as much as 13 pounds.

A map of the southern territories of Argentina, commonly known as Patagonia, showing the regional distribution and number of sheep per square kilometer and the estimated potential carrying capacity of this region for sheep production, is of special interest when it is remembered that this region is essentially a sheep country with few, if any, alternatives for other livestock or for agriculture. The territory of Santa Cruz, for example, has a total of 843,399 sheep, or an average of 73 sheep per square mile. The potential carrying capacity of this territory is placed at 103 head per square mile. This would make possible an increase in the number of sheep in this territory to almost 10,000,000 head. In Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost territory of Argentina, which lies below the Strait of Magellan, the present number of sheep is placed at 843,333 head, or an average of 101 head of sheep per square mile while the potential carrying capacity of this

territory is placed at 186 head per square mile, or approximately 1,500,000 sheep for the territory.

Professor Link is a wool specialist in the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and an instructor in the National Industrial School in Buenos Aires. He is the author of a number of works on sheep and wool production in Argentina, including one in English, entitled, "Sheep Breeding and Wool Production in the Argentine Republic," published in 1934.

His latest book should prove a valuable reference work to anyone who has a special interest in the breed characteristics of sheep and their economic implications in terms of wool and meat production in Argentina. Charles L. Luedtke, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Schmidt, Carl Theodore. The plough and the sword; labor, land, and property in fascist Italy. 197pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1938.

281.176 Sch5

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In this incisively critical analysis of the socio-economic aspects of the Corporative State, and particularly of agriculture under Fascism, Dr. Schmidt sets forth abundant data to show that there is a wide gap in many respects between Fascist claims and theories on the one hand and Fascism-in-action on the other. Inasmuch as the formal structure of the Corporative State and its alleged meaning for the Italian people have been frequently and exhaustively described by others, the author states that "the present study is concerned with the behavior of Fascism, with its bearing on work and life, on peasants and proprietors and their relations to bread and land. It deals with forms and professed objectives only as points of departure. Its purpose is to contribute toward an understanding of Fascism."

The author, who is a member of the Department of Economics, Columbia University, expresses his gratitude to the Social Science Research Council which granted him in 1935 a research fellowship for study in Italy. Dr. Schmidt does not profess "impartiality" for his study in the sense of ignoring social values; but no available data, whether favorable or unfavorable to Fascist avowals, have been deliberately ignored or distorted, he avers. The material is well arranged in a very readable style.

About 50 percent of the Italian population is engaged in agriculture - the economic life of the country is basically rural. Only a relatively small part of the country is naturally fertile and easily tilled, while a considerable part is mountainous and arid. The great bulk of Italian farm land is owned by the aristocracy and the wealthy middle class. Despite an avowed goal in the socio-economic policy of the Fascist regime - "deproletarization" of the agricultural masses, Dr. Schmidt shows that a decrease in peasant proprietorship has occurred under Fascism instead of a wider diffusion of land ownership. On the other hand, there has been an

extension of share-cropping and the payment of wages in kind, whereby more workers have become "fixed to the soil," to use a Fascist slogan in the realistic sense. "Thus, the peasant masses of Italy remain, as before, separated from control of the land, but with even less hope of rising in the economic scale, at home or abroad."

As far as production is concerned, the Fascist "Battle of Wheat" has been quite successful, in that virtual self-sufficiency in wheat, a commodity of fundamental importance in Italian economy, has been largely achieved. The costs, however, have apparently been greater than the benefits, according to Dr. Schmidt. Since the opening of the "Battle" in 1925 with the reintroduction of a tariff on wheat, until the end of 1935, Italian consumers paid a premium on their wheat (processed into flour and alimentary pastes) of roughly 32,000,000,000 lire - a premium benefitting chiefly the large and medium-sized landowners. Moreover, the author points out that a general reduction in the farm-animal population - surprisingly severe in some regions, has taken place since inauguration of the wheat campaign. And imports of live animals, butter, and wool rose markedly after 1925, while eggs, once a significant export, are now imported. The achievement of the "Battle of Wheat," in the opinion of Dr. Schmidt, has been purchased at the cost of seriously unbalancing Italian agriculture, unnecessary loss of export markets for products more economically produced than wheat, and the imposition of a heavy burden on the great mass of industrial and agricultural wage earners, in whose food budgets bread and alimentary pastes play a major role.

Any attempt to evaluate fairly the practical significance of the Fascist land reclamation program is fraught with difficulties, inasmuch as the sources of information contain, according to the author, many pitfalls of vague concepts, contradictory data, and extravagant claims. There has been an extraordinary concentration of work in one relatively small area, the Agro Pontino. Although usually styled "the Pontine Marshes," roughly 60 percent of the area was covered by sand dunes before the recent spectacular, highly-publicized reclamation. While the Fascist policies have made possible a small amount of new rural settlement (approximately 8,850 families in the six years ending October 1936), they have at the same time destroyed the source of living for many peasants.

In the concluding chapter, "The Discipline of Poverty," a dismal picture is presented of the effects of Fascism on the welfare of the workers and peasants. The deterioration of working conditions during fifteen years of Fascist rule is reflected in a marked decline of mass-living levels. Since 1930 both the quantity and quality of food available per capita have fallen appreciably, more serious being the reduced consumption of wheat, meats, sugar, and fats, according to Dr. Schmidt. Various circumstances, together with data on the fall of rural wages, point to a serious reduction in the real income of the agricultural masses during recent years. A comprehensive bibliography and index complete the book. - Harry L. Franklin, Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

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Duckham, A. N. The practice of price stabilisation. 14pp. [Reading, Eng., 1937] Pam. Coll.

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"Proof - for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the [Agricultural Economics] Society's meeting, 7th to 8th December, 1937."

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Agricultural History - Colorado

Peake, Ora Brooks. The Colorado range cattle industry. 357pp. Glendale, Calif., The A. H. Clark company, 1937. 43 P31
Bibliography, pp. 323-341.

Partial contents: Securing land for the cattle industry of Colorado; relation of stock associations to the Colorado range industry; Colorado cattle ordinances, regulations, and laws; and marketing Colorado range cattle.

There are also 24 appendices of much interest to the person studying the history of the Colorado range cattle industry. Among them are the following: Tables of palatability of range plants and range weeds for cattle pp. 285-286; Cost of running cattle under the pool system and under the individual system, pp. 287-288; By-laws and resolutions of various stockgrowers associations, pp. 293-309; Associations protecting the cattle interests of Colorado in 1905, with their secretaries, pp. 313-315; Local associations of stockmen in Colorado cooperating with the Colorado stockgrowers' associations in recent years, pp. 316-320.

Agriculture - England

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"During this journey through rural England, in addition to looking at actual farming, I have met and talked with all sorts and conditions of both farming-folk and townsfolk; and since returning home I have been trying to sort out the evidence which I have gathered through eye and ear... As a result, one or two, perhaps three, things stand out in my mind as being applicable to this Farming England of to-day.

"The first is political - how many people in this country to-day honestly wish to see a flourishing agricultural industry? I am sorry to say that outside the actual agricultural community there are very few. Here perhaps I should qualify the adjective 'flourishing' by pointing out that in a country where business is run under the capitalistic system any industry to 'flourish' must 'pay' those engaged in it.

"Who, to-day, wants farming in this country to pay? Obviously the consumer doesn't, because that state of things means in his eyes that food is much too dear. Obviously the town manufacturer doesn't, because he thinks that a farming which pays a decent profit to the farmer must mean higher wages for town employees. He is anxious that home farming should pay tariffs on all its purchases of town products (witness the application for import duties on imported tractors), but he does not wish farming to enjoy similar protection for its products.

"The sportsman doesn't, because he wants farmers to be in such a low financial condition that they will be compelled to let him their sporting rights cheaply. And it is clear that hardly one member of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords wishes farming to pay. Such a state of things would be bound to bring about a greatly increased home production. Our legislators cannot deal successfully with the existing production; most of them would welcome a decrease; and none of them wants to see an increase, for this would expose the inadequacy of their statesmanship too glaringly.

"Such is the conclusion which I have come to as a result of my wanderings, and rightly or wrongly the majority of English farmers hold similar views on this point. Never have I known them so bitter about the political treatment meted out to their industry...

"My second generalization is mainly agricultural, although it has a political bearing in addition. It is this - no matter in what county one travels always one finds livestock farming to be the main business of the agricultural industry, so much so that it is to-day responsible for nearly three-quarters of the sales of the industry as a whole. In consequence, the most important crop in farming England to-day is Grass.

"Apart from market-gardening there is a very small acreage of land in England's countryside which is ploughed annually, or which should be ploughed annually; but there is an enormous acreage, now in very indifferent permanent pasture, which should be ploughed occasionally. English farmers know this, and more and more is their farming tending

towards what I would term arable-grass-livestock farming.

"This type of agriculture, I think, makes the best possible use of the land from every point of view. By a sensible handling of temporary leys it brings about many things which are advantageous to the nation as a whole. On the bulk of our farming land it employs more labour and produces both more livestock products and more grain than does either permanent pasture or wholly arable; and, greatest benefit of all, in so doing it preserves the soil in a high state of fertility. For financial, employment, and defence reasons it is obviously the ideal state of things in rural England, and one to achieve which our national agricultural policy should be directed.

"But here is the snag. This type of farming would be still mainly livestock farming, and as such use a large amount of grain and other concentrated stock-foods as raw material. As yet our legislators have refused to give this point adequate consideration. Indeed, to-day every form of imported animal feeding-stuff, except maize, has been enhanced in price by tariff duties. As a result it is no exaggeration to say that in January 1937 English farmers were definitely worse off than they were at the same date in 1936. Our legislators have compelled them to pay tariffs on their raw materials and refused them similar protection for their main sale products.

"As a result, hardly one English farmer has made salt for his porridge out of feeding any livestock, including poultry, during the winter of 1936-7; and in consequence, as I say, most of them are feeling very bitter towards the present administration. I have mentioned poultry particularly, because few people in England, and apparently hardly any one in Parliament, are aware either of the relative importance of this branch of our farming or that hens eat grain.

"To-day farmers are conscious of two things - firstly, that few English folk wish to see their industry flourish; and secondly, that no one in the country wishes to see it die. Instead they want it kept just alive as a cheap playground during peace, and ready to work hard and save them during war.

"But thanks be, my third conclusion is a more cheerful one. It is that whatever legislators do or don't do the farming land of England will remain, and that somehow or other the farming community will do their best to preserve not only its beauty but its economic value. Necessity being the mother of invention, the recent hard times have taught farmers a great deal, and to-day they are using every discovery of science and invention to enable them to carry out their duty as national trustees until such time when their town cousins realize the value of the lovely thing in their care."- Conclusions.

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This report on the economic reorientation of Belgium has for its pur-

pose the surveying of the conditions after a year's recovery from the depression, the setting forth of the general and specific problems appearing to require a solution, and indication of the way in which this solution may be sought. Investigations have been limited to problems of economic structure, especially in the industrial field, and a study has been made particularly of the quantitative aspects of the present economic evolution. There are the following sections: 1. The position of the problem; 2. The size and nature of the problems of economic reorientation; 3. The bearing of the problem of autarchy on economic reorientation; 4. The bearing of industrialization of new countries on economic reorientation; 5. Some general elements of a policy of industrial orientation; 6. The program of further studies of the C.O.R.I.; and 7. The aims of the Commission.

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Cooperation

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Willey, W. H., Jr. Cotton "cooperative" marketing. 31pp. Memphis, Tenn., 1937. 280.272 W66

Compiled in large part from material gathered for a senior thesis... Princeton University and from an investigation of the cotton cooperatives held in October, 1935, by a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Partial contents: The cooperative marketing of cotton; The government and price stabilization; The American Cotton Cooperative Association; and The legal status of the A.C.C.A.

Cotton - Egypt

Barber, C. R. The Alexandria futures market. 76pp. [Alexandria, Egypt, 1937] 280.372 B23

Discusses the functions, mechanism and terminology of the Alexandria Futures Exchange with special reference to cotton.

Cotton - India

Ahmad, Nazir. The effect of different degrees of compression on the fibre properties and spinning quality of Indian cottons. 14pp. Bombay, British India press, 1937. (India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological bulletin, Series A, no. 40) 72.9 In2332A no.40
Bibliography, p. 9.

Ahmad, Nazir. Technological reports on standard Indian cottons, 1937. 104 pp. Bombay, British India press, 1937. (India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological bulletin, Series A. no. 39) 72.9 In2332A no. 39

"The term 'Standard Indian Cottons' is applied to certain improved varieties of cotton which are steadily replacing the older varieties in different parts of India and which, at present, cover some 15 per cent. of the total area under cotton cultivation. It is the practice at the Technological Laboratory to subject the standard cottons of each season to a very thorough test for their fibre-properties and yarn characteristics. The Technological Reports included in the present bulletin contain the detailed results of these tests on standard cottons of thirteen seasons, viz., 1924-37, together with the Agricultural Details, the Grader's valuation reports and the Spinning Master's report on each cotton, while the objects and salient features of the various tests are described in the Introduction." - Preface.

Mehta, Chunilal & co., ltd. Indian cotton review for the season 1936-37. 26pp. Bombay, Chunilal Mehta & co., ltd. [1937] 281.3729 M47
Tenth year of issue.

Economic Analysis

McIsaac, Archibald MacDonald, and Smith, James Gerald. Introduction to economic analysis. 444pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1937. (Economics and social institutions, vol. II) 280 M18 1937

"One of the chief objectives of the authors has been to make available to elementary students, in a systematic, concise, and simplified form, some of the important contributions to economic analysis that have been made in recent years. Marginal analysis, as developed in these recent contributions, has been adapted by the authors in such a manner as to make possible the presentation of a unified treatment of the entire price system." - Preface.

Economic Geography - Mexico

Foglio Miramontes, Fernando. Geografía económico agrícola del estado de Michoacán. 4v. México, D. F., Imprenta de la Camara de diputados, 1936. 278.14 F68 v. 1-4

At head of title: Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento. Dirección de Economía Rural.

A study of agricultural economic conditions in the Mexican province of Michoacán.

Partial contents:

V. 1. Deals with geographical features, climate, geology, water resources, soils, irrigation, and agricultural production.

V. 2. Deals with the livestock industry, forestry, hunting and fishing, population and vital statistics, agricultural education, and industry.

V. 3. Deals with land ownership, farm management and costs, agricultural organization, credit, taxes, local legislation, means of communication and transportation, and trade in agricultural products.

V. 4. Maps and charts.

Economic Thought - History

Bowley, Marian. Nassau Senior and classical economics. 358pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1937] 280 B683

Bibliography of Senior's writings, etc. published and unpublished, pp. 340-351.

This volume was reviewed in The Economist, v. 128, no. 4900, p. 184, July 24, 1937. From this review the extract below has been taken:

"In the history of English economic thought, it has been too long customary to assume that there was a barren gulf between the age of the classicists - Adam Smith and his successors and emendators, Ricardo and Malthus - and the years following 1862, when Jevons' paper was delivered before the British Association. To the eradication of this bad habit Miss Marian Bowley devotes her critical and analytical appreciation - indeed, she has succeeded in her aim of making it a rehabilitation - of

Nassau Senior, first Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. It is a profound, original, scholarly, and informative interpretation of Senior's work and place in the development of economics which Miss Bowley has produced. Although here and there the style limps, and the schematic structure of the book jolts the mind of the reader, the author has succeeded in her ambitious task: to lay bare the nature of Senior's contribution to economic theory, to applied economics, and to the principles of government.

"Nassau William Senior was born in 1790 and died in 1864. He did not come on to the economic scene until 1821, when he published a penetrating article on the Corn Laws in the Quarterly Review. At thirty-one he had acquired a considerable practice as conveyancer. He had been Vinerian scholar at Oxford, a friend of Archbishop Whately (as a preface to whose Logic he wrote, in 1825 or earlier, his Definitions in Political Economy), but he was never a 'practising member' of the Philosophical Radicals. He was too much of a Whig for that. As a son of the country manse, he had a strong bent towards land, agriculture, and the agricultural labourer's lot, which deteriorated so badly after 1815. It is therefore interesting that in that very year he told his sister his ambition was to improve the lot of the agricultural labourer, and of the poverty-stricken classes in general. Between 1815 and 1821, then, he approached the tense and lively economic discussions of Ricardo, Malthus, McCulloch, and the lesser luminaries via the law of real property, the incidence of tithe and local rates (Speenhamland coloured his vision for many years), and the fundamental source of all agrarian disputes: the nature of rent. One of Senior's contributions to English economic theory was his application of the principles of rent to other factors. In 1823, the year Ricardo died, he became a member of the Political Economy Club; and from 1825 to 1830 - as again from 1847-52 - he was Drummond Professor. Senior's legal approach made him a shrewd business man, as well as a realistic economist; he put Archbishop Whately into American stocks which showed 11 percent!

"Miss Bowley uncovers, from a wealth of detail, Senior's development of the utility theory of value - 'net advantage' - of both goods and services after Ricardo's death; his realistic denial of the cost of production theory; and his strangely modern versions of monetary theory and international trade. She shows that Senior's Political Economy in 1836 was the most powerful influence bringing English economic theory away from the Ricardian direction, more into line with Continental developments along the path blazed by Say.

"In a final section, the author handles a complex subject - the object of Senior's life - his drafting, at Lord Melbourne's request, of the Reform of the Poor Law in 1834. Here, Miss Bowley clearly shows by considerable citations from Senior's writings that much, if not all, of the Webbs' criticism of Senior for his allegedly laissez faire attitude, was completely misconceived. Senior took his stand on the right of the labourer to protection and maintenance of his personal capital, his skill, by the State, and on the right to education at the public expense. He was not very laissez faire, and certainly no bigot!"

Farm Income

Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Washington, D. C., Agricultural department committee. Farm income in the United States. 50pp. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1937. 287 C352Ad Dec. 1937

"This report is in order for consideration by the Chamber's next annual meeting."

"On the whole, the possibility of materially increasing the cash income of agriculture lies chiefly in the expansion of industrial activity, with a consequent increase in consumer income. Exports may be increased if the world price justifies production for this purpose and adequate outlets can be provided. Production for industrial uses may be expanded if competitive prices justify, but the increase in the income from domestic marketings for human consumption which may be brought about by other means than increasing the buying power of consumers, appears to be limited to that which may result from the maintenance of the volume of supply from year to year in the closest practicable adjustment to demand.

"For the problem of the large number of farm incomes in the lower income brackets no quick, easy and certain solution is apparent...

"The course which appears to offer the best possibilities for bringing about a distinct rise in the income of individual farmers consists of two phases: First, the absorption into industrial activities of a larger proportion of the population, particularly that represented by the farm population now located on land of a marginal character. In order that this development may be permanent it should be paralleled by a land policy which will retire farm land not suited to agriculture and permanently devote it to purposes for which it is better suited.

"The second phase is closely associated with the first. It consists of bringing about such an adjustment in the productivity of the remaining farmers that there will be ample supplies of food and fiber, thus allowing that portion of the national income expended for these products to be distributed to fewer farmers and therefore in larger individual amounts." - Concluding paragraphs.

Flaxseed - Canada

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory. Survey of the oil content, iodine value and protein content of western Canadian flaxseed - 1937 crop. W. F. Geddes and F. H. Lehberg. 15pp., mimeogr. [Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 7, 1937] Folio 73.19 C162 1937

Government - U. S.

Johnson, Claudius O. Government in the United States. Revised ed. 735pp. New York, T. Y. Crowell company [1937] 280.12 J632 Ed.2

The author has endeavored "to humanize the subject and his method was one emphasizing the functional side of government, rather than its form.

"The first edition in 1933 has now been revised, bringing it up-to-date. The chapters on Political Parties, Pressure Groups, National and Local Administration, and the Supreme Court have been re-written. The book contains much illustrative material which enlivens the text." Municipal Reference Library Notes, Oct. 13, 1937. p. 87.

Governmental Research Association

Governmental research association. Twenty-sixth annual conference. August 30th to September 2nd, 1937... Cornell university, Ithaca, New York. A summary of the Conference proceedings together with the text of some of the papers presented at the sessions. 54pp., mimeogr. Chicago, Ill. [1937]
280.9 G74 26th, 1937

Address of the Governmental Research Association is 850 East 58th Street, Chicago.

Partial contents: The rôle of governmental research in urban America, by Frederick P. Gruenberg, pp. 6-9; Publicizing the results of governmental research, by John F. Sly, pp. 10-21; Measuring the tax burden of low income groups, by J. M. Leonard, pp. 22-31; Census Bureau statistics: their use and abuse for comparative purposes, by C. E. Rightor, pp. 32-34; and Some developing research problems, by Clifford W. Ham, pp. 42-47.

Human Ecology

Loomis, Charles P. The human ecology of the great plains area. 11pp. [Stillwater. 1937] Reprint Coll.

"Reprinted from vol. XVII, Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, 1937."

The author sums up his paper as follows:

"In conclusion, it may be stated that the development of a culture which will, because of the character of its own institutions and because of the mores and attitudes of the people, be stable through periods of drought and depression as well as periods of abundant precipitation and prosperity, is not beyond the realm of possibility. One need only mention the many pastoral peoples which exist as relatively stable societies based upon the family type of agriculture. As a goal we should strive toward a resident family ownership economy. It is true much of the land should be owned by the Government and leased to individuals, but where private ownership is in accord with the interests of conservation individuals should own the land. However, individual ownership should not mean that land should necessarily be as it has in the United States - a free good to be held and disposed of by speculators at excessive prices. The agricultural society which would come into being in these areas should eliminate high family mobility, land speculation, foreclosures and tenancy. A people with a high standard of living - both material and non-material - should perpetuate this culture to future generations."

Income - National

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Division of economic research. National income 1929-36. By Robert R. Nathan. 32pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.55 N21 1929-36

"Since the Department of Commerce initiated its work in the field of national income estimates several years ago in response to a Senate resolution, it has published two monographs on the subject, as well as several articles containing summary estimates which have appeared in various issues of the Survey of Current Business. The first volume,

National Income 1929-32 (S. Doc. 124, 73d Cong., 2d sess), was published in 1934 and is now out of print. Only a limited number of copies of the second volume entitled, National Income in the United States, 1929-35, which was released in November 1936, remain for sale. Since the figures are presented in great detail in these monographs and a large amount of time and effort is involved in their preparation, similar publications will not be issued every year.

"Because of the numerous revisions made in the estimates since the publication of National Income in the United States, 1929-35, no additional copies will be printed when the present supply is exhausted. It is planned to publish another monograph in 1938, incorporating further expected revisions based on special tabulations of the 1933 and 1934 income-tax returns and other changes to be made from results of special analyses of certain sections of the study which are most in need of more intensive investigations. This bulletin is being issued, pending the publication of the more comprehensive study next year, for the purpose of making available the most recent estimates of the number of persons employed, income produced, income paid out, types of income payments, and per capita incomes for each of the 12 major industries into which the economic activities of the Nation have been classified." - Foreword.

Institut International de Statistique - Bulletin

Institut international de statistique. Bulletin... tome XXIX - 3^{ème} livraison (session d'Athènes, 1936) 328pp. La Haye, 1937. 251 In7B t.29, livr. 3

Contains reports dealing with vital statistics, economic statistics, and social statistics.

Partial contents: Les méthodes de recensement dans les pays d'Extrême-Orient, by Michel Huber, pp. 3-4. (Methods of taking the census in the Far East); Note sur les dénombrements des pays d'Extrême-Orient, by Henri Ulmer, pp. 4-17. (A short historical survey of the census in China, Hong-Kong, British India, Dutch East Indies, French Indochina, Japan, and British Malaya); Statistiques de la distribution, by Alessandro Molinari, pp. 153-185. (A study of statistics of distribution, including among other topics the structure and mechanism of distribution and the cost of distribution); Committee on family budgets. Preliminary report, by J. W. Nixon, pp. 223-239. (Topics are Definition and scope of the various groups of expenditure; Receipts in kind, and instalment buying, repayment of loans, etc. "The conclusions of this preliminary report do not go very far as it consists rather of notes on the methods adopted in different countries.") Sono possibili e utili comparazioni internazionali puramente statistiche sulle spese di famiglia e sui consumi individuali di particolari gruppi sociali?, by Ugo Giusti, pp. 258-265. (On the possibility and utility of purely statistical international statistics on family expenditures and on individual consumption in the large social groups)

Institute of Citizenship

Institute of citizenship, Emory university, Atlanta. Current economic and political problems; addresses delivered at the tenth anniversary Institute of citizenship, Emory university, Atlanta, Georgia, February 8th - 12th 1937. 95pp. [Atlanta, Ga.] 1937. (Bulletin of Emory university, v. 23, no. 6, March 1937) 280.9 In78 10th, 1937.

Partial contents: History of the Institute of Citizenship, by Goodrich C. White, pp. 9-12; Trade agreements and the good neighbor policy, by Francis B. Sayre, pp. 13-23; Europe's crisis: The danger to America, by Raymond Buell, pp. 23-25; The historical background [of farm tenancy in the south] by Rupert Vance, pp. 46-47; The present situation [in farm tenancy in the south] by R. W. Hudgens, pp. 47-50; The way out [for farm tenancy in the south] by Edwin R. Embree, pp. 50-53; Local government reorganization, by Thomas H. Reed, pp. 54-56; The general problem of county government in the south, by Frank W. Prescott, pp. 65-66; County finances in the south, by Frank W. Prescott, pp. 66-68; Reform in county government in the south, by Thomas H. Reed, pp. 69-71; and Responsible county government, by George Spicer, pp. 71-72.

Institute of Public Affairs

Institute of public affairs, University of Georgia. Proceedings... eleventh annual session, Athens, Georgia 1936-37... 2 pts. Athens, Ga. [1937] (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v. 37, no. 2b, Aug. 1937; v. 37, no. 1, Sept. 1937) 280.9 In76 11th 1936/37 pt.1-2

Pt. 1. World and national problems. 196pp.

Partial contents: An increased income for the south, by David E. Lilienthal, pp. 19-30; Economic democracy and political democracy, by Gaetano Salvemini, pp. 57-69; Is there a logic in international situations? by Isaiah Bowman, pp. 134-151; Should colonies be redistributed? by Frank Darvall, pp. 163-178.

Pt. 2. State and local problems: public health. 73pp.

Partial contents: Social security and public health, by Dr. Guy G. Lunceford, pp. 1-5; An enlarged public health program, by Dr. T.F. Abercrombie, pp. 6-11; Industry's place in the public health, by Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, pp. 12-24; Centuries of malaria in Georgia - its social and economic aspects, by L. M. Clarkson, pp. 37-47

Interstate Cooperation

New York (State) Legislature. Joint committee on interstate cooperation. Report of the Joint legislative committee on interstate cooperation. 223pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. (Legislative document (1937) no.101) 280.2 N485 1937

Partial contents: The establishment of the machinery for interstate cooperation, pp. 27-38; Report of the subcommittee on milk control and agriculture, pp. 137-140; and Report of the subcommittee on taxation, pp. 155-159.

Japan - Industry and Trade

Uyehara, Shigeru. The industry and trade of Japan... 21 (rev.) ed. 259pp.
London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1936. 280.183 Uy3 Ed.2

Partial contents: Silk industries; the cotton industry; the woollen industry; the hemp and flax industry; the artificial silk industry; and foreign trade.

Land Reclamation and Improvement - Italy

Biblioteca della bonifica integrale. 5v. Firenze, S.A.G. Barbera, 1936-37.
282 B47 v. 3, 5, 10, 12

Contents.

V. 3. Idrologia della Bonifica Integrale. (Hydrology of integral land reclamation) pt. 1. Idrologia generale a cura di M. Giandotti. 268pp. (General hydrology, by M. Giandotti) pt. 2. Idrologia vegetale e agraria a cura di U. Pratolongo. 123pp. (Vegetable and agrarian hydrology, by U. Pratolongo)

V. 5. [La Sistemazione delle Acque e dei Terreni] The system of waters and lands) pt. 3. Le sistemazioni idraulico-forestali. t. 2. La difesa vegetale a cura di A. Merendi. 250pp. (The hydraulic-forestal systems. t.2. The vegetable covering, by A. Merendi)

V. 10. [Problemi Agronomici della Bonifica Integrale.] (Agricultural problems of integral land reclamation) pt. 2. Nell'Italia meridionale a cura E. Pantanelli. 262pp. (In Southern Italy, by E. Pantanelli)

V. 12. Problemi Igienici della Bonifica Integrale a Cura di D. Ottolenghi. 128pp. (Hygienic problems of integral land reclamation, by D. Ottolenghi)

Land Utilization Survey - Gt. Britain

Land utilisation survey of Britain. The land of Britain. The report of the Land utilisation survey of Britain, edited by L. Dudley Stamp. 2pts.
London, Pub. for the Survey by Geographical publications ltd., 1937.
282 L223La no. 69, 79

Pt. 69. Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland) by George I. Smith. 83pp.

Bibliography, p. 83.

Pt. 79. Middlesex and the London region, by E. C. Willatts. pp.117-304.

Latvia

Latvian chamber of commerce and industry. Latvia, past and present. 106pp.
Rīgā, Iespiests valstspapīru spiestuvē [1936] 280.170 L35

On cover: Latvijas Tirdzniecības un Rūpniecības Kameronas Izdevums. Published by the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Riga.

"This brochure presents a series of short articles, recording important historical facts and depicting the general course of events which marked the inceptive period of the Latvian State and the subsequent process of economic resuscitation.

"This brochure is published in connection with the visit to Latvia of the Delegation of United Kingdom Chambers of Commerce in August 1936." - Preface

League of Nations

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. Money and banking, 1936/37. 2v. Geneva, 1937. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. A.8 I-II) 280.9 L47P 1937. II.A.8 v.1-2
v. 1. Monetary review. 170pp.
v. 2. Commercial banks. 174 pp.

Middlemen

Jones, Fred Mitchell. Middlemen in the domestic trade of the United States, 1800-1860. 81pp. Urbana, The University of Illinois. 1937 (Illinois studies in the social sciences. v. 21, no. 3) 280.3 J712

On p. [2] of cover: University of Illinois Bulletin. v. 34, no. 77. Bibliography, pp. 72-77.

"The purpose of this study is to describe the system of middlemen operating in the domestic trade of the United States during the period 1800 to 1860, to show how they operated, how their methods of operation changed, what caused these changes, and how the various middlemen were regulated by governmental authority.

"Wholesalers, jobbers, factors, selling agents, brokers, auctions, retailers, public markets, and peddlers will be discussed. Although exporters and importers are middlemen engaged in foreign trade, yet it is necessary to include some discussion of them because of their connection with the development of the middlemen engaged in domestic trade. Those middlemen operating in the wholesale market will be discussed first, the wholesale functions ordinarily being performed before the retail functions.

"The period 1800 to 1860 was chosen because the beginning of this period marks approximately the end of the colonial existence and the beginning of the national existence of the United States. By the end of this period the broad foundations of national existence had been established and the Civil War, soon to begin, was to bring more than usual changes. A study covering this period will point out the immediate foundations of the system of domestic trade which was later established and will provide a starting point for a study of the subject in the ensuing period.

"Considerable attention is given throughout the study to the textile industry, the first to reach an important volume of production. Consequently, the development of middlemen in this industry was ahead of that in others. Also the development in other industries was in many respects similar to that in the textile industry, and to trace the development in every industry would be an endless task involving needless duplication." - Preface.

Milk - Gt. Britain

Consumers' committee for England. Milk marketing scheme, 1933. Retail milk prices in England and Wales. 5pp., processed. [London, 1934] 284.344 C76M

Signed: Geoffrey Corbett, 19th Feb. 1934.

At head of title: Consumers' Committee for England, to the Right Hon. Walter E. Elliot... Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Gt. Brit. Food council. Report by the Food council to the president of the Board of trade on costs and profits of retail milk distribution in Great Britain. 36pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937.
280.344 G735

Discusses the costs and profits of retail milk distribution since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931.

Gt. Brit. Milk marketing board. Amendment of Milk marketing scheme, 1933. 42pp.
[London, Milk marketing board, 1936] 280.344 G794

Midland agricultural college, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng. Dept. of agricultural economics. Investigation into the economics of milk production; a comparison of milk production during the two winters of 1935-36 and 1936-37. Issued by the Department of agricultural economics. 26pp., processed. [Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng.] 1937. 281.344 M585
Signed: R. O. Wood

"Since October 1934 a national investigation into the economics of milk production has been in progress. In the Midland Agricultural College province, some 56 to 60 farmers have been supplying detailed information of their milk production which has been incorporated in the national investigation.

"This is the first report upon the results in this province which covers the counties of Derbyshire, Kesteven, Leicestershire, Lindsey, Nottinghamshire and Rutland and includes in this way farms in three of the Milk Marketing Board Regions - the North Western, the Eastern and the East Midland.

"The farmers have received half-yearly and annual summaries of their own figures and those have provided a basis for a discussion of herd management with the individual farmer. With the accumulation of data, a discussion of points of more general interest becomes possible and this report deals with the results upon 48 farms for two winter periods - namely the six winter months, October to March inclusive for 1935-1936 and 1936-37. For convenience, these two periods will be referred to as 'winter 35-36' and 'winter 36-37' respectively." - Foreword

Mortgage Law - New Zealand

Ball, Charles Edward Huia. The law of mortgages of land in New Zealand... With a foreword by H. H. Cornish. 360pp. Wellington, Butterworth & co. (Aus.), ltd., 1935. 284 B21

The Solicitor-General of New Zealand, H. H. Cornish, writes in part as follows in the foreword:

"In about 350 pages the author seems to have dealt with every aspect of the subject. As far as one can see, nothing of importance has escaped his pen. The most recent decisions of the Courts are cited and many of them discussed; no relevant provision of statute law - even the latest - would seem to have been overlooked.

"A feature of the work that commands respect for its author is that he is not afraid in a case where the law appears to be yet unsettled to express an opinion as to the direction in which the current of authority will ultimately run... This, in itself, lifts the book above the level of the digest."

Mortgages - New York

New York (State). Legislature. Joint committee to investigate the guaranteed mortgage situation. Report of the Joint legislative committee to investigate the guaranteed mortgage situation. May 3, 1937. 15pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. 284 N4892

At head of title: Legislative Document (1937) no.99. State of New York.
Caption title: Fourth Report.

Monetary Policies

Bresciani-Turroni, Costantino. The economics of inflation; a study of currency depreciation in post-war Germany... With a foreword by Lionel Robbins... translated by Millicent E. Sayers. 464pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1937] (Sir Halley Stewart publications IV) 284 B75

"The Italian original, *Le Vicende del Marco Tedesco*, first published by Università Bocconi in 1931. First published in English 1937. The English edition has been substantially revised by the author." - p. [4]

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Lionel Robbins writes in part as follows in the foreword:

"The depreciation of the mark of 1914-23, which is the subject of this work, is one of the outstanding episodes in the history of the twentieth century. Not only by reason of its magnitude but also by reason of its effects, it looms large on our horizon. It was the most colossal thing of its kind in history: and, next probably to the Great War itself, it must bear responsibility for many of the political and economic difficulties of our generation. It destroyed the wealth of the more solid elements in German society: and it left behind a moral and economic disequilibrium, apt breeding ground for the disasters which have followed... If we are to understand correctly the present position of Europe, we must not neglect the study of the great German inflation. If we are to plan for greater stability in the future, we must learn to avoid the mistakes from which it sprang.

"There is another reason why the history of this episode is peculiarly significant to students of the social sciences. Accidents to the body politic, like accidents to the physical body, often permit observations of a kind which would not be possible under normal conditions. In peaceful times we may speculate concerning the consequences of violent change. But we are naturally precluded from verifying our conclusions: we cannot upset the smooth current of things for the advancement of abstract knowledge. But when disturbance takes place, it is sometimes possible to snatch good from evil and to obtain insight into the working of processes which are normally concealed... In this matter of the depreciation of the mark, there is hardly any branch of the theory of economic dynamics which is not illuminated by examination of its grim events.

"For both these reasons, therefore, I hope that this book will obtain a wide circulation among the English-speaking public. Its distinguished author, Professor Bresciani-Turroni, had very special opportunities for

writing it; for he was working in Berlin during the years in which the events he describes took place: first as a member of the Reparations Commission, then as head of the Export Control, and finally as economic advisor to the Agent-General for reparations. As they peruse the chapters in which he develops his beautifully lucid and essentially catholic explanations, many readers, I think, will feel that these appointments were among the few fortunate events of those troubled times."

Dickinson, Hobart Cutler. The mechanics of prosperity. 136pp. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins company, 1937. 280 D56

"It is not a new concept that the social and economic structure represents a set of natural phenomena which necessarily obey definite laws as do other natural processes. The early classical writers, Adam Smith and his followers as well as Karl Marx and his early disciples had this concept clearly in mind when dealing with the economy of nations or of society as a whole. These early students of the modern money economy followed valid courses of deductive reasoning from definite assumptions to their logical conclusions, and the conclusions are valid to the extent that the assumptions themselves are sound. The processes of reasoning did not differ essentially from those which we accept in other scientific fields which are generally spoken of as 'exact.'

"The two basic philosophies, - we shall not call them theories - mentioned lead to almost diametrically opposite conclusions and if the reasoning itself is sound the differences between them must lie in the underlying assumptions on which they rest. A careful reëxamination of these basic assumptions leads to an evident source of the divergence. These early writers, viewing the money economy from a more primitive point of view than that of many later students, were perhaps more keenly aware of the true status of money as a medium of exchange. They appear to have been less confused than later writers by the complexity of the system which involves the more general use of credit and the consequent masking of the simple function of money. It was clear to both Smith and Marx that a stable and prosperous society can exist only under certain limited conditions, among which is a steady and uninterrupted rate of total spending. It was clear to them that the income of one man is always and exactly the expenditure of others; that any decline in total net spending means an exactly like decline in total net income. The very general use of credit has obscured, but has not altered this fact. A decrease in spending means a like decrease in income unless the decrease is made up by the creation of new credit, which means new debt.

"In dealing with this vital question the two basic philosophies take different courses. The classical philosophy following Adam Smith is based on the assumption that spending always will equal receipts. The underlying assumption is that of free competition. It is assumed that the interest rate (taking the term 'interest' to include all returns on capital investment) is freely competitive, or in other words is completely elastic. If, under this assumption, a man saves money he always will lend or invest it. If he can not do so at one rate of 'interest' he will accept a lower rate. Thus it follows that whenever money is not required for spending, it is not withdrawn from spending, which would there-

by lower the net income; it is instead automatically restored to circulation by the one to whom it is loaned or with whom it is invested... On this foundation is built the philosophy of 'laissez faire' - of a free competitive capitalistic society. In the main the deductive reasoning itself, based on the above assumptions, is valid and sound.

"The philosophy of Karl Marx on the other hand rests on an entirely different treatment of the above subject. It assumes that 'interest' (including, as we have here, all returns on capital) is necessarily reinvested or compounded, not spent for consumables. It follows from this that a time must come, depending on the rate of growth of population and the need for new capital, when there no longer will be a use for the accumulating capital. Then interest can no longer be compounded. When this time comes there will be a net unspent residue of income, the net income will progressively decline and all the ills of growing unemployment and a collapsing money economy will follow.

"This conclusion of Marx follows as inevitably from his basic assumption as does that of laissez faire from its assumption. It seems quite clear that Adam Smith would have been convinced as was Karl Marx of the ultimate collapse of the money economy if any process were present which would continuously take money income out of circulation. Marx also would have conceived, in fact he did conceive, of the system working well so long as 'interest' continued to be completely reinvested so that there is no net withdrawal of money from use. Hence we have two conflicting, if not diametrically opposed philosophies, the fundamental differences between which arise primarily at least from differences in their underlying assumptions and not from flaws in the deductive reasoning itself.

"Examining more carefully these two conflicting basic assumptions it becomes obvious that neither of them is entirely in accord with facts of the present money economy, or indeed of any money economy that ever has reached a high stage of development. Whatever one may conclude about the freedom of competition in general it is clear that in any economic system in which fixed debts bear fixed rates of interest over long periods of time, the general or average rate of 'interest' cannot be completely elastic. In practice it is always under constraint for this reason and for others as well. At best there will be a time-lag in its complete adjustment, even though controlled in the long run by competition. Therefore the underlying assumption that money saved by one man will be loaned or invested and thus spent promptly by another is not necessarily a valid one.

"On the other hand the assumption of Marx that a time must come when 'interest' can no longer be reinvested omits several important factors... Thus the assumption that there will be an excess of income over expenditures is not necessarily a valid one any more than is that of a completely elastic interest rate.

"In view of this obvious flaw in the foundations which underlie nearly all of our economic and social thinking it is evident that a new basic philosophy of the behavior of the money economy should be developed on new assumptions which are in accord with existing facts. It must be assumed that the interest rate is partially elastic but not entirely so. The degree of elasticity may vary at different times and in different places or countries but in general it will lie somewhere between the two extremes assumed by the two existing philosophies.

"The need of such a new philosophy is emphasized by the universal occurrence of trade cycles, a phenomenon for which there seems to be no adequate explanation in either of the existing ones. The assumption of a completely elastic interest rate leads to the prediction of a society in which the processes of free competition lead to a maximum of prosperity for all, which will develop steadily as the industrial processes are improved. There is nothing in the competitive process itself, assuming no unused purchasing power, which accounts for periods of unemployment and decline of prosperity...

"The proposed assumption of an interest rate which is partly elastic is intermediate between the two just discussed and leads to the prediction of a society which is subject to alternating periods of rising and falling prices accompanied (usually) by rising and falling demands for workers. In the periods of expansion men drift into industry because of the promise of better living conditions. In the periods of contraction these men are forced out of employment or are subject to exploitation because of the surplus of workers. This pictures more nearly the behavior of the existing money economy, and it is readily seen that most of its conspicuous ills are the direct result of these 'trade cycles.'

"However the trade cycles, with all their disastrous results, nevertheless act as a safety valve tending to prevent the collapse of the money economy which must follow an accumulation of unspent income. Much of this is lost or redistributed and spent in the declining stage of the cycle. By this means the actual money economy may continue to function indefinitely in a series of trade cycles instead of destroying itself as Marx predicts. On the other hand the corrective effect of the declines may be inadequate or may be artificially prevented from completing its course, in which case the system may collapse.

"With a clear conception of the function of trade cycles and how they occur it becomes evident that their corrective effects can be accomplished by far simpler and less painful means than those of the natural process and that the cycles themselves can be dispensed with or so controlled that they will have no appreciable effect on wages, prices or total employment. Thus may be removed the main cause of those social and economic difficulties which have their origin in the malfunctioning of the money economy.

"It is this new philosophy of the competitive money economy which we have attempted to outline briefly in this volume." - Introduction

Gayer, Arthur David, ed. The lessons of monetary experience. Essays in honor of Irving Fisher presented to him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday by J. W. Angell... D. B. Copland... Marriner Eccles... [and others] 450pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, inc. [1937] 284 G25L

Biographical sketch of Irving Fisher, pp. 441-444.

Selected bibliography of the economic writings of Irving Fisher, prepared by Mrs. Amelia G. Sudela, pp. 445-450.

Bibliography at end of some articles.

Partial contents: The United States: Controlling booms and depressions, by Marriner S. Eccles, pp. 3-22; International monetary organization and policy, by John H. Williams, pp. 23-49; The general objectives of monetary

policy, by James W. Angell, pp. 50-88; Monetary policy in the upswing, by Alvin H. Hansen, pp. 89-98; Monetary initiative in a traditional world, by James H. Rogers, pp. 99-116. Canada: The monetary experience of Canada during the depression, by S. R. Noble, pp. 117-128; England: The credit deadlock, by R. G. Hawtrey, pp. 129-144; The theory of the rate of interest, by J. M. Keynes, pp. 145-152; The monetary tangle of the postwar period, by Sir Henry Strakosch, pp. 153-178. Denmark: Monetary policy and economic stability, by Jorgen Pedersen, pp. 179-201. Germany: Germany's present currency system, by H. Schumacher, pp. 203-235. Holland: The Netherlands during the recent depression, by G. M. Verrijn Stuart, pp. 237-258. Italy: The medieval practice of managed currency, by Luigi Einaudi, pp. 259-268. Poland: Proportionalism and stabilization policy, by Feliks Mlynarski, pp. 269-308. Sweden: International economic reconstruction realized through rational management of free currencies, by Erik Lindahl, pp. 309-317; Employment stabilization and price stabilization, by Bertil Ohlin, pp. 318-328; India: The absorption of gold: A study in monetary policy, by G. Findlay Shirras, pp. 329-345; China: Lessons of Chinese money policy, by T. V. Soong, pp. 347-362; The currencies of China: Old and new, by E. Kann, pp. 363-378; Japan: The recent monetary policy of Japan, by Eigo Fukai, pp. 379-395; Australia: Australian monetary policy in the depression, 1930-1933, by Douglas B. Copland, pp. 397-423; Geneva: Collective behavior and monetary policy, by A. Loveday, pp. 425-439.

Strover, Carl Bernhard Wittekind. Monetary progress including complete mastery of business depressions, general unemployment and inflations. 319pp. Chicago, American money league, 1937. 284 St82M

The author writes:

"Virtually all we need for the speedy ending of the still existing business depression and abnormal unemployment, also for the avoidance of similar conditions in the future, is a suitable reformation of our monetary institutions and of their management, in harmony with scientific principles and with the progress of mankind on other fields to the superior conditions of a new age." - Foreword

Part-time farming

U. S. Bureau of the census. United States census of agriculture: 1935. Part-time farming in the United States... Special study. 205pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 157.41 C3322P

"The concept of part-time farming varies somewhat according to the whims of the researcher and possibly to the data at hand, or to data which may be made available for a particular study. The most popular or prevalent view seems to be that it is a mode of living whereby a family resides on a farm but receives income, in a more substantial degree, from nonfarm sources; briefly, it usually connotes a combination of industry and agriculture...

"The most reasonable concept of a part-time farm seems to be one where a part of the family living is contributed by farming activities and a material contribution to the family support from outside income is made

by any immediate member of the operating family. In a strict sense, the family does not need to reside on the land where the farming activity takes place. What, then, are the limitations of the census data relating to the farming activities and the outside income as outlined in this concept?

"It is apparent from an inspection of the census definition of a farm and of the two schedule inquiries relating to days of work off the farm that the data are restricted to those tracts of land, meeting the rather arbitrary test of what constitutes a farm, whose operators worked one or more days off their farms for pay or income at nonfarm work or at work on another farm...

"The delimiting of the areas where part-time farming occurs is, then, one of the primary purposes underlying this study. As an aid in accomplishing this purpose comparative data from the Census of 1930, in many instances, are presented alongside those from the Census of 1935. It is hoped that the tabulated data and the charts presented herein will be useful to those making further studies or those planning part-time farming programs.

"It has been possible to extend the report somewhat further by the use of data secured from answers to the 1935 farm-schedule inquiries relating to total acreage, uses of land, value of farms, crops harvested, livestock on hand, etc. This widened scope makes it possible to contrast the farms of those operators working off their farms a few days with those of operators working off their farms a considerable number of days; to contrast, within areas, part-time farms by color and tenure of operator and by agricultural and nonagricultural off-farm work; and further, to contrast part-time farming between areas. Also this broadening of the range of information provides a basis for contrasting some organization factors for part-time farms with those for farms whose operators did not work off their farms."

Introduction.

Pictorial Statistics

Modley, Rudolf. How to use pictorial statistics... With one chapter on symbols by Franz C. Hess. 170pp. New York and London, Harper and brothers, 1937. 251 M722

Bibliography, pp. 158-166.

The author thinks that through the medium of pictorial statistics information may be clearly presented which anyone will be able to understand at a glance. He recognizes that "the field of pictographs is limited in the range of ideas which can be translated intelligibly. But pictographs are basically so simple and direct that within their field they have the capacity for communication to unlimited numbers of men. They state facts in such a way that the exact meaning cannot be mistaken. They clothe otherwise forbidding information in an attractive dress which makes it pleasing and acceptable to a wide audience. From these two facts it follows that the producer of pictographs must have a sense of the limits of the medium and the skill to put his material in terms that are universally effective and comprehensible." - Foreword.

Pig Industry - England

Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Farmers' report no. 13. Some economic considerations of the pig industry in Devon and Cornwall, by S. T. Morris. 31pp., mimeogr. Newton Abbot, Devon, 1937. 281.9 Sel no.13

"Although a considerable amount of progress has been made during the last two or three years in improving the conditions of pig keeping in this country, including the breeding of a better type of bacon pig, the erection of more suitable buildings, and more attention being given to feeding, etc. very little is known concerning the relationship between many of these factors and net returns from pig keeping. This investigation was undertaken with the object of increasing our knowledge of the pig industry as a whole, and of helping the farmer to improve his efficiency by having some standards available by which he may measure his own practices with those of other farmers. Few producers at the moment are prepared to keep separate records for the different classes of pigs, and this is a serious limitation to the value of the study. A plain statement of profit or loss for the pig enterprise as a whole is interesting to the individual producer, but the value of recording and the establishment of 'standards of production' is that they should automatically lead to an increased profit....

"Information has been obtained on breeds and types of pig kept, methods of feeding, housing, grading, mortality, general management and costs and returns. Some of the more important findings of the analysis are stated without any attempt at drawing conclusions, although certain apparent relationships may be suggested. With the accumulation of evidence, it is hoped that certain definite relationships will be established which may be of practical help to the pig industry." - Introduction.

Population - Decrease - France

Brenier, Henri. De quelques conséquences économiques prochaines de la dénatalité en France et en Europe. 18pp., mimeogr. [Paris, 1937] Pam.Coll.

The author, Honorary Director General of the Chamber of Commerce, Marseille, France, states that the chief object of the paper is to try to determine the possible extent of depopulation in France, such as have been calculated by M. Sauvy, statistician at the statistique Générale of France. M. Sauvy had previously arrived at the conclusion that should the birth rate and the mortality rate remain unchanged at the 1935 level, or should these two factors decrease at the present rate, the population of France would change in 1985, in the first case, from the 1935 estimation of 41,426,000 to 34,231,000, or a loss of seven million inhabitants; and, in the second case, from 41,426,000 to 29,600,000, or a loss of twelve millions. This may be realized, other things remaining unchanged, in fifty years, or the space of one generation. So as not to complicate his calculations, the author bases his arguments on the less favorable of these two prospects.

He divides his subject matter into seven parts: 1. Effect of lowered population on the sum total of business; 2. Population reduction and consumption primarily of foodstuffs; 3. Population reduction and the money value of land; 4. Population reduction and the building trade; 5. Population reduction and foreign commerce. 6. Population reduction and life and social insurance; 7. Population reduction and State interest (defense of the country), fiscal expenses and the budget, the teaching profession, and social burdens (Hospitalization, etc.), all of which are connected with the economic life of the country.

Under the first heading, he refers to the work of M. Jules Ramas, who has shown the deficit in business in France caused at this time by the absence of the three million children under 15 years who might have been counted in 1934, if there had been 200,000 more births per year after the war. M. Ramas estimated that a child's entire expenses up to 15 years represent an average of 4000 francs, though the present writer feels that this could be put at three or four francs a day depending on the social class involved. Statistics are then given (and included in Appendix I) for working out the distribution of children under 15 years, according to the 1926 census, among the different social classes. Estimations are then given relating to the business created by the population over 15 -- the minimum annual expenses for workmen and employees, with reference to the work of M. Dugé de Bernoville. Figures are given in Appendix II for estimating the per capita annual salaries for the 1931-1935 period. Not included in the above two categories are about 18 million people: those who seldom earn their living (for whom 5 francs a day are figured), and (about 15 million) heads of industry and commerce, professional people, the majority of independents, people on pensions, and small employers and proprietors. A table of figures is given for these.

The second point is illustrated in a table, p.10, whose essential features are summarized in Appendix III, which is a table of the possible reduction in quantities and values of certain consumptions following reduction of population. The products listed are bread, potatoes, meat, sugar, oils, coffee, butter, milk and wine, giving total mean consumption (1930-34), per capita and annually, total consumption in 1985 on the same per capita basis, loss in quantity in 1985, loss in value 1985 on the 1930-34 mean of the 1935 prices (in millions of francs.)

The third point, effect of lowered birth rate on money value of land, was made before the war by M. Pierre Caziot, who found a 70% depreciation in fertile regions around Agen. The present author cites figures for Gers, and states that while it is difficult to estimate the exact part played by lack of population in lowering money value of land, because of other entering factors, it is, nevertheless, considerable, since man's intervention in cultures essentially French, as vine and fruit-tree growing, is necessary.

With respect to the fourth point, he confines himself to a brief indication of the evident connection between population and the building industry. M. Félix Vieuille has pictured the catastrophe which menaces France and the larger part of Europe because of lowered birth rate. The amount would populate in fifty years twenty cities like Marseille.

With reference to the fifth subject, the writer questions the possibility of exportation with a net cost higher because of a reduced industrial labor.

For the sixth topic concerning social protection, M. Sauvy has estimated that on the hypothesis advanced, the number of assessed would in 1985 have diminished by one-fourth, while the number of those retired would have increased by more than 40%. There would then be one retired person for two workers.

The factors affected by decrease in population (under topic seven) are national security and other national factors such as prestige, political influence and influence on thought and literature. The author indicates some effects of lowered population on a) number of schools and instructors of both sexes, b) expenses of hospitalization of the aged, and c) on budgetary resources. Helen E. Hennefrund.

Population - Statistics

U. S. National resources committee. Population statistics. 3pts. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2 N214Po

Contents: No. 1. National data. No. 2. State data. No. 3.

Urban data.

Sections E and F of Number 1 contain Data on economic status of farm population, by regions and by states, and Estimates of migration to and from farms, 1930-35, respectively.

Range Management and Conservation

Western states regional extension conference, Spokane, Wash., 1937. Proceedings ... held at Spokane, Washington, May 24-27, 1937. 323pp., mimeogr. [Spokane? Wash., 1937] 275.29 W523 1937

Partial contents: National agricultural planning, by Harry L. Brown, pp. 7-10; Extension planning, by C. W. Warburton, pp. 11-15; Range conservation and erosion control, by Hugh H. Bennett, pp. 16-28; The national forests and range conservation, by Walter L. Dutton, pp. 29-34; Conservation of the western range, by George E. Farrell, pp. 35-49; Range livestock industry and land conservation, by Rex E. Willard, pp. 51-72; Irrigation and the conservation of the range, by W. W. McLaughlin, pp. 123-143; Range conservation and reclamation, prepared by John C. Page and presented by W. J. Burke, pp. 144-151; Range conservation and farm credit, by R. B. Tootell, pp. 152-160; and The market side of the range cattle situation, by James K. Wallace, pp. 161-162.

Raw Materials and Their Use

Kinsman, Delos Oscar. Our economic world; a study of the world's natural resources and industries. 584pp. New York, T. Y. Crowell company [1937] 278 K62

"Suggested readings" at end of each chapter.

"It is the purpose of this volume to assist the reader in locating the world's supply of raw materials, in understanding the intricate processes of production, and in appreciating the organization of the economic system which today makes available our vast supply of goods. The historical approach has been emphasized to make clearer man's mastery

of industrial difficulties.

"Following the introduction, the study is presented under four heads. Part I treats of the important natural resources of the world - plants, animals, minerals, and power. Part II discusses typical manufacturing industries. Part III examines the systems of transportation - land, water, and air. Part IV investigates the organization and functions of markets which place goods in the hands of consumers." - Preface.

Ricardo Letters

Ricardo, David. Letters of David Ricardo to Hutches Trower and others, 1811-1823. Edited by James Bonar... and J.H. Hollander. 240pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1899. 280 R35Lt

The two editors of these letters have written the introduction to them. From this the extracts below have been taken:

"Hutches Trower (born July 2, 1777) was a member of the firm of Trower and Battye, Stock-brokers, 1 Bank Street, Cornhill; and it was on the Stock Exchange that he formed the acquaintance of Ricardo and discovered their common interest in economics and political philosophy... He was an occasional contributor of articles to the Times, and he wrote letters to that paper and others on various public questions. It was probably his letters to the Morning Chronicle in 1809 on the Bullion controversy that led to his first acquaintance with another contributor of letters to the Chronicle, Ricardo, in whose career as an economist that controversy made an epoch...

"The judgment of economists on Ricardo is noticeably a more favourable one now than it was before the publication of the letters to Malthus. The later collections should have a like effect. In view of the present series of letters to Trower, we should no longer speak of Ricardo as legislating for Saturn... In Letter XLI for example, in dealing with the positions of Malthus, he shows greater regard than that economist for the immediate effects of any change as compared with the ultimate; corn does not at once raise up its own consumers; the effect of high wages will not be at first more mouths but greater demand for workmen's luxuries. We must not argue on the assumption that land is held by one man, but, as it is held now, by many different owners, who produce for private gain under the stimulus of prices... So he complains of Tooke: 'He will not allow you to reason with a view to practice from the observations of the produce for ten years,' but will look to results over half a century... In theory, Ricardo approved of a Sinking Fund raised from taxes, but as a practical politician he came to think it worse than useless from the inability of ministers to avoid tampering with it, and so, 'if we are to be taxed only for the purpose of creating a sinking fund, I for one dissent from it'... Yet he had just been maintaining its theoretical justification against Francis Place... In a somewhat similar spirit he supports the Resumption of Cash Payments, although according to his own plan the currency could have been put on a solid basis without Resumption... He is a Free Trader; but the Resolutions he laid before the Agricultural Committee strike even the cautious

Trower as savouring of Protectionism... He admits that, like other Bullionists, he at first considered gold and silver to be less variable than they have turned out to be (VI). On the other hand, he was never shaken in his opinion that (1) the depression of Agriculture after the war was due to over-production, and (2) the distress of industry generally was due to want of the capital absorbed by the Debt, though in these letters we hear more of the first contention than the second...

"Trower agrees with him to some small extent in politics, but most fully in love of economic studies. Ricardo would have wished him to throw himself even more unreservedly into economic work; 'men of education and liberal views' in Trower's position might help to introduce improvements in agriculture, and to break down the deep-rooted prejudices of agriculturists... Under free trade, he thought, though a few individuals might suffer, political economy would be able to guard the mass of the people against every domestic revulsion, unless such were caused (a) by political revolutions outside; (b) by industrial improvement in other countries; or (c) by the caprices of fashion... Hence he deplored the slow advance and small influence of political economy (XXXIV, XXXVIII), and deplored the differences among economists that could not but hinder the good cause. When three or four economists meet together and discuss rising or falling values, they have three or four different measures of value by which to judge...

"For himself his heart was in economic work. He could not judge well whether Mill's Elements were good for their purpose: 'I have thought so much on the subject myself that I can form a very inadequate idea of the impression which his work is calculated to make on one who is a learner'... He would wish to devote all the talent he possessed to the clearer establishing of those doctrines on rent, profit, and wages, in regard to which he differs from Adam Smith and Malthus... There is need, at this time more especially, for a patient thinker... who will consider the question of taxation and the revenue of the State, because no doubt government does best to leave agriculture, commerce, and manufacture alone, but the State must still 'interfere' in order to get money for its proper functions... He would willingly labour himself on this subject if he had any leisure left. Malthus had not touched it, and, if he had touched it, they might not have agreed. Their other points of difference are discussed with some warmth. One question between them is summed up neatly in Letter III: Do the profits of the farmer regulate the profits of all other trades? Does the production of food regulate the profits of all other production? - The possibility of a Measure of Value, discussed at such length in the correspondence with Malthus, comes up again for discussion here chiefly in Letters XXXVIII, XXXIX, LXIII, LXIV. They are hardly equal in vigour to the onslaught on Malthus and Trower in the earlier Letters, about the relation of the supply and demand to the price of corn. Ricardo, whose political economy may be said to have 'entered the court as plaintiff and left as defendant', has been held responsible for a more cruel view of wages than he actually held...

"With the present volume practically all of Ricardo's informal writings have been made accessible."

Ricardo, David. Letters of David Ricardo to Thomas Robert Malthus, 1810-1823. Edited by James Bonar. 251pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1887. 280 R3t1m

The Editor, James Bonar, follows his Preface to these letters by an "Outline of Subjects" which is really an analysis of these letters. He writes in part as follows in his Preface:

"It is not difficult for men living two generations after Ricardo, and having (as he himself expressed it) 'all the wisdom of their ancestors and a little more into the bargain,' to point out many unjustified assumptions, many ambiguous terms, and even many wavering utterances, in Ricardo's 'Principles,' in spite of their appearance of severe logic. The author's detached practical pamphlets were in those respects far more powerful than this volume of imperfectly connected essays on general theory. The flattering importunities of friends had induced an unsystematic writer to attempt a systematic treatise. The cardinal doctrine, that of Value, is applied to only one class of cases, and, even to that, with serious modifications. It was left for later economists, like Jevons in this country, and Menger and Böhm Bawerk in Germany, to take up the task of giving a theory of value that will embrace all cases of it, not excluding those objects that possess a value 'wholly independent of the quantity of labour originally necessary to produce them, and varying with the varying wealth and inclinations of those who are desirous to possess them.'...

"Malthus has left a clear statement of the points at issue between Ricardo and himself in the Quarterly Review for January, 1824. He contended against Ricardo that (1) Quantity of Labour is not the chief cause of Value, but (2) 'Supply and Demand' are more truly so described, while (3) Competition of Capital, and not fertility of the soil, determines the rate of profits. But, in regard to the first, he hardly gives Ricardo sufficient credit for his large concessions. In regard to the second, he does not realize that supply and demand are vague terms which can only be made definite by a theory of value itself. In regard to the third position, if fertility of soil be translated productiveness of the staple industry, Ricardo's view seems nearer the truth than his own. The inadequacy of the whole discussion on this third head is largely due to the fact that economists had not then been pushed by Socialism into a thorough investigation of Profits and Interest. They were content to borrow these ideas from every-day commercial life, and treat them as given ultimate facts needing no explanation. They therefore never fully accomplished the very first task of Political Economy, to state the facts as they are, and analyse into its fundamental laws the existing industrial system of modern nations. Still less did they fulfil its second task, to estimate the relation of the industrial system to the larger social and political body in which it lives and moves and has its being. The peculiar wants and motives of an individual people, changing, as they do, with the growth of civilization, must be viewed in their effects upon

the production and distribution of the national wealth, if the truth about the latter is to be fully known. It is because the older economists did not attempt this that their discussions, carried on even by their most eminent representative men, seem to later readers superficial and unreal. But in their Economics, as in their Politics, they had their own work and not ours to do, and we must not blame them for not answering questions that have only very recently occurred to ourselves."

Self-help Gardens

Rochester, N. Y. Civic committee on unemployment. Four years experience with self-help or subsistence gardens in Moneoe [i.e. Monroe] county, New York. June 1936. 130pp., processed. Rochester, 1936. 90.31 R58

"Subsistence gardens, or as they were called in Rochester and Monroe County, self-help gardens, were first used in 1931 as a means of aiding those without employment and without resources or income. They were successfully operated in some of the middle western cities of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Alabama, according to a report by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment..."

"After four years of successful operations, those who have been directly responsible for the self-help garden project in Monroe County have set down from their experience all of the essential information needed in organizing and satisfactorily carrying out the project. In this summary, the salient facts about the garden project are presented for the general information of the public."

"The objectives of this project were: First: To provide a means whereby those without employment dependent upon the community for subsistence might help themselves by raising some of their own food. Second: To provide healthful occupation for those in need and promote physical and mental health. Third: To supply enough vegetables, not only during the growing season, but also for winter use."

"Of these three objectives, it was considered by many that the greatest benefit would not be measured by direct savings in dollars and cents, but in the indirect savings and benefits to the community in maintaining physical and mental health. No one acquainted with self-help gardens in this community seems to doubt that the project has successfully met this objective."

Social Origins

Dopsch, Alfons. The economic and social foundations of European civilization. 404pp. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1937. 277.17 D72

"Condensed by Professor Erna Patzelt... from the second German edition, Vienna, 1923 and 1924, of Wirtschaftliche und Soziale Grundlagen der Europäischen Kulturentwicklung aus der Zeit von Caesar bis auf Karl den Grossen, and translated by M. G. Beard and Nadine Marshall."- p.[iv]

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"While by no means every historian can accept in full the proofs adduced by Dr. Dopsch to show that there was, in fact, no break in the Dark Ages between Roman civilisation and our own, all students of social origins will welcome this translation into English of what has been, despite its German inaccessibility, a standard work for some time. As presented to English readers, the work is scholarly and full, embracing with astonishingly complete documentation every facet of barbarian society before the Carolingian age. Farming, politics, the Church, feudal origins, town life, trade, industry and money are surveyed with equal care. Every believer in a theory about these formative centuries, about feudalism or the mark, will find problems to solve in Dr. Dopsch's massive study. The validity of the author's own conclusions will be the subject of much debate among historians. But this is scholarly erudition at its most weighty; and an excellent corrective to facile generalisation." - Economist (London) v. 128, no. 4909, p. 616. Sept. 25, 1937.

Social Philosophy

Overstreet, Harry Allen. A declaration of interdependence. 284pp. New York, W. W. Norton & company inc. [1937] 280.12 Ov2

William W. Hewett reviewed this volume in The American Economic Review for September 1937, p. 619. From this review the extract below has been taken:

"In the words of Professor Overstreet his book is 'an attempt to write a social philosophy from a present-day American point of view.' An unintended revolution brought about by the inventive genius of man has failed to carry with it the proper advancement of human well-being. America faces 'the problem of taking these triumphs of man's genius and removing from them all possible traces of tragedy.' The theme of the book is developed in terms of the clash between the philosophy of Jefferson and that of Marx. Jefferson living in a pioneering economy was led to place his faith in individual effort and the power of the individual to defend and extend his rights. Marx 'disappointed' in the manner in which 'new instruments for the release of man's powers' had been used 'not for man's sake but for some men's sake' developed a philosophy of economic determinism and of class struggle as the ultimate way out for the liberation of man.

"Professor Overstreet believes that America of to-day is caught between these two viewpoints. We still retain faith in the ideal of individual effort and liberty, but the evolution of our economic system has created a 'long train of abuses' which have diverted our thoughts from Jefferson to Marx... The professional economist will find little that is new and will regret the absence of an analysis of the economic forces that have been so directly responsible for the situation Professor Overstreet describes - the minute division of labor, technological advances especially on the farm, the remarkable increase in the extent of markets."

Socialism versus Capitalism

Pigou, Arthur Cecil. Socialism versus capitalism. 139pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937. 380 P62S

Partial contents: Distribution of wealth and income among persons; the allocation of production resources; unemployment; profit and technical efficiency; the problem of incentive; the problem of allocating production resources under socialist central planning; and problems connected with the rate of interest.

From the conclusion the quotations which follow have been taken :

"The fact, however, that we are without the data and the instruments of thought necessary for assured judgment, does not entitle us to sit back with folded hands. For to sit so is itself to take a decision; to make the great refusal, to declare ourselves in advance opponents of any change...

"In this field an economist has no special qualification. Indeed, as a more or less cloistered person, he is worse qualified than many others, who, maybe, have less knowledge of the relevant facts. A wide experience of men and of affairs and a strong 'feel' for what, with the human instruments available, will or will not work, are needed here. These the present writer, like most academic persons, does not possess; and, unlike some academic persons, he is aware that he does not possess them. None the less, to conclude a book like this without some sort of confession of faith on the issues with which it deals would be open to misconception. Something, however crude and tentative, must be ventured.

"If, then, it were in the writer's power to direct his country's destiny, he would accept, for the time being, the general structure of capitalism; but he would modify it gradually. He would use the weapon of graduated death duties and graduated income tax, not merely as instruments of revenue, but with the deliberate purpose of diminishing the glaring inequalities of fortune and opportunity which deface our present civilisation. He would take a leaf from the book of Soviet Russia and remember that the most important investment of all is investment in the health, intelligence and character of the people. To advocate 'economy' in this field would, under his government, be a criminal offence. All industries affected with a public interest, or capable of wielding monopoly power, he would subject at least to public supervision and control. Some of them, certainly the manufacture of armaments, probably the coal industry, possibly the railways, he would nationalise, not, of course, on the pattern of the Post Office, but through public boards or commissions. The Bank of England he would make in name - what it is already in effect - a public institution; with instructions to use its power to mitigate, so far as may be, violent fluctuations in industry and employment. If all went well, further steps towards nationalisation of important industries would be taken by degrees. In controlling and developing these nationalised industries, the central government would inevitably need to 'plan' an appropriate allocation for a large part of the country's annual investment in new capital.

When these things had been accomplished, the writer would consider his period of office at an end, and would surrender the reins of government. In his political testament he would recommend his successor also to follow the path of gradualness - to mould and transform, not violently to uproot, but he would add, in large capitals, a final sentence, that gradualness implies action, and is not a polite name for standing still."

Reviewed in The Economist (London) v. 129, no. 4913, p. 168, Oct. 23, 1937.

State and Regional Planning Publications Board

Iowa. State planning board. Committee on population and social trends. An analysis of Iowa's relief population [by] Homer J. Freeman, Willis F. Rauscher. 9lpp., processed. [Des Moines] 1936. 280.7 Io92A

Iowa. State planning board. Tables showing the variation in land use and corn and oat yields in... Iowa... [by] Walter W. Wilcox... Norman V. Strand. 5 nos., processed. [Des Moines, 1937] 280.7 Io9Ta 5 nos.

Mimeographed by the Iowa State Planning Board in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station as a report on project 1776 conducted under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

Contents. - Cash grain area; Dairy area; Eastern livestock area; Southern pasture area; and Western livestock area.

Maryland. State planning commission. Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis area. 65pp. Baltimore, Md. [1937] (U. S. National resources committee. Regional planning, Part IV) 17.2 W214Rp pt.4
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Manchester statistical society. Transactions, session 1935/36-1936/37. 2v. Manchester, Norbury, Lockwood & co. ltd. [1936-37] 251 M31 1935/36-1936/37.

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Partial contents: Post office statistics, their scope and significance, by Sir Henry N. Bunbury, 27pp; Some economic trends in

India, by Dr. D. B. Meek. 58pp; Applications of statistical methods to the control of quality in industrial production, by L. H. C. Tippett. 32pp; The place of Jevons in the history of economic thought, by Professor Lionel Robbins. 20pp; and The distribution of national capital, by G. W. Daniels and H. Campion. 62pp.

Session 1936-37.

Partial contents: Facts and formulas, by E. Raymond Street. 40pp; Applications of the sampling technique to crop estimation and forecasting, by F. Yates. 26pp; Some uses of statistics in colonial administration, by Gerard L. M. Clauson. 15pp; Treasury control and cheap money, by Professor N. F. Hall. 17pp; Recent changes in the organisation of the Japanese cotton industry, by G. C. Allen. 22pp; Changes in British import trade, 1924-36, by S. N. Butterworth and H. Campion, pp. 14-21; The home market for textiles in Great Britain, by C. T. Saunders, A. C. Wild and E. Devons, pp. 22-25; and Capital, investment and interest, by A. P. Lerner, pp. 26-31.

Taxation

New York (State) State tax commission. Special report no. 12. Taxation of insurance companies, by Philip L. Gamble. 195pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. 284.5 M482 no.12
Bibliography, pp. 179-195.

Providence (R.I.) governmental research bureau. The effect of homestead exemption in Rhode Island, prepared by Providence governmental research bureau. December 5, 1936. 6pp., processed. [Providence] 1936. 284.5 P945

Library has also Appendix... revised August, 1937. 11pp., processed, [Providence, 1937]

Tobacco - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Reports of the Imperial economic committee. Thirty-first report. Tobacco. 83pp. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1937. 280.39 G795 31st

It is stated in the introduction to this report that it is the second on the preparation for market and marketing of tobacco. The first was published in 1928, and is summarized in the introduction to the report noted above.

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[Vol. 1] contains Informe no. 1-11 [and some other material]; [vol. 2] contains Informe no. 12 [and some other material]

This work was reviewed by "L.L.B." in the Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Vol. XVII, No. 4, p. 405. March, 1937.

From this review we quote the following:

"El Mercado Japonés para Productos Argentinos by José Garo, Argentine Consul in Kobe, is a carefully prepared report on the wine and liquor, milk, leather, meat, wool, fruit, and cotton industries in Japan, as of 1934, with concluding chapters on how to market Argentine raw materials in Japan and methods of stimulating reciprocal trade relations. There is also a valuable statistical analysis (pp.23-33) of wages, work conditions, unemployment, labor conflicts, unionization, etc. of Japanese industrial workers."

Wealth and Poverty

Bye, Raymond Taylor, and Blodgett, Ralph H. Getting and earning; a study of inequality. 274pp. New York, F. S. Crofts & co., 1937. 280 B99G

Partial contents: Poverty and riches; To each his due;

The fruit of the soil; Worthy of his hire; and Where much is given.

Reviewed in American Economic Review, v. 27, no. 3, pp. 527-528, September 1937.

Western Farm Economics Association

Western farm economics association. Proceedings... tenth annual meeting, June 24, 25, and 26, 1937. 210pp., processed. Reno, Nevada, University of Nevada [1937] 280.83 W52 1937

Partial contents: Observations on agricultural policy, by Joseph S. Davis (includes discussion by J. M. Tinley, F. B. Headley, E. L. Potter, and E. F. Dummeier) pp. 5-34; Income parity for persons on farms, by O. C. Stine (includes discussion by George T. Blanch, Walter A. Duffy, Harold F. Hollands, A. S. Burrier, and H. R. Wellman) pp. 35-65; Farm labor, by R. L. Adams (includes discussion by E. D. Tetreau, Walter U. Fuhrman, Alden E. Orr, and Carl F. Kraenzel) pp.66-101; The small farm, by Elmer G. Peterson (includes discussion by L. A. Crawford, Mary Buol, M. K. Bennett, Bert L. Smith, and G. W. Kuhlman) pp. 102-141; Inflation and agriculture, by J. M. Tinley, pp. 142-146; Range and livestock investigative work, by E. C. Favre, pp. 147-162; Discussion on Earning power and appraisal of range cattle ranch properties, by C. A. Brennon, pp. 163-164; Teaching and research programs in agricultural economics in the eleven western states, by R. R. Renne, pp. 165-181; List of agricultural economics publications, July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1937, by states (includes Experiment Station and Extension bulletins and circulars and mimeographed releases) pp. 182-204.

World Economy - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

Delegations for the promotion of economic cooperation between the northern countries. The northern countries in world economy: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden. Published by the Delegations for the promotion of economic co-operation between the northern countries. 240pp. [Helsinki, Printed by the Otava printing off., 1937] 280.17 D372

"The revision of the English text was entrusted to Dr. E. Classen."

"This book is published on the initiative and the authority of the Delegations which were established in 1934 by the respective Governments for

the promotion of economic co-operation between the Northern Countries. The members nominated to these Delegations are representatives of different branches of economic life. Conferences between them have been held in the Northern Capitals in turn.

"A great number of economic problems have been discussed at these conferences, and on the basis of the decisions arrived at steps have been taken for their realisation in practice. On many occasions the lack of a general survey of the position of the Northern Countries in World Economy was felt. Subsequently, the Delegations established an Editorial Committee to prepare such a survey, and as a result of their work this book is now published.

"The present publication deals not only with the common economic problems of the Countries of the North and with co-operation between them; it is also in itself a manifestation of the spirit of co-operation among the Northern Nations." - Preface.

Partial contents: Basic elements in the economic structure of the northern countries, Agriculture; The northern countries as producers; The northern countries as consumers; Commercial policy of the northern countries; and Economic co-operation between the northern countries.

U.S.S.R.

Dzhanumian, S. A. Ekonomika khlopkoobrabotivnoi promyshlennosti, utverzhdena GUUZ NKLP SSSR v kachestve uchebnogo posobiia dlia tekhnikumov. 150pp. Moskva [etc.] Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo legkoi promyshlennosti, 1937. 281.372 D99

Economics of the cotton ginning industry.

IAkushkin, Ivan Viacheslavovich, ed. Bor'ba za urozhai khlopchatnika. Postanovleniia sessii Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-kh. nauk im V. I. Lenina 25/II - 3/III 1936 g. Otvetstvennyi redaktor akad. I.V. IAkushkin. II izdanie. 18pp. Moskva, Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-kh. nauk im. V. I. Lenina, 1936. (Trudy Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-kh. nauk imeni V. I. Lenina. vyp. 26. Chast 1) 281.372 Ia5 Ed.2

Control of cotton crops.

Lyons, Eugene. Assignment in Utopia. 658pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1937] 280.179 L99

Markovich, M. M., comp. Kontraktatsiia i zagotovka khlopka, sostavitel M. Markovich. 56pp. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1937. 280.372 M34K
Contracting for marketing of cotton.

Markovich, M. M. Zagotovki khlopka. 59pp. Moskva [etc.] Gostorgizdat, 1936. 280.372 M34
Cotton marketing.

At head of title: Komitet Zagotovok pri SNK SSSR. M. M. Markovich.

Serge, Victor. Russia twenty years after... Translated by Max Shachtman. 298pp. New York, Hillman-Curl, inc., 1937. 280.179 Se6
Contains a chapter on industrialization and collectivization, and one section of a chapter on peasants.

Sinitsyn, P. N., comp. Spravochnik predsedatelia kolkhoza. 286pp.
[Voronezh] Voronezhskoe oblastnoe knigoizdatel'stvo, 1937. 281.179
Si6

Handbook for managers of collective farms.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Emmerich, Herbert. How consumers cooperate for credit. 6pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular A-12) 166.2 C4922 no. A-12

Fogelberg, Neptune, and Mumford, Herbert W., Jr. Commercial trucking of fruits and vegetables in the Atlantic coast states. Prepared for the use of farmers' cooperative associations. 60pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 17) 166.2 B87 no. 17

Lewis, A. B. A method of classifying land areas for credit purposes. 3 nos., processed. Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1937. 166.3 M56
Appendix of tables. 30pp.
Appendix of maps. 6pp.

Rasmussen, Marius P. Use of motortrucks in marketing fruits and vegetables. An analysis of the experiences of growers, cooperative associations, and others in nine states tributary to the New York market. 120pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 18) 166.2 B87 no. 18

U. S. Farm credit administration. Federal land bank and land bank commissioner loans. 12pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 1, Rev. Dec. 1937) 166.2 C49 no. 1

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Newman, William A., and Macy, Loring K. Selected references on practices and use of labor on farms... October 1937. 284pp., processed. Philadelphia, Penn., 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. National research project on reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques. Studies of changing techniques and employment in agriculture. Report no.A-3, Part I) 173.2 W89St no.A-3, Pt. I

"In the course of the National Research Project's studies of changing techniques and employment in agriculture a systematic examination was made of published and unpublished data bearing on labor requirements and farm practices in the production of principal crops and livestock of the United States. The material examined included bulletins, pamphlets, mimeographed reports, and unpublished data of the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State agricultural experiment stations.

"The resulting bibliography cannot be regarded as exhaustive." - Preface.

"The references presented in this bibliography are divided first into five main groups: crops, fruits and vegetables, classes of livestock, implements and operations, and seasonal distribution of labor.

"Secondly, material falling within the first three of these main headings is classified alphabetically; that falling within the fourth group is given for the implements and operations in the order of their occurrence during the growing season; and that for the fifth group, seasonal distribution of labor, is classified according to State only.

"Thirdly, under each of the above subheadings the references are classified according to the State to which the particular citation applies.

"Finally, under each State the references appear in chronological order, the latest data available appearing first. " - Introduction.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Farmers' Bulletin*

1792. Hospitals for rural communities, by Blanche Halbert. 42pp. November 1937. 1 Ag84F no. 1792 ...

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Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for this publication should be addressed to the Office of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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The farm trend; radio address... over the Farm and home hour. Wednesday, December 29, 1937. 3pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8640 [no.5.]

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Corn moisture tests. 9pp. December 15, 1937. 1.9 Ec72Cor

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List of periodicals containing prices and other statistical and economic information on dairy products, compiled by Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 114pp. October 1937. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 71) 1.9 Ec73A no.71

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

- Marketing the Michigan grape crop, brief review of the 1937 season, by R. E. Keller. 6pp. 1937. 1.9 Ec741L
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Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

- Allotment of the quota for Puerto Rico. 2pp. December 18, 1937. (Puerto
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crop of Louisiana sugarcane, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp.
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production of sugar beets and sugarcane during the crop year 1937, pur-
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cultural adjustment administration. 8pp. December 1937. (G-82)
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* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information,
Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Ad-
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Aerial photography and agricultural conservation... interview between H. R. Tolley... and Morse Salisbury. 6pp. December 21, 1937. 1.94 Ad4R
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Miscellaneous (Processed)**

Agricultural economics extension work in 1936. 18pp. December 1937 (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Extension service circular no. 276) 1.9 Ex892Esc no. 276

***A basis for social planning in Coffee County, Alabama, by Karl Shafer. 50pp. December 1937.. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Social research report no. 6) 1.95 Sol no.6

Issued in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Classification key for indexing reports of extension work. 17pp. [November 1937] (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture and State agricultural colleges cooperating. Extension Service, Division of cooperative extension) 1.9 Ex891 1044-37

****A digest of some world pasture research literature (exclusive of the Continental United States and Canada) [by] A. J. Pieters. 421pp. December 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of plant industry. Division of forage crops and diseases) 1.9 P691Dig

*****Facts relating to the agricultural situation in 1938, statement prepared for hearings before the Interstate commerce commission on increases in freight rates and charges, 1938 ex parte no. 123, by L. H. Bean. 38pp. January 1938. 1.9 Ec752Fs

Forest recreation; a bibliography compiled by U. S. Forest service library. 129pp. 1938. 1.9 F763F

List of publications issued by the Commodity exchange administration. 4pp. January 1938. (C.E.A.-12) 1.9 C73C

Issued by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Commodity Exchange Administration

References on agricultural history as a field for research, by Everett E. Edwards. 41pp. December 1937. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Library. Bibliographical contribution no. 32) 1.9 L61Bi no.32

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

***May be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

****May be obtained from Miss Burr, Room 5957 South Building, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

*****May be obtained from Office of L. H. Bean, Room 218A Administration Building, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

Schneider, J. B., and Hudson, N. D. Marketing Kern county table grapes. 34pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1937.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of markets. Connecticut vegetable acreages, 1935-1936-1937. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 51, 11pp., mimeogr. Hartford. 1937.
Estimated by counties.

Florida

Spurlock, A. H., and Brooker, M. A. Florida citrus prices, II. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 317, 31pp. Gainesville. 1937.

"The purpose of this bulletin is to show the average costs of marketing Florida citrus fruit at auction according to method of preservation used in shipment to market and to show comparative auction prices received for fruit shipped under the various methods of preservation."

Stahl, A. L., and Cain, J. C. Cold storage studies of Florida citrus fruits. III. The relation of storage atmosphere to the keeping quality of citrus fruit in cold storage. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 316, 44pp. Gainesville. 1937.

Georgia

Georgia. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report... for the year 1936-37, 70pp. Experiment. [1937]
Agricultural economics, pp. 6-8.

Hawaii

Cady, H. B., Maneki, M., and Murata, K. Coffee production in Hawaii. A five-year summary of cost and efficiency studies, Hawaii county, 1932-1936. Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Circ. 32, 44pp. Honolulu. 1937.

Cady, H. B., Maneki, M., and Murata, K. Rice production in Hawaii. A five-year summary of cost and efficiency studies, Kauai county, 1932-1936. Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Circ. 33, 35pp., processed. Honolulu. 1937.

Hawaii. University. Agricultural extension service. Commercial egg production in Hawaii. A five-year summary of costs and efficiency studies. Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Bull. 30, 67pp. Honolulu. 1937.

Idaho

Hobson, Karl, and Benson, E. T. 1938 agricultural outlook for Idaho. Idaho. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 59, 28pp. Boise. 1937.

Illinois

Illinois. University. College of agriculture, Extension service. Farm and home week, January 11-15, 1937. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. [AE 551-552] 40pp., 28pp., processed. Urbana. 1937.

Contain papers on marketing problems of grain, livestock, and dairy products.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Twenty-third annual report of the Creamery license division for the year ending March 31, 1937. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 233, 16pp., Lafayette. 1937.

Includes statistical data and a list of licensed manufacturing plants in the state.

Iowa

Oderkirk, A. D. Selling Iowa eggs by grade. Iowa State Col. Ext. Circ. 237, 24pp. Ames. 1937.

Schickele, Rainer. Farm tenure in Iowa. IV. Farm tenure conditions in Palo Alto county. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 364, pp. 156-183. Ames. 1937.

A summary of the findings of the Palo Alto County Agricultural Planning Committee.

Shedd, C. K., Collins, E. V. and Davidson, J. B. Labor, power and machinery in corn production. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 365, pp. 189-222. Ames. 1937.

Includes expenditures.

Shepherd, Geoffrey, and Wilcox, W. W. Stabilizing corn supplies by storage. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 368, pp. 295-344. Ames. 1937.

Includes costs of storing corn. Appendices contain data on factors determining hog and corn prices and effect of corn loans on stability of total income.

Louisiana

LeNoir, Ellen, and Smith, T. L. Rural housing in Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 290, 36pp. Baton Rouge. 1937.

A condensation and revision of a thesis, "Rural Housing in Six Selected Louisiana Parishes."

"Among the specific objectives of the study are the following: A. To describe some of the outstanding features of rural homes in Louisiana. B. To determine the significant differences in the housing of whites and negroes, owners and tenants. C. To examine the associations of housing factors with the various types of farming and with differences in the cultural heritage."

Maryland

Poffenberger, P. R., and DeVault, S. H. An economic study of the broiler industry in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 410, 54pp. College Park. 1937.

Contains the results of a two year study ending June 30, 1936. Preliminary results were published in Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin 390, January, 1936.

Michigan

May, C. O., and Berg, H. A. This business of farming in Michigan - 1936. Mich. State Col. Ext. Bull. 189, 21pp. East Lansing. 1937.

State summary, annual farm business report, 1,055 Michigan farms - 1936.

Minnesota

Thompson, M. J., Schoenleber, L. H., and Kessler, N. A. Costs of clearing land on Minnesota farms. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 299, 24pp. University Farm, St. Paul. Revised, December 1937.

Waite, W. C. Farm income in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 180, pp. 1-3, University Farm, St. Paul. December 20, 1937.

Mississippi

Mississippi State college, Extension service. 1938 agricultural outlook for Mississippi. Miss. State Col. Ext. Bull. 89, 32pp. State College. 1938.

Missouri

Ibach, D. B. New farming systems applied to southwest Missouri farms. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 370, 18pp. Columbia. 1937.

New York

Misner, E. G. Economic studies of vegetable farming in New York: III. Truck-crop production and prices. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 679, 72pp. Ithaca. 1937.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management, Extension staff. 1938 economic handbook. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 183, 71pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

New York (Cornell) University. College of agriculture. Ithaca. Farm economics no. 104, December 1937.

Partial contents: Farm prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 2526; Results of farm management surveys in Columbia and Broome counties, 1936-37, by L. C. Cunningham, pp. 2526-2527, 2533; The influence of soil on peach yields and peach tree mortality, by Herrell F. DeGraff, pp. 2533-2536; Labor income of 60 dairy farms in Puerto Rico, by Vicente Medina, pp. 2536-2537; Costs and returns on onions, by J. N. Efferson, pp. 2537-2538; Labor incomes on 100 grade A dairy farms in Cortland county, by E. G. Misner, pp. 2538-2539; Some effects of income on potato sales of retail independent and chain stores, Cleveland, Ohio, 1936, by M. E. Cravens, pp. 2539-2541; Origin, sex, value, and cause of death of farm horses, by J. P. Hertel and Philip Henderson, pp. 2541-2544.

New York. State department of agriculture and markets. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York state, 1935-1936. N. Y. State Dept. Agr. and Markets. Bull. 313, 255pp. Albany. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

North Dakota

Anderson, H. G. County agricultural planning, North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 159, 24pp. Fargo, 1937.

Suggestions of the county program planning committees during their meetings in 1936-1937.

Hay, D. G. Social organizations and agencies in North Dakota. A study of trends, 1926 to 1936. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 288, 90pp. Fargo. 1937.

A similar study was made in 1926 (Experiment Station Bulletin 221) However, much of the material included [in the current study] pertains to the villages and cities as well as to the open country.

Miller, C. E. and Brown, W. O. Farm tenancy and rental contracts in North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 289, 27pp. Fargo. 1937.

North Dakota. Agricultural college. Extension service. North Dakota farm outlook, 1938. N. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 160, 8pp. Fargo. 1937.

Puerto Rico.

McCord, J. E., Descartes, S. L., and Huyke, R. A farm management study of small farms in two areas of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 43, 64pp. San Juan. 1936.

Part 1 covers the region of the Carolina and Trujillo Alto area especially known for its vegetable production.

Part 2 is a study of the area named Isabela. The lack of rainfall in this area brought forth the establishment of the Isabela Irrigation Service in 1928.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island. Department of agriculture and conservation. Second annual report ... for the tercentenary year of 1936. 190pp. Providence [1937] Bureau of Markets, pp. 151-168. Tables A-D. Agricultural statistics, pp. 171-172; Board of Milk Control, pp. 173-182.

South Carolina

Aull, G. H., and Riley, Ernest. Some inequalities in the assessment of farm real estate in South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 313, 46pp. Clemson, 1938.

South Carolina. Agricultural college. Extension service. Farm outlook for South Carolina, 1938. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 160, 24pp. Clemson. 1938.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XIV. Transportation. Chapter XV. Communication. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 63, pp. I-IV, 222-263, processed. Knoxville. 1937.

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XVII. Storage facilities. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 65, pp. I-IV; 280-288, processed. Knoxville. 1937.

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W. and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XVIII. Financial institutions. Chapter XIX. Insurance. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 66, pp. I-V, 289-314, processed. Knoxville. 1937.

Texas

Hamilton, C. Horace. An experimental farm rental agreement. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. Farm and Ranch Econ. Progress Rept. 478, 2, 7pp., processed. College Station. 1937.

Hamilton, C. Horace. Texas farm population changes during 1936. 3pp., processed. College Station. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. Farm and Ranch Econ. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Vermont

Hitchcock, J. A. An agricultural classification of Vermont lands. Vt. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Farm Business, v. 4, no. 6, pp. 1-3. Burlington. December. 1937.

Includes a land classification map.

West Virginia

Herrmann, L. F., Stelzer, R. O., and Armentrout, W. W. Labor input on West Virginia farms. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 286, 12pp. Morgantown. 1937.

Pohlman, G. G. Land classification in West Virginia based on use and agricultural value. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 284, 31pp. Morgantown. 1937.

Pohlman, G. G. Land-class maps of West Virginia. Land classification; Slope of land; Types of soil. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 285, 3 maps. Morgantown. 1937.

Weitzell, E. C. Strip-cropping in northern West Virginia as practiced voluntarily by farmers in Marshall, Ohio, and Brooke counties. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Circ. 24, 17pp. Morgantown. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wisconsin

Cowles, M. L. Food consumption of Wisconsin relief families. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bull., 27pp., processed, Madison, 1937.

"Survey was made in the land purchase area of Forest County, Wisconsin."

In cooperation with Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration.

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Crop and market reports. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Mkts. Bull. 187, 44pp. Madison. 1937.

Pt. 1. The development of crop and market reports, by Walter H. Ebling. pp. 1-7.

Pt. 2. A selected bibliography, by Phoebe Frank Hayes. pp. 8-44.

The bibliography was made in the Library School of the University and is a revision of one issued by the Wisconsin Department of Markets in 1929.

Wyoming

Wyoming. Department of agriculture. Wyoming agricultural statistics, no. 12, 1937, 84pp. Cheyenne. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Similar to previous issues including data by counties and a Wyoming agricultural directory.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - United States

Wall, Norman J., and Cone, Frederick M. Farm credit 1930-37. Survey of Current Business 17(11): 12-18. November 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

"This article is based primarily upon a report of the cooperative survey by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics entitled 'Farm-Mortgage Indebtedness in the United States' and a preliminary report by the senior author, entitled 'Outstanding Farm-Mortgage Loans of Leading Lending Agencies', to be issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Agricultural History

Fussell, G.E. Agricultural history for farm economists. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 302-307. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society in Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

The writer stresses the importance of an historical background to an intelligent understanding of economic conditions and points out the studies made in specific fields of English agricultural history, such as farm management, the productivity in the cattle-breeding industry, markets and marketing, dietetic habits, and the social aspect of farming.

Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Bose, Santipriya. A survey of rural indebtedness in south-west Birbhum, Bengal in 1933-34. Sankhya; Indian Jour. Statis 3(2): 143-162. September 1937. (Published by the Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta.)

"This paper gives the results of an enquiry into the indebtedness of the rural population in the southwest part of the district of Birbhum in Bengal conducted in 1933-34 by the Sriniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction. The investigation covered the following six villages: (1) Gopālnagar (2) Lohāgar (3) Jāmālpur (4) Bāndhnabagram (5) Sultānpur (6) Amritapur".

The subjects taken up include the method of inquiry, the agricultural conditions of the districts, the extent of indebtedness, amount of debt in relation to occupation and to caste, amount of debt in terms of income, the relation between land and debt and between income and debt, the sources of loans, classification of debts, nature and sources of loans, proportion between secured and unsecured debts, the amount of registered and unregistered debts, the working of cooperative societies, rates of interest, and causes of indebtedness. There are numerous statistical tables illustrating these topics.

Pantulu, V. Ramadas. Measures adopted for relief of indebted agriculturists in the Madras Presidency. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(3): 345-354. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

The measures discussed are the two All-India Acts, the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) and the Usurious Loans Act (X of 1918); the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920); the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act (I of 1917); the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883); the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884); the Madras Debtors' Protection Act of 1934 (VII of 1935); the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act (X of 1934); the Agriculturists' Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, XVI of 1935; and the Debt Conciliation Act (VI of 1936). The plans of the Congress Ministry for debt relief are brought out, and the writer's own suggestions for remedial measures are outlined.

Prasad, Bind Basni. Recent measures taken for debt relief in the United Provinces. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(3): 380-389. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

"This province is predominantly agricultural. A grave situation was created in it by the steep fall of prices in 1930. At once the income of the agriculturist shrank. His capacity to meet the normal demands of his liabilities e.g., rent and debt was reduced. At the same time, the pressure upon him for the payment of his dues increased...

"In this state of affairs, the Government stepped in. The measures taken fall under two broad heads: (1) relating to rent and revenue and (2) relating to debts."

Sreenivasaiya, Y. Debt relief measures in Mysore. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(3): 400-406. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

The relief measures for the agriculturist in Mysore include: the Usurious Loans Regulation (No.9 of 1923), the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation (No.18 of 1928), the Debt Conciliation Boards Regulation No.VI of 1937, and the establishment of the Land Mortgage Banks. The working of each of these is explained.

Thomas, P.J. Debt relief in Central Provinces. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(3): 390-399. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

"Certain portions of my article on the same subject in the Madras University Journal (Jan:1935) are incorporated into this paper." - Note.

The writer takes up the rural economy of the Central Provinces, debt conciliation in earlier days, the origin of debt conciliation boards, the procedure of debt conciliation, the inclusion of co-operative debts and landlords' rents in the scope of debt conciliation, the working of the Conciliation Boards, the provision for repayment, the restriction of credit, and other Government measures to relieve indebtedness.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. The problem of farm debt adjustment. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 12(1): 61-82. July 1937. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Department of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

The author points out the importance of assisting indebted farmers, and discusses the methods employed and progress gained in Japan under the Farm Debt Adjustment Associations Act of Aug. 1, 1933. He finds that "the work of adjusting farm debt by means of Farm Debt Adjusting Associations has not been as successful as had been expected" and outlines the chief causes for this failure and the corrective measures that should be adopted.

Agricultural Indebtedness and Cooperative Movement

Digby, Margaret. Debt relief and the co-operative movement. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(3): 341-344. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

"In most European countries the worst of the agricultural depression is past and debt relief is less urgent than it was. No general attempt has been made to estimate the effects which such measures as have been taken have had, either on the individual peasant or on his co-operative organisations. That the co-operative banks in certain countries will remember their alarming experiences of frozen credits and in future pay more attention to the liquidity of their deposits, seems obvious and salutary. The intervention of the state has been universally unwelcome, even when it has been recognised as inevitable... Since the state has become an investor in agriculture on a grand scale, either by lending to or guaranteeing the debts of co-operative societies, or through direct assumption of peasant liabilities, the prosperity of the peasant has become of something more than political or even fiscal importance."

Agricultural Policy - European Countries

Recent developments in foreign agricultural policy. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 631-636. December 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Contents: Netherlands considers reducing aid to farmers, p.631; Danube Basin relief to wheat and rye growers, pp.632-633; Swiss wheat and flour trade regulations, pp.633-635; German chemical process for improving heavy-grade tobacco, pp.635-636.

Agricultural Policy - United States

Agricultural policy in the United States. Econ. Annalist 7(6): 94-95. December 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa.)

The writer discusses the results achieved during 1936 through The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; its three long-time objectives; and the problems which will arise in connection with the Act.

"Balanced abundance" means scarcity. Mag. Wall St. 61(6): 334. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer feels that "in philosophy and policy the New Deal has persistently leaned toward an economy of scarcity", on the assumption that excessive production rather than inadequate consumption is the cause of the trouble. He says that "We have never had too much of such wealth. Under Government control we would very likely have too little of it, rather than too much. Government has no creative genius. Government, as we know it, can not legislate us either into Mr. Roosevelt's 'more abundant life' or Mr. Wallace's 'balanced abundance.' Only a greatly enlarged industrial production can do that job."

Boyle, James E. Taking care of the farmer. Wheat is lower today after four years of price fixing, surplus control --- The South is losing world cotton markets --- yet the blunders are to be repeated. New York Sun, Jan. 8, 1938, Clipping in Pam. Coll.

Ogdon, Montell. Constitutionality of the next AAA. Tex. Weekly 14(1): 8-9. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at the Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The writer, who is associate professor of government at Texas Technological College, teaching constitutional law, explains how an agricultural control act could be drafted which would bring farmers under the protection of the Supreme Court. This protection can come, he holds in conclusion, "if the Department of Agriculture will forego its direct coercive control of agricultural production and embody its goals in Federal standards set up by the Congress to be administered by the States."

Snow, Bernard W. Cotton planters' plight a warning to corn farmers. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(5): 18-19. January 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

In this article Mr. Snow "sounds a warning to corn growers in the light of the experiences of the cotton producers of the nation."

Suggestions for a sound program are given.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v.21, no.12, December 1, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Cottonseed also goes to market, by Guy S. Meloy, pp.12-13; Many factors affect farm wages, by L.H. Bean, pp.13-15; Interdependence of agriculture and industry, by P.H. Bollinger, pp.15-18; A dietary goal for agriculture, by Hazel K. Stiebeling, pp.18-20; Recent trends in exports and imports, by L.A. Wheeler, pp.20-22.

Apple Industry - Oregon

Ellison, Joseph W. The beginnings of the apple industry in Oregon. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 322-343. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society in Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

The writer takes up the origin and dissemination of the apple, the

suitability of the Northwestern soil and climate for its growth, the early history of apple cultivation in Oregon, the low ebb of the apple industry in Oregon in the eighties, the opening up of Eastern markets in the early 1900's, the beginning of foreign exportation, and the problem of transportation.

Bananas - Marketing - Toronto

The marketing of bananas in Toronto. Econ. Annalist 7(6): 93-94. December 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa.)

Tables give the carload distribution of bananas unloaded in Toronto during 1935, by sales to chain stores and banana jobbers, and the distribution of sales of bananas during 1935 to buyers located in and outside Toronto.

Beans - Grading

The effect of grading green and wax beans after cutting; more fancies and fewer standards. Canner 85(26): 15. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago.)

The writer describes the process of this new system of grading beans after cutting them, and gives the percentages of fancy, extra standard, and standard grades before and after the method has been used. 50 percent more fancies were obtained.

Beets - Price Fixing - Great Britain

Britain fixes 1938 beet prices. Facts about Sugar 32(12): 486. December 1937. (Editorial and Advertising Offices: 56 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.)

"Growers will get increase of 6s.6d. to 7s.3d. in basic rate - Farmers' Union abandons its marketing scheme."

Bengali Institute of Sociology

The Bengali Institute of Sociology. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 509-510. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society.)

This note describes the origins and objects of the Institute, the latter of which are "1.To carry on studies and investigations in sociology, theoretical and applied. 2.To use the Bengali language as the medium for these studies and investigations. 3.To appoint Research Fellows and Assistants, and with their contributions to enrich Bengali thought and language in the domain of sociology... 4.To publish a journal of sociology in Bengali. 5.To organize lectures for public meetings and discussions... on sociological themes... 6.To enter into liaison with the sociologists and sociological institutes or societies of the rest of India and other countries of the world. 7.To establish contacts between the work of Indian sociologists and that of foreign sociologists."

Berichte über Landwirtschaft

Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft.

Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 21(4): 683-895. 1937 (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial contents: Vom idealistischen Wesen der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebslehre. Ein Beitrag zur weltanschaulichen Grundlegung der Wirtschaftslehre des Landbaues, by K. Kermann. - pp.683-727. (The author discusses briefly the materialistic mode of thought which subordinated the individual to the control of material processes even in the realm of agriculture and farm management. He then deals with the idealistic school of thought which places the individual above the material object and according to which the farm manager employs creative power in his utilization of the land. This is shown to be the essence of the modern German viewpoint which places side by side with the national economic task that of responsibility for racial purity. According to P. Krannhals, the science of farm management in Germany is essentially idealistic); Pachtland und Betriebsgrößen, by Heinz Krause. - pp.733-739. (Tables based on the agricultural census of 1933 show the relation of leasehold land in Germany to the area of agricultural and forest land and to the size of farms.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht. Abgeschlossen am 2. März 1937, by Friedrich Sohn. - pp.743-760. (A general report on German agricultural policy during the winter months up to March 2, 1937, deals with the preliminary work for the campaign of production in 1937, the consolidation and expansion of the regulations for the operation of the Land Inheritance Law, the results of the livestock census of December 1936, the control of production in dairy farming in 1936, measures adopted to bring about changes in the utilization of the land to increase agricultural production, and the development of marketing regulation.); Tschechoslowakei. I. Die Bedeutung der bäuerlichen landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung in Europa, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse in der Tschechoslowakei; II. Die Landwirtschaftskrise in der Tschechoslowakei, by Ed. Reich. - pp.765-787. (The author discusses in his first article the importance of the peasant farm in European agriculture with special reference to Czechoslovakia. He describes the Czechoslovakian system of advisory control which assists in the more economic adjustment of production on the small farm, assumes the task of caring for the cultural and social welfare of the farm population, and assists in controlling the marketing of agricultural products. In his second article the author enumerates the measures adopted to combat the depression and to strengthen the economic, social, and political position of rural population. They are based on the restoration of the profitability of agricultural production and relief of agricultural indebtedness.); Die Bodenzerstörung in den Vereinigten Staaten in ihren Beziehungen zu Betriebswissenschaft und Raumplanung, by Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup. - pp.790-818. (The destruction of the soil in the United States and its connection with the systems of farming and the planning of national territory.); Die Entwicklung des internationalen Landmaschinenhandels während der letzten Jahre, by H.J. Hopfen - pp.832-838. (Tables show the international trade in agricultural machinery

from 1928 to 1935); Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, Neunte Folge, by S.v. Frauendorfer.-pp.839-890. (The continuation of the ninth part of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(1): 1-199. 1937. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial contents: Der kinderreichtum der bäuerlichen Familien im Freiteilbarkeitsgebiet und im Anerbengebiet Württembergs, by Adolf Münzinger and W.v. Stauffenberg.- pp.1-33. (In this investigation of the birth rate among the peasant families of Württemberg, various possible contributing influences are discussed, such as religion, size of farm, and quality of the soil. A decline is noted.); Die Staatsintervention auf dem polnischen Agrarmarkt, by Georg Primas. - pp.41-82. (The author discusses the measures adopted by the Polish Government for the maintenance of prices of agricultural products and their results during the last five years. Illustrative tables are appended.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht. Abgeschlossen am 30. April 1937, by Friedrich Sohn, - pp.83-93. (Various measures adopted to intensify the production campaign are indicated.); Aethiopen. Bedingungen und Möglichkeiten landwirtschaftlicher Auswertung, by Friedrich Vöchting, - pp.97-105. (A discussion of the agricultural possibilities of Ethiopia as an Italian colony based on Prospettive agricole dell'Impero Etioptico, by Vincenzo Rivera. Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, Zehnte Folge, by S.v. Frauendorfer. - pp.113-194. (This is part X of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(2): 201-410. 1937. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Partial contents: Entwicklung und Lage der Schweinehaltung und Schweinemast in den Provinzen Ostpreussen, Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen und Brandenburg, by Otto Brock - pp.201-232. (A study of hog raising and feeding in the three provinces of East Prussia, Grenzmark and Brandenburg.); Aufgaben und ziele der bäuerlichen Erheberbuchführung, by Karl v. Kunowski,- pp.239-248. (A study of the tasks and aims of statistical bookkeeping on the peasant farm in which it is recommended that the farmers themselves should perform only the necessary minimum of bookkeeping while investigators should be assigned to do the technical work, to give advice, and to evaluate the work.); Pachtland und Betriebsgrößen. Landschaftliche Unterschiede, by Heinz Krause. - pp.252-280. (An investigation of the distribution of ownership, leasehold, and ownership and leasehold farms in Germany according to the census of 1933 and of the changes in numbers of these farms from 1925 to 1933.); Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer Bericht. Abgeschlossen am 20. Juli 1937, by Friedrich Sohn,-pp.281-296. (Deals mainly with the developments of the marketing policy and the furthering of the production campaign.); Gegenwärtiger Stand des dänischen Landbaus, by Wilhelm Busch. - pp.302-327. (Attention is called to the

unique position of Danish agriculture which has been wrung from the soil by the industry of the people and a far-reaching rationalization of the entire agricultural organization. It is shown that while agriculture will be able to retain its position at home and on the foreign market, greater efforts will be made to replace imported raw materials by domestic products.); Russland. Der Anbau von Ölpflanzen in der Sowjetunion, by Otto Schiller. - pp.330-341. (A brief account of the attempts made by the Soviet Government to increase the production of oil-producing plants.); Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums. Zehnte Folge, by S.v. Frauendorfer. - pp.344-404. (Continuation of the tenth part of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of publications in the field of agricultural economics.)

Budget Studies - Rhondda Valley, Wales.

Harry, E. Ll., and Phillips, J.R.E. Household budgets in the Rhondda Valley. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.81-93. 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) B.A.E. Library has reprint.

Business Failures

Pabst, W.R., Jr., and Davis, Dorothy S. Business failures and business activity since 1887. Dun's Rev. 45(2116): 14-17, 45-46. December 1937. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Accompanied by two charts which show a fifty-year comparison of the Dun's adjusted insolvency index and the Cleveland Trust Company index of business activity, and seasonal variation in the insolvency index; and a table which shows Dun's insolvency index, 1887-1937, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variations.

Canned Foods - Labeling

Your label - a high spot of public relations. Canning Age symposium on canned foods labeling. Canning Age 19(1): 12-16. January 1938. (Published at 67 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.)

Contents: Meeting an expressed need of consumers by Ralph O. Dulany, pp.12-13; Grocers group oppose grade labels, by William H. Tyler, p.13; Strengthen government or aid the consumer? by Paul S. Willis, pp.13-14; Favoring a full description, by Robert C. Paulus, p.14; The private label buyer and the labeling question by Frank Gerber, p.14; The honest, indicative statement, by R.E. James, p.14; Standardize descriptive terms, by Howard A. Orr, pp.14-15; Joint action by packer and distributor is urged, by E.B. Cosgrove, p.15; The label a goodwill ambassador, by Adolph Lehmann, p.15; Essential information in few words, by F.A. Stare, pp.15-16; Aiming towards standard of objective goodness, by John Baxter, p.16.

Cartels and Commodities

Cartels and commodities. Statist 130(5120): 799-800. Dec. 11, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Cattle Raising and Milk Marketing - Wales

Harry, E. Ll. Milk selling and cattle raising in Wales. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.21-41, 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) B.A.E. Library has reprint.

A discussion of the effect on the Welsh cattle industry of increased milk production.

Coffee - Consumption - Europe

Regray, Leon. Changing factors in European coffee consumption. Preferential tariffs reduce imports from Brazil - figures do not reveal origins. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 73(6): 341, 372. December 1937. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

In Europe "the old relations of consuming countries to certain producing countries have created certain special tastes..."

"Furthermore this same factor in connection with coffee consumption - namely that the ratio of supply favors certain producing countries rather than others - is further increased by the imperialistic (nationalistic) policies pursued by certain nations."

The tariff situation is cited for various countries of Europe, and an attempt is made to determine the actual distribution of coffee in the various consuming countries of Europe. Two tables show the European coffee imports from countries of origin, 1932-37, and the United States imports from countries of origin, 1932-37.

Coffee - Valorization - Brazil

Brazil ends 31-year coffee defense policy. Export taxes reduced as president Vargas establishes dictatorship - prices decline two cents a pound. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 73(6): 333, 350. December 1937. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

"A 31-year attempt by Brazil to control the price of coffee in world markets ended abruptly Nov. 2, with a government decree that terminated export restrictions and placed Brazil's coffee on a competitive parity with other growths..."

"The reduction of the coffee export tax amounts in United States currency to about 1.61 cents a pound. Elimination of the official exchange quota would result in a further saving of about 1 cent a pound. The resulting fall in the prices of Brazils in world markets was expected to stimulate demand and strengthen the exchange rate, with the net result that the Brazilian planter would be far better off with coffee selling at a low rate than he ever was during the height of the defense measures."

Keeler, Erwin P. The Brazilian coffee defense experiment. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 619-626. December 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Generally speaking, an examination of the Brazilian coffee valorization or defense measures indicates that they operated fairly well in mitigating the effects of cyclical fluctuations in production prior to,

say, 1927. Over the long term, production and consumption were fairly well in line during the periods covered by the earlier valorization measures, and the prohibition of new plantings for the 10-year period beginning 1902 was probably of assistance in maintaining the long-term balance.

"The difficulties that developed after the adoption of coffee de-fense as a permanent policy appear to have been due to a number of factors. They include (1) attempts to stabilize coffee prices at unduly high levels; (2) overliberal credit policies; (3) failure to limit new plantings in the 1920's, which instead were encouraged by (1) and (2) and which have accounted in considerable degree for the large crops of the past few years; (4) administrative deficiencies in the operation of the control machinery; and (5) encouragement of plantings in other countries, which had come to believe that Brazil would engage indefinitely in direct or indirect price-supporting measures." - Conclusions, p.626.

The following graphs are appended to the article: Coffee production in world and in Brazil, 1900-01 - 1937-38; Coffee: world production, consumption and carryover, 1920-21 to date; Coffee: wholesale prices and price margin, New York, 1920-21 - 1936-37.

Collectivization - U.S.S.R.

Volin, Lazar. Agrarian collectivism in the Soviet Union. II. Jour. Polit. Econ. 45(6): 759-788. December 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This part of this article is concerned with the new model collective charter of 1935, mechanization - Machine-tractor stations, state farms, and results of collectivization. The concluding paragraph of the article follows:

"The existence of great potentialities for increased production in Soviet agriculture cannot be denied. Such potentialities lie primarily in an extension and systematic application of 'agro-technika', or scientific farming, so effective in the more efficient kolkhozy, to the whole agricultural structure. The great variation in the extent to which 'agro-technika' is being applied by individual kolkhozy and sovkhozy even of the same district is, in the opinion of all investigators, the root cause of the great variation of crop yields and output. The task, therefore, of pulling all the collective farms up to the level of the best has become, with the completion of collectivization and the surmounting of the more flagrant difficulties, a major objective of the Kremlin. The increasing appeal to economic motives in this connection has already amply justified itself. The growing familiarity of the peasants with the new machine technique and with the results of modern science through agricultural extension work should, in the long run, increase their efficiency. But, in the question for increased productivity of the collectivized agriculture, the Soviet government still has major problems to solve. Certainly it must find a way to eliminate the chronic shortage and poor quality of manufactured goods and reduce their prices much further. And it must work out a modus

vivendi between centralized planning of agriculture, on the one hand, and self-government and greater personal initiative on the part of collective farmers, on the other hand. Otherwise, there can be neither general high productive efficiency nor real contentment in the Russian countryside."

Conservation - United States

Pinchot, Gifford. How conservation began in the United States. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 253-265. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society in Room 3901, South Building, 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Text of an address before the session of the annual meeting of the Agricultural History Society at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1937.

The author feels that conservation grew out of forestry, and discusses first the way in which forestry came to America, and secondly, the way in which the forester's point of view developed into the idea of conservation.

Consumer Buying Guides

Consumer buying guides. Cleveland Pub. Lib. Business Inform. Bur. Bull. v.8, no.5, pp.1-2. November 1937. (Published in Cleveland, Ohio)

A classified list of references on general buying guides, clothing and textiles, drugs, cosmetics and toilet articles, household equipment, foods, and automobiles and accessories.

Consumer Credit

Shuman, Ronald B. The consumer credit problem. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(3): 227-230. December 1937. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association at 111 South Peters Ave., Norman, Oklahoma.)

The writer takes up the advantages and disadvantages of extending credit to consumers from the merchant's point of view, and concludes that "if credit agencies... can efficiently catalog virtually all of the buying public in a given area, and offer data impartially and efficiently to retail merchants, credit losses and expenses should be materially reduced, and the new situation should redound to the benefit of the general consuming public."

Consumer Movement

DeArmond, Fred. Consumer clans are gathering. Pity the puzzled customer who finds that many of the organizations that ask his support by expressing a nominal interest in his welfare really have other objectives. Nation's Business 26(1): 40,42,44, illus. January 1938. (Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C.)

The writer classifies the organizations which have taken up the consumer's cause into the following four classes: 1. The Women's pressure groups... 2. Government activities on behalf of the consumer.

3. The Consumer Testing Bureaus. 4. Consumer movements inspired by business. He discusses the activities of certain of these organizations, and concludes: "The Consumer Movement is the voice of protest - only, instead of one clear and understandable chorus, it is a conflicting medley ranging from pure harmony to backyard cat calls."

Cooperation

Hynes, Emerson. Whither cooperation? Free Amer. 1(12): 4-6. December 1937. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York City.)

"If we look beyond the immediate benefits of consumers' cooperatives; if we meditate on the far-reaching consequences of the system; if we understand that personal ownership and use of productive property is the real solution to the modern muddle - then we will not be misled by this easy scheme. Its intentions are laudable, but it attains its end by overemphasizing the consumer element in economics, by denying the right of individual retailers to private profits and thereby tending to eliminate them, and by forming a dangerous bureaucracy, the very antithesis of the democratic element of which it boasts. Ultimately, the consumer cooperation philosophy is anti-distributist."

Kress, Andrew J. Present day philosophies of the cooperative movement. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 469-475. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

The author brings out the theories of the cooperative movement as found in the works of Charles Gide, Albert Sonnichsen, Emerson P. Harris, Hon. A.V. Alexander, Kagawa, and Dr. James P. Warbasse.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.4, no.9, December 1937. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Ohio farmers look at their co-op, by George F. Henning, pp.3-4, 16-17 [a survey of the factors influencing farmers in the marketing of their products]; Putting a value on farm land, by C.W. Hatch, pp.5, 20; In a market of unusual conditions, by D.D. Brubaker, pp.6-8 [the Miami Home Milk Producers' Association of Miami, Fla.]; Through its research, service, and educational work, the Farm Credit Administration is building better cooperatives by S.D. Sanders, pp.9, 18-19; Farm women operate a cooperative, by Otis T. Weaver, pp.10-11, 20-22 [The Montgomery County Farm Women's Market, Bethesda, Md.]; Co-ops build a name for quality! by A.W. McKay, pp.12-14; Potatoes go co-op in North Carolina, by J.H. Heckman, pp.15-16 [the Farmers Cooperative Exchange].

Ramakrishnan, K.C. Co-operative ideals and achievements. Indian Co-op Rev. 3(3): 400-406. July-September 1937. (Published by the All-India Cooperative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.)

A discussion of the extent of and possibilities for agricultural and consumers' cooperation in various countries of Europe and in India.

Cooperation - Australia and New Zealand

Warne, Colston E. Cooperation in Australia and New Zealand. Consumers' Coop. 23(12): 181-183. December 1937. (Published by The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. at 167 West 12th St., New York City.)

Cooperation, which had dwindled to minor proportions up to the eve of the 1929 depression, has since made rapid advances, especially in New Zealand. The election of a labor ministry sympathetic to cooperatives, rising prices, the education work of the New Zealand Cooperative Alliance, and the work of the new socialist type of government, have caused this rise in New Zealand. The working of the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Australia is briefly described.

Cooperation - Wales

Jones, W.H. Agricultural co-operative societies in Wales, 1933-34-35. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.108-116. 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

B.A.E. Library has reprint.

A sketch of the development of the agricultural co-operative movement in Wales from 1932 to 1935.

Cotton - Brazil

P., C. Brazilian cotton facing Japanese import ban. Far East. Survey 7(1): 11-12. Jan. 5, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations at 129 East 52nd St., New York City.)

"Increasing cotton production in South America and decreasing Japanese imports of raw cotton are two of many disturbing factors in the world cotton situation. That at least a part of the South American cotton crop is intended for a Japanese market which has shown steadily growing interest in the commodity, is borne out by trade returns for the last few years... Record cotton crops in Brazil for the present season; a forecast of U.S. yield in this crop year of over 18,000,000 bales; and increasingly stringent import restrictions in Japan seem to indicate that the estimated world surplus of 20,000,000 bales at the end of this season may be too conservative a figure."

Cotton - Manchuria

Cotton cultivation in Manchuria. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(19) 7-8, Oct. 1, 1937. (Published in Harbin, Manchuria.)

Cotton - World Markets

Tcherkinsky, M. Present tendencies on the world cotton market. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(11): 353E-382E. November 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The writer discusses the evolution of world production and trade, the share of the three main classes of commodities in world trade,

the share of cotton in world trade, world cotton production, the evolution of cotton prices, the relation between agricultural and industrial prices, cotton policy in the United States, the movement of United States cotton exports in relation to average prices, the trend of world cotton consumption and of artificial fibre consumption, The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in relation to cotton production, and the new trade agreements of the United States. He concludes that "the new commercial and tariff policy adopted by the United States since 1934 as well as the transformation in the agricultural programme made in 1936, both of which tend slowly to break down the economic isolation of the United States, also contribute indirectly to a better understanding and to strengthening of the cultural bonds between the people. These two factors represent the indispensable conditions for the widening of world economic intercourse and thereby the further development of the international cotton market."

Cotton-textile Industry - Japan

Ladejinsky, W. The Japanese cotton-textile industry and American cotton. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 589-618. December 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"The rapid growth of the Japanese cotton-textile industry is the outstanding feature of Japan's industrial development. Among the cotton manufacturing countries, Japan ranks third in the number of spindles, second in the quantity of cotton consumed, and first in the quantity of cloth exported. The low prices resulting from declining costs and the depreciation of the yen carried an ever-increasing flow of Japanese cotton goods into every market of the world. In the course of this process, Japanese goods displaced the fabrics from other manufacturing countries, notably those of the United Kingdom. This led, among other things, to an important shift in the outlet for American cotton away from Europe, toward the Orient, and Japan became the largest foreign consumer of American cotton. The future position of American cotton in the Japanese market will depend upon the availability of other sources of supply of cotton that can be substituted for it and especially upon the trend of Japan's export trade in cotton goods." - p.589.

Cotton-textile Industry - United States

Wolf, George. Now it's cotton mills. Amer. Cotton Grower 3(7): 10-11. December 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

This is a reply to an article in Collier's Magazine written by Walter Davenport and entitled "All Work and No Pay", describing the conditions among workers in the textile industry. The writer investigated the Victor-Monaghan Co. and the Brandon Corporation in Greenville, S.C. and found that a small amount of wages was spent at company

stores, that wages cited had been paid to the lowest paid workers, that prices in the company stores compared favorably with those of outside stores, that the schools are run by the school district and not by the mills, and that a large percent of mill workers own automobiles. Interviews with executives of these mills are cited.

Croatans - South Carolina

Harper, Roland M. A statistical study of the Croatans. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 444-456. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"The Croatans are a group of several thousand people of uncertain and probably mixed ancestry, living in North and South Carolina, principally in Robeson County, in the former state..." It is the purpose of this paper "to present certain data obtainable from census reports but not generally known." Tables show: "Indians" returned in selected counties at six censuses, and minor races in the same counties in 1930; Population of counties containing the most Croatans, 1930; Statistics of Whites, Croatans, and Negroes in certain counties, 1910; Conditions of Croatans in North and South Carolina (10 counties), compared with Whites and Negroes in the same counties (except Cumberland), and the White and Negro rural farm population of North Carolina (mostly 1930).

Crop Improvement and the Country Elevator

Woodworth, R.P. What crop improvement means to the country elevators. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(5): 48-49. January 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address by the general chairman of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association, delivered on December 8, 1937, before the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association's convention at Aberdeen.

Dairy and Animal Products - Consumption - Wales

Harry, E. Ll. The consumption of milkstuffs and meatstuffs in the Rhondda Valley. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.69-81. 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

B.A.E. Library has reprint.

A study based on material collected in certain districts of the Rhondda Valley in the summers of 1934 and 1935 indicates that "the influence of income on purchases was stronger and more direct than size of household... It may be said that type and size of household influenced consumption mainly in so far as they affected income per person."

Desert Land Act

Ganoe, John T. The Desert land act since 1891. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 266-277. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society in Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Outlines the history of irrigation policy in the United States under the Desert land act from 1891 to 1930.

Drought Area - United States

Hibbs, Ben. The dust bowl can be saved. Sat. Evening Post 210(25): 16-17, 77, 78, 80-82. Dec. 18, 1937. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Economic Conditions

Adams, Arthur B. The present trend of business. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(3): 262-264. December 1937. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association at 111 South Peters Ave., Norman, Oklahoma.)

The trend of business was upward from May, 1933 to the end of 1936, owing to stimulation of business by large government expenditures, a movement which "seems to have halted by the end of 1936." The writer thinks that "should Congress fail to pass an effective agricultural act which will result in preventing the accumulation of a large surplus of agricultural products, the farming industry certainly will be very much depressed by next year...", that "if the Government does not pay the farmer to limit his production, it must force him to do so by penalizing him if he refused."

Kahn, R.F. The League of Nations enquiry into the trade cycle. Econ. Jour. 47(188): 670-679. December 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society at 4 Portugal St., London, Eng.)

This is a discussion of the findings of Professor Gottfried von Haberler as set forth in his book Prosperity and the Depression. The work "represents a first stage in the enquiry which is being conducted by the Economic Intelligence Service of the Secretariat of the League of Nations", and in the words of Professor Haberler "has its origin in a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1930 by which it was decided that an attempt should be made to co-ordinate the analytical work then being done on the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression."

Part I "consists of Professor Haberler's analysis of existing theories of the business cycle. Part II is in the nature of a synthesis... and represents the effect on Professor Haberler's mind of the thought that he has devoted to the work of others."

Economic Conditions - Great Britain

Hutton, D. Graham. The economic progress of Britain. Foreign Affairs 16(2): 279-293. January 1938. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York.)

"In the depression-recovery cycle... the British economy moved steadily from a position below the world average in employment, industrial efficiency, and competitive capacity, to a position where it was in the very van of industrial progress; and this striking transformation had been achieved at virtually no current domestic sacrifices of costs.

"...in 1936 the foundations of British economic recovery began to undergo important changes.

"First, the process of clearing out overhanging stocks in the principal world commodity markets neared completion in that year. This... was powerfully reinforced by a second factor; a monetary influence." The third factor was the Government demand for buildings, equipment and armaments.

The author finds that "Several morals emerge which are applicable to the other leading economic systems in the world of still relatively free democratic states... Britain... has not been able in the long run to avoid... a scaling-up of all values... Secondly, world prices of primary commodities do not necessarily move as sensitively to purely monetary 'pump-priming' as do national prices of nationally manufactured goods... Thirdly, the British economic system in the last six years has been virtually bounced into becoming that of a corporate state...

"Therefore the problems facing Britain, the Dominions, the United States, Sweden, France, are virtually the same in kind as those facing Germany, Italy, Japan - and only less acute in degree. They can be summarized in one question: How are we to make the least painful transition from an economy founded on international specialization to one founded on economic acts of state?"

A table shows the progress of recovery in Britain from 1929 to 1937.

Economic Readjustment

La Guardia, Fiorello H. Balancing the - population. Survey Graphic 27(1): 15. January 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's belief is that "until we have an economic readjustment - an adjustment to fit the American philosophy of life and theory of democratic government" all attempts and plans to bring about a permanent readjustment of prosperity are mere palliatives. Among the things which he thinks are necessary are that the people of the city should understand the economic situation of the farmer, that the farmer must be placed on a parity with industry, that we should have uniformity of labor conditions, and a social security program.

Patterson, Ernest. An "ever normal" economy. Canner 86(3): 28. Dec. 25, 1937. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago.)

This is an examination of the ideal economy suggested by Secretary Wallace which includes "increased balanced production of the things that people need and want (1) at prices low enough so that consumers can buy, but high enough so that producers can keep on producing, (2) with income so distributed that no one is shut off from participating in consumption, except those that refuse to work, (3) with scrupulous regard for the conservation of our remaining natural resources and (4) by means characteristic of our traditional democratic processes."

Economic Theory

Commons, John R. Capacity to produce, capacity to consume, capacity to pay debts. Amer. Econ. Rev. 27(4): 680-697. December 1937. (Published by the American Economic Association at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

The writer discusses the economic theories of Harold G. Moulton, Irving Fisher and John Maynard Keynes. "Moulton has little to say about debt. His modern industry is conducted on credit. Fisher and Keynes are concerned with the debts which create equal credits." These differences lead to opposite conclusions on public policy. "Moulton's policy looks to gradual price reductions over a period of time. Fisher and Keynes look to day-by-day emergencies that require even reversals of policy in preventing at one time a general fall of prices, and at another time, a general rise of prices."

Economists

Stamp, Sir Josiah. What use are economists? Vital Speeches of the Day 4(6): 177-179. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 33 West 42nd St., New York City, N.Y.)

"Delivered over the British Broadcasting System, December 8, 1937."

"Does the economist do more harm than good? What an absurd question. If you hadn't got him, you would have debased coinage, unwise banking, crazy credit, unsound public finance, trade crises all the time, tariffs worse even than today ruining the productive powers of the world under the guise of promoting the interests of little bits of it, attempts to make pint pots smaller, and the quarts to go into them larger - in fact, every generation would repeat every economic folly that shortsighted mercantile selfishness or blown-out cloudy idealism has committed through the ages."

Egypt

Egypt. [Supplement to] The Economist, v.129, no.4919, Dec. 4, 1937. 23pp. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Contents: Modern Egypt; The [Anglo-Egyptian] Treaty [of Alliance and Friendship] and the capitulations, by Hafez Affi Pasha, p.5; The government's economic programme, by Makram Ebeid Pasha, pp.6-7; The structure of the state, p.8; Public finance, pp.11-12; Giza 7 [new variety of Egyptian cotton] pp.12-13; Egypt's industries, pp.14-15; The banking system, pp.16-17; Foreign trade, pp.18-20; The foreign investor, pp.20-21; A centre of travel, pp.22-23.

Factoring - United States

Factoring - a growing business. Com. and Finance 27(1): 9-10. Jan. 8, 1938. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York.)

Factoring, which, until recent years was confined principally to the textile industry, has recently expanded greatly and included such products as petroleum products, furs, leather, printing, rubber goods and lumber, and its meaning has broadened to that "of denoting advances not merely on merchandise, but against accounts receivable, purchased without recourse to the seller". Factors "offer to the manufacturer a highly practical and conservative method by which he can reinforce working capital without creation of debt, dividing control or expanding capital structure".

Farm Families - Mississippi

Dickins, Dorothy. Some characteristics of white owner and tenant cotton farm families with children 19 to 34 years of age. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 409-414. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

This article treats of the characteristics of the cotton farm families as brought out in Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 318: Occupations of Sons and Daughters of Mississippi Cotton Farm Families. The following tables are given: Types of parental families classified by tenure, 1934; Number of children born and number living in natural families of the study; Members of owner and of tenant families living at home and away from home, 1934; Size of owner and of tenant families, 1934; Age of owner and of tenant parents, 1934; Ages of children of owner and of tenant families, 1934.

Farm Families, Disadvantaged - Alabama

Hoffsommer, Harold. The disadvantaged farm family in Alabama. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 382-392. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., State University, University, La.)

"This paper was originally prepared for presentation at the Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Nashville, Tennessee, February 3, 1937."

The writer feels that no one factor is responsible for the situation of the disadvantaged farm family, and examines its various characteristics for clues to aid in improving its status. The points studied are number and residence of the families, sex of head of families, reasons for needing relief, size of household, age of heads of families, tenure status, change in tenure status, and education. It is concluded that the general approach to the problem must be educational.

Farm Finances - Wales

Howell, J. Pryse. The financial results of farms in Wales. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.5-21, 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) B.A.E. Library has reprint.

"On the whole, agricultural produce as indicated by the Index numbers of the Ministry of Agriculture, realised better prices from 1932-3 up to 1935-6.... The results for all farms discussed... also show that on the whole there has been a gradual improvement in the farmers' financial position since 1932-3. But as over 90 percent of the receipts from these farms were derived from livestock and livestock products, the incomes on the farms would be almost entirely influenced by the prices of livestock and dairy products." The results obtained from the study of a fairly "normal" group of farms

"indicate some improvements in the financial condition, but full recovery to the conditions obtaining in 1929-30 requires a general improvement in the prices of livestock and livestock products. The indications are that the prices of some farm products which constitute the major part of the receipts on these farms are improving, but they are still much below the prices realised during 1929-30, and while farm expenses remain at present levels, one cannot hope for any great improvement in the financial conditions on these farms during 1936-7."

Frozen Foods

Gavrilova, Claudia. Cool, colder, frozen. Cannery still, Washington Packers, Inc., are preparing for their biggest season with frozen foods. Canner 86(5): 25-26. Jan. 8, 1938. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago.)

Describes the advantages of frozen foods, the freezing method used by the Washington Packers, Inc., and transportation of the products. The Washington Packers, Inc. is a cooperative resulting from the consolidation of the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers Association, and the Washington Berry Growers Association.

Fruits and Vegetables - Marketing - Ontario

Hopper, W. C. Sales of fruits and vegetables by growers in five districts of Ontario adjacent to Toronto. Econ. Annalist 7(6): 92-93. December 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa.)

Gives statistics on "Percentage distribution according to commodity groups of sales of 15,356 tons of fresh fruits and vegetables disposed of by 197 growers in 5 districts of Ontario who sold part or all of their produce in Toronto, 1935" and "Percentage distribution by methods of sale of 15,356 tons of fresh fruits and vegetables disposed of by 197 growers in 5 districts of Ontario who sold part or all of their produce in Toronto, 1935." The districts are Niagara, Leamington, Toronto West, Toronto East, and Burlington.

Germany

Osthold, Paul. Germany: why and how? Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. 8(n.s.) (94): 674-716. December 1937. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3, Eng.)

The author explains for the English public the historical developments leading up to the present German State, and tries "to determine what have been the reactions upon the social and economic structure of the German nation of... post-war conditions". Statistics concerning sources of income are cited to illustrate the causes for the changes in the economic and social structure of the people, and the rise of the Totalitarian State.

The Appendix contains figures on employment and wages, 1929 to 1936.

Government, County and Township

Snider, Clyde F. County and township government in 1935-36. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 31(5): 884-913. October 1937. (Published at 209 South Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin)

The author notes in a footnote that he is "indebted to Mr. George Traicoff, a student in the University of Illinois College of Law, for the preliminary analysis of much of the statutory material used in the preparation of this article."

The data presented in the article are grouped under the following headings: (1) areas; (2) organization and personnel; (3) functions; (4) finance; (5) home rule and optional charters; and (6) inter-governmental relations.

Grading of Farm Products - Pennsylvania

James, D.M. The progress of grading raw products in Pennsylvania. Canning Trade 60(20): 8. Dec. 20, 1937. (Published at 20 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.)

In Pennsylvania, apples, cherries, corn, tomatoes, peas, lima beans, and grapes have been graded by State inspectors. While the data are as yet incomplete, tentative figures show that a new high record was made in every crop inspected in 1937.

Granary, Ever-normal

[McMillen, Wheeler] The ever normal granary. Farmers' Elevator Guide 32(12): 31-32. Dec. 5, 1937. (Published at 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Comments by Wheeler McMillen... in the New York Herald-Tribune Forum on Current Problems, The Waldorf-Astoria, October 5, 1937, following Presentation of the Same Topic by the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture."

Mr. McMillen pointed out his objections to the ever-normal granary proposal.

[Wallace, H.A.] Secretary Wallace explains the ever-normal granary. Lit. Digest 1(19): 13-15. Nov. 20, 1937. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Grapes - Price Spreads

Table grapes (black muscat-choice); spread between the return to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(7): 178. October 1937. (Published by N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, State Marketing Bureau, Sydney, N.S.W.)

A chart showing for the season January to April 1937 the following information in shillings and pence per 1/2 bushel case: the amount consumer paid dealer, amount retailer paid at city municipal markets, amount agent returned to producer, net return to producer, retailer's expenses and profits, agent's commission, freight, cartage, costs of picking, cases, grading, etc.

Imperial Conference - Great Britain

Soward, F.H. The Imperial conference of 1937. Pacific Affairs 10(4): 441-449. December 1937. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations at 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer reviews the various conferences of a similar nature held in Great Britain previous to this Imperial Conference, and discusses the questions of foreign policy and defense as they were brought out at the Conference. One of the briefest sections of the Conference dealt with foreign trade, where it was decided to continue the policy of a series of bi-lateral agreements as agreed upon at the Ottawa conference. The writer continues: "All observers agree that the delegates did discuss especially the possibility of an Anglo-American trade agreement about which Mr. Hull is known to be anxious; and that the discussion revealed the strength of the vested interests under protection which have grown up rapidly in Britain, especially in agriculture, and the difficulties of deflecting trade back into old channels, once new ones have been dug for imperial purposes."

Insurance, Livestock - Germany

Arcoleo, F. Live stock insurance in Germany. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(11): 382E-394E. November 1937. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The article takes up private insurance against live stock mortality in Germany - its origin and development, live stock insurance contracts, governmental supervision of insurance societies, legislation for the prevention and elimination of contagious diseases - and the private insurance of slaughter stock.

Irrigation - Northern Great Plains

Lewis, M.R. Water conservation and supplementary irrigation in the Northern Great Plains. Agr. Engin. 18(11): 495-496. November 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan.)

"Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Urbana, Illinois, June 24, 1937."

The writer brings out the reasons for the prominence of the drought problem in the last few years, and points out that while water conservation has been practiced by many stockmen, the importance of supplementary irrigation is being realized. Irrigation, he feels, will be of greatest value in the production of forage, especially alfalfa hay, as a reserve for emergency use in dry years. The prospects for large scale irrigation in the Dakotas are discussed.

Japan

Stein, Guenther. Japanese state finance. Pacific Affairs 10(4): 393-406. December 1937. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

"The history of modern Japanese state finance moves in almost regular cycles which are characterized by the recurrence of three stages: making war preparations in the broadest sense of the word; financing the actual warfare; and, after the war, attempting to consolidate its gains and losses. Always at the start of this cycle, Japan has gone to the very limit of its economic capacity - which, it is true, has continued to grow in the course of such strenuous exercise. But each time the country's financial power proved not quite adequate to achieve its full military objective; and at times even prevented it from reaping all the benefits of the measure of victory already attained. At least twice, so far, Japan has faced the actual danger of financial collapse, from which it has barely been saved by sheer good fortune and the adroit maneuvering of the country's financial leaders."

These cycles are explained with reference to Japanese history since 1889.

Keynes' Theory of Employment, Interest and Money

Lerner, A.P. Keynes' "General theory": a rejoinder to Professor Cassel. Internatl. Labour Rev. 36(5): 585-590. November 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"In the last number of the International Labour Review Professor Cassel contested the ideas which were expressed by Mr. J.M. Keynes in his work 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' and which were re-stated by Mr. A.P. Lerner, with the approval of Mr. Keynes, in the Review of October 1936. In the same spirit of impartiality in which the Review opened its pages to Professor Cassel's criticisms of Mr. Keynes' 'Theory', it now publishes a rejoinder made by Mr. Lerner with the approval of Mr. Keynes." - p.585.

Shibata, Kei. Some questions on Mr. Keynes' general theory of employment, interest and money. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 12(1): 83-96. July 1937. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Dept. of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

The theory is criticized under the following headings: Mr. Keynes' non-Euclidean development, (which, according to Mr. Shibata "consists of a special concept according to which the attitude of the labourers in regard to the supply of labour has nothing to do with the determination of the volume of employment and of real wages"); New investment and volume of employment, (stating that "Mr. Keynes considers the demand for investment goods to be, so to speak, a safety-valve for an increase in the volume of employment"); Amount of money and volume of employment; and Propensity to save and capital accumulation. Three short appendices take up Mr. Keynes' ideas on general goods, on the propensity to consume, and the liquidity-preference for speculative motive.

Land, Submarginal

Parson, John. Sub-marginal land and sub-marginal farmers. Hoard's Dairyman 83(1): 15. Jan. 10, 1938. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"Any movement to retire sub-marginal land from private use involves a still more serious problem. This problem is the people who normally occupy such lands. What about them?"

This article considers the human factor in the sub-marginal land problem.

Land Drainage - United States

Sutton, John G. Status of land drainage in the United States. Agr. Engin. 18(10): 455-457. October 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan.)

The writer says that "Land drainage is emerging from a long depression. Widespread interest is being shown by drainage officials and farmers in the rehabilitation and proper maintenance of existing drains... These signs of improvement represent a wholesome contrast to the conditions prevalent a few years ago." He takes up the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in financing drainage and irrigation districts in distress, as well as the work of the CCC under the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Farm Credit Administration, and the ASAE Committee on Land Drainage. The values of drainage are brought out, as well as the classification of land productivity in the United States made by the National Resources Board, which classed land into two grades, excellent and good, of which 1/4 of the total are drained lands.

Land Settlement - Australia

Easier land settlement terms. The Land, no. 1340, p.3. Nov. 12, 1937. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

"A bill to amend the Closer Settlement Act, introduced in the Legislative Assembly last week, provides that when land is resumed for closer settlement, enhancement of values, arising out of Government expenditure on national works, will not be included in the purchase price."

It is also pointed out that the bill provides for lower interest and deposit rates.

Land Settlement - Iraq and Syria

Bonne, A. Absorptive capacity of the Middle East. Room for millions. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(11): 519-523, 552, illus. November 1937. (Published at the Levant Fair Grounds, Tel Aviv.)

A survey of the settlement possibilities of the Middle East with particular attention to Iraq and Syria. It is concluded that "bearing in mind the still uncultivated areas in the Oriental countries... with the necessary provisions of cultivable areas the Middle East could provide additional settlement facilities for many millions of new settlers."

Land Settlement - Manchuria

Ninomiya, Harushige. Korean farmers. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(19): 8-10. Oct. 1, 1937. (Published in Harbin, Manchuria)

Activities and plans of the Manchoukuo Chosen Colonization Company which aids Korean immigrants in Manchuria.

Tenri colony in Manchuria. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 4(19): 13-16. Oct. 1, 1937. (Published in Harbin, Manchuria)

An account of the Tenri Noson (Tenri Farm Village) near Harbin, founded by Tenrikyo, a religious organization in Japan. The aims and work of the organization are discussed.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Private agricultural settlement. Rural and suburban developments.

Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(11): 555-556. November 1937. (Published at the Levant Fair Grounds, Tel Aviv.)

An interview with Dr. A. Landsberg, Managing Director of the Rural and Suburban Settlement Company (Rassco) Ltd.

Dr. Landsberg feels that the present marketing difficulties, particularly in dairying, vegetable growing, etc., are of a temporary nature, and would be improved if the government adopted a "decided and rational policy of agricultural protection such as had already been introduced for poultry farming and which had met with a considerable measure of success". He outlines the activities of "Rassco", which include "the acquisition of areas of land sufficiently large to enable the establishment of settlements under favourable conditions, preparations for settlement, provision of full legal title to land on behalf of settlers and the preparation and application of a settlement programme best in keeping with the requirements of the settlers' groups concerned."

Land Settlement for the Unemployed - England

Stewart, J. Henderson. The new land settlement. Country Life 82(2134): 595-597. Dec. 11, 1937. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W.O.2, Eng.)

Describes the work of the Land Settlement Association in transferring unemployed industrial workers from the Special Areas in the north to small-holding estates in the south. The method used is as follows: "First, the families are carefully chosen... Second, the selected families are carefully trained... Third, each holding is fully equipped with the necessary capital... Fourth, a system of co-operative marketing, covering both sales and purchases, is compulsory throughout all settlements. Lastly, each estate has a central farm, which provides for the small-holders a wide variety of services."

The plans of buildings and lay-out of the settlements are discussed.

Land Tenure - Southern States

Wise, Harry. A study of land tenure in the South. Social Forces 16(2): 223-230. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This paper gives a correlation analysis of land tenure in the Cotton Belt, in which the variables or forces studied are "(1) the percentage of farmers who are tenants, (2) the percentage of farmers who are colored, (3) the per farm value of land and buildings, (4) the percentage of the total crop acreage planted to cotton and tobacco, and (5) the per acre value of land and buildings. The figures from county tables of the 1935 Agricultural Census were used in making the calculations."

Tables give Coefficients of simple, partial, and multiple linear correlation of the five variables for each of the States and the Eastern States grouped; Coefficients of simple, partial and multiple determination of the five variables for each of the States and the Southeastern States grouped; and Coefficients of partial correlation and multiple correlation and the probable error for the 200 counties, fifty selected townships in Arkansas, and Fifty Beats in Mississippi.

Land Type (Natural) in Land Use Planning

Beaumont, Arthur B. The natural land type in land-use planning. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(3): 231-234. December 1937. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association at 111 South Peters Ave., Norman, Oklahoma.)

Of the various methods of land classification, the author favors "that involving the natural land type as the unit", and explains it and the method of its use. He considers a natural land type "as a body of land having such physical, chemical, or biological characteristics, natural or induced, as either to make it primarily best adapted to a given use or uses or to delimit a condition or set of conditions."

Four main categories are suggested: 1) Arable; recommended for crop production in present condition. 2) Arable; recommended for crop production after remedial action. 3) Non-arable; recommended for permanent pasture or woodland. 4) Non-agricultural; recommended for or occupied by non-agricultural uses, including urban, industrial, and recreational purposes, highways, etc. A sample classification is given for Falls County, Texas.

Land Utilization - Economist's Approach and Objectives

Weeks, David. The economist's approach and objectives in land utilization. Agr. Engin. 18(11): 492, 494. November 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan.)

"Abstract of a paper presented at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Berkeley, Calif., February 6, 1937."

The writer indicates "the kind of problems in which the land economist shares a mutual interest with specialists in other fields, and the kind of contribution the economist is undertaking to make."

"...the field of land utilization, so far as economics is concerned, divides itself into two important subfields of specialization - economic classification of land and the devising of directional measures. Further specialization, unless it be in the field of public finance and administration, seems unnecessary."

Land Utilization - Legislation - United States

Hockley, H.A. Outstanding legislation affecting land and water utilization enacted during 1937. Land Policy Circ., December 1937, pp.12-21. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

The subject is discussed under three main heads: I. Federal-State Cooperation (the Soil Conservation District acts, the laws passed in 17 states "to provide the machinery necessary for carrying out the domestic allotment feature of the Federal Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act", the legislation to meet the requirements of the Fulmer Act, state acts to cooperate with the Federal government in its flood control program, and acts to cooperate with the Federal government in reclamation, the construction of roads, and research into "the basic laws and principles of agriculture"); II. Interstate Cooperation (legislation to create state planning boards for cooperation with the Federal government and other states, acts to aid interstate cooperation in solving water problems, and the extension of the agreement between Texas, Colorado and New Mexico for the division of the waters of the Rio Grande River); III. Legislation Dealing with Local Problems.

Land Utilization - Southern Alberta

Craig, G.H. Agricultural and land organization in southern Alberta. Econ. Annalist 7(6): 84-88. December 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa.)

The author states that "the material which follows will be presented with the object of defining the intensity of the use of land from the western side of the Vulcan district to the eastern side of the Lomond district. The major difference between the agriculture of the two districts was in the relative application of labour and machinery to land." He discusses the relation between size of farm and land use, the influence of soil on the use of land, and the relation between tenure and land use. Each of these subjects is illustrated by statistical tables.

"This article is an excerpt from an unpublished report on 'An Economic Study of Land Utilization in the Vulcan-Lomond Area in Southern Alberta.'" - Editor's note.

Leaders

Gee, Wilson. Rural-urban origins of leaders in education. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 402-403. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

This is a study of the leaders in education of rural origin made from J. McKeon Cattell's Leaders in Education. It is found that the educational positions held were of a preponderantly urban nature, but that there seems to be "a strong bias... in this country toward educational leadership on the part of rural born." The author concludes that "the phenomenon is not reducible to a single factor, but is resultant of a number of inter-acting ones which may upon further study be isolated and each of which measured with some degree of accuracy."

Thaden, J.F. Characteristics of persons listed in Rus. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 429-443. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

This study, which was made from the 1930 edition of Rus contains the following tables: Occupational activities (Males and Females); Place of rearing of Rus leaders; Place of rearing of those listed in Rus as compared with the general population: 1890; Total males and Rus males born in rural areas of each state and number of Rus males per 100,000 total males; Relation between migration (Males) of general population and Rus males from state of birth; Ratio of Rus registrants to rural population.

"Contrary to a common opinion and interpretation of some studies based on data from Who's Who to the effect that most eminent Americans are city-reared, this study of persons listed in Rus, approximately nine-tenths of whom are specialists in agricultural techniques, shows that 83 percent of the men and 60 percent of the women were reared on the farm, or both on the farm and in the town or city."

Machinery, Farm

Guard, Samuel R. Equine to engine. Country Home Mag. 62(1): 1-9. January 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Advantages of modern farm machinery are considered in this article. The writer states that any "good farmer, whether he be tenant or owner, can today finance any machine that he really needs as a sound, productive implement in his farm work." He tells how this may be done.

Marketing - Australia

W., A. A. Notes on marketing organisation. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(6-7): 125-131; 152-153. September-October 1937. (Published by the State Marketing Bureau, Dept. of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales)

Reviews marketing control legislation in the Australian states beginning with the Wheat Pool Act, 1920, of Queensland, and discusses the method of dissolving the Honey Marketing Board as a result of a poll held on August 24, 1932.

Marketing - Palestine

Ettinger, Akiba J. Jewish agriculture today. Problems of marketing, organisation and protection. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(11): 536-541. November 1937. (Published at the Levant Fair Grounds, Tel Aviv.)

"The chief problem which confronts agriculture in Palestine is essentially not that of over-production, but mainly that of better organisation and the regulation of markets. A comparison with developments abroad reveals the extraordinary contrast between the apathetic Government policy and marketing anarchy in Palestine, and the intensive efforts made for agricultural encouragement and protection in other countries. It is in this that we shall find the root cause of most of the ills from which agriculture in Palestine suffers, and from which it may be cured by remedies similar to those applied to most countries abroad."

Marketing - United States Department of Agriculture

Sherman, Caroline B. The legal basis of the marketing work of the United States Department of agriculture. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 289-301. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

"This article is based on a statement prepared in 1920 and circulated briefly in mimeographed form with the title, 'History of the Bureau of Markets (as Traced through Official Publications)'..."

Discusses the history of the Bureau of Markets, including its earliest beginnings in the study made by the United States Industrial Commission in 1900, Report 98 by the Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, S.5294 "an Act to establish in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, a Division of Markets", the creation on May 16, 1913 of the Office of Markets, its first official recognition by Congress in 1915, its development into the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in 1916, and its designation as a Bureau in 1917.

Milk - Consumption

McInnerney, Thos. H. Consumer good will and milk consumption. Hoard's Dairyman 82(24): 682, 689. Dec. 25, 1937. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"Too often the obvious is completely overlooked. Let up put down an obvious and an important fact, yet one that the dairy industry seems to lose sight of occasionally. This fact is:-

"A higher per capita consumption of fluid milk would be more effective than any other single development in increasing the size of

the dairy farmers' milk checks, reducing the distributors' per quart costs of processing and distributing milk and promoting a higher level of public health in this country."

The writer continues by pointing out how important it is to the dairy industry not to incur the ill-will of the consumer and how this may be avoided.

Milk - Consumption - Vancouver

Johnston, Charlotte I. Consumption of milk in Vancouver. Econ. Annalist 7(6): 89-91. December 1937. (Published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa.)

This article is based upon records obtained in Vancouver for 1936. Tables are as follows: Percentages of children according to age and certain racial groups who drank beverages other than milk, in 1,082 households in Vancouver, 1936; Percentage of children in school grades below normal, normal and above normal for age, in 1,082 households classified as to monthly bill per capita for fresh milk and cream in Vancouver, 1936; Percentage relation between income per capita and use of various grades of pasteurized and raw milk by 1,082 households in Vancouver, 1936; Relation by percentages between income per capita and the use of evaporated milk, buttermilk and cream in 1,082 households in Vancouver, 1936; Percentage of 1,004 households giving various reasons for not buying more milk, Vancouver, 1936.)

Milk - Cost of Production - Wales

Howell, J. Pryse, Evans, H. E., and Griffiths, J.D. Recent costs of milk production in Wales. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.41-68. 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales. B.A.E. Library has reprint.)

Milk Marketing Scheme - Wales

Phillips, J.R.E. The operation of the milk marketing scheme in Wales, 1935-36. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.94-107, 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) B.A.E. Library has reprint.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry

The National Grange Monthly, v.34, no.12. 32pp. December 1937. (Published in Springfield, Mass.)

The 1937 Convention number. The 71st annual session of the National Grange, was held at Harrisburg, Pa., November 10-18, 1937. The pages of this entire Convention Number are devoted to the story of the Harrisburg session. Contents in part follow: A constructive farm program that will work, p.3; National Grange policies adopted at Harrisburg, p.5; Accomplishment of a Grange year (annual address

by Louis J. Taber, National Master), pp.8, 13, 15, 18, 30; Policies of National Grange at a Glance (Briefly summarized), p.10; The Work of the Year is Summarized (reports of the officers), p.12; and Year's Grange Progress Told by State Masters, pp.25-29.

Taber, Louis J. The long look ahead. Country Gent. 103(1): 20-21, 58. January 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Answers the following questions: 1. Why did the National Grange oppose President Roosevelt's plan to make the Supreme Court subject to executive pressure? 2. What sort of farm program does the Grange believe is needed in this country? 3. Is the plan suggested by John L. Lewis and other labor leaders, to form a political coalition between the farmer and organized labor, desirable and practicable?

The article is concluded as follows: "Taking the long look into the future, we are convinced that a finer rural civilization is dependent on organization, education, co-operation and research on the part of the farmer - and on his teamwork with business, labor and the consuming public. But our destiny demands that we shall remain independent and refuse to be absorbed in any political movement.

"As I see it, there is only one circumstance that could ever bring about a political union between labor and agriculture. Big money is sometimes pretty stupid, and it has great power. If big business should follow an unenlightened policy during the years that are ahead, if it should fail to recognize that there is such a thing as human rights, it is just possible that agriculture and labor might be driven into an alliance of defense."

Negro Slavery - United States

Russell, Robert R. The economic history of Negro slavery in the United States. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 308-321. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society in Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

This is a discussion of the use of Negro labor in American industry from its introduction to the time when slavery was discontinued.

New Zealand

New Zealand. Round Table, no.109, December 1937, pp.200-216. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

The marketing issue, pp.204-207.

The guaranteed price, pp.207-210.

Payments to Farmers - U.S. Government

Martin, Robert F. Government cash payments to farmers. Conference Bd. Bull. 11(13): 127-128. Nov. 30, 1937. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Planning

Planners' Journal, v.3, no.6, pp.137-164. November-December 1937. (Published by American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Partial contents: The relation of economic planning to regional planning, by Frank B. Ward, pp.137-141; Interrelationships of regional and state planning in theory and practice, by Gerald Gimre and Raymond F. Leonard, pp.142-145, discussion, pp.145-146; Some aspects of the problem of nonconforming uses, by Richard Ives, pp.152-155; Some observations on industrial decentralization (discussion following a paper by Max S. Wehrly, published in September-October number of Planners' Journal), pp.156-159; Greendale - the general plan, discussion by Charles B. Bennett and Richard B. Fernbach (of paper by Jacob Crane, published in Planners' Journal for July-August) pp.160-161.

Planning - Massachusetts

Adams, Frederick Johnstone. A quarter century of planning progress in Massachusetts. Planning Forum 1(9): 1-44. November 1937. (Published by the Massachusetts State Planning Board, Boston, Mass.)

"This report is an attempt to evaluate progress in planning in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the past twenty-five years, confining the study to material available in printed reports and pamphlets."
- p.4.

Planning, Regional

The question of regional planning. Cong. Digest v.17, no.1, 32pp. January 1938. (Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D.C.)

Contents: Presentation of the problem, pp.3-4; Scientists seek to define the term "region" (from "Regional Factors in Planning"), pp.5-6; The President and the Congress discuss regional planning, pp.7-10. (President Roosevelt on regional planning, pp.7-8; The Mansfield bill, by Joseph J. Mansfield, pp.8-10; The Rankin and Norris bills, by John E. Rankin, p.10); Pro and con discussion - Should Congress pass the Administration's regional planning bill? pp.11-32. Pro discussion, by John E. Rankin, Arthur E. Morgan, David E. Lillienthal, James Lawrence Fly. Con discussion by Robert Isham Randolph, Karl S. Dixon, National Resources Committee and Samuel T. Botsford.

Poor Farm Inmates

Anderson, H. Dewey, and Davidson, Percy E. County poor farm inmates compared with their brothers and the working population of the same community. Social Forces 16(2): 231-237. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer concludes that "the data of the study tend to indicate that these poor-farm inmates are not so much distinguished from the ordinary working population by their social origins as they are because of a poor start at unskilled labor, which they were unable to overcome sufficiently to achieve levels of income that provided a margin for maintenance in old age. Partly as a consequence of this low status, and doubtless for other reasons, they did not undertake

married life as frequently as their contemporaries, and thus came to their last years without the aid and comfort that children and families often provide. A comparison with their brothers seems to point to the existence of psycho-physical differences that may account for their smaller amount of schooling and their poorer occupational attainments... The study was undertaken to discover whether occupational history as such is definitely related to poor-farm status. This seems to be indicated and points once more to the need of suitable vocational training and guidance, especially for boys from homes on the lowest levels of labor."

Population - Migration

Leybourne, Grace G. Urban adjustments of migrants from the Southern Appalachian plateaus. *Social Forces* 16(2): 238-246. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This study is confined to migrants from the Western Plateaus of the Southern Appalachians to Cincinnati, and the problem of bridging the gap between the isolation of their former homes and city life. It concludes that their adjustment "meets obstacles raised by misapprehensions in the minds of Cincinnati residents, in addition to those springing from habits of life belonging to isolated Highlands. Nevertheless, migrants have shown themselves capable and not unwilling to adopt city standards. Time, therefore, and the educational facilities of a city should tend to smooth out early difficulties."

Population; Farm - Mobility - New York

Anderson, W.A. Interfarm mobility in New York State. *Rural Sociol.* 2(4): 393-401. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"This is an analysis of the shifting of farm operators from farm to farm and the relationship of several factors to the changes. The purpose is to show how much movement takes place between farms in New York State, to picture these changes during the total careers of the operators studied, during the depression decade 1925-34 inclusive, and the five-year period 1930-34, and relate them to various factors that seem to be associated with the changes. The study does not analyze the movement to and from farming and other occupations, but confines itself to this interfarm shifting of operators who were farming in the summer of 1935.

"The data were gathered in four counties [Allegany, Livingston, Otsego, and Wayne] representing dairying, fruit, and diversified types of agriculture."

Potato Industry - Great Britain

Mollett, John. The potato industry - with and without organisation. *Jour. Farmers' Club*, pt.5, pp.73-79. November 1937. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The author's purpose is to "draw a contrast between the conditions prevailing before the introduction of the [Potato Marketing] Scheme in March, 1934, and those prevailing under Scheme control." The need for regulation of supply, arising from four main sources: acreage, yield, imports and ignorance of market and crop conditions, is brought out, and the methods of the Potato Marketing Board in dealing with each situation are outlined.

Discussion, pp.79-89.

Poultry Industry - Wales

Smith, J.H. The profitability of poultry enterprises in Wales. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.13, pp.117-129. 1937. (Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) B.A.E. Library has reprint.

"The most important factors which affect the profitability of the poultry industry to-day are the quality of the livestock and their management. All the major difficulties can be finally associated with inefficient stock or management."

Powell, Major J.W.

Dreier, John. A pioneer in land policy. Land Policy Circ. December 1937, pp.8-11. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This is a discussion of the work and findings of Major J.W. Powell, head of the U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey in the Rocky Mountain Region in 1879, who made a report on the condition and needs of the semi-arid plains, and came to conclusions relating to a land policy not very different from that in progress today.

Price Ratios - Ireland

Johnston, Joseph. Price ratios in recent Irish agricultural experience. Econ. Jour. 47(188): 680-685. December 1937. (Published by the Royal Economic Society 4, Portugal St., London, Eng. May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., New York, N.Y.)

The writer applies Adam Smith's contention that "unless the price of cattle be sufficient to pay both the rent and profit of cultivated land, the farmer cannot afford to pasture them upon it, and 'he can still less afford to feed them in the stable!'", to the keeping of poultry and pigs. He finds upon examining the proper statistics for the Irish Free State that "there can be no systematic increase in the size of such flocks and herds until the price of eggs, poultry, and pig products, relative to corn, rises to such a level that it becomes profitable to feed them on the produce of cultivated land."

Prices

Commodity prices and prosperity. Economist 129(4919): 459-462. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The purpose of this article is "to draw attention to the nature of some of the factors influencing the supply of and demand for primary products in the light of recent experience, and to examine some of the special problems to which they give rise to-day." Accompanied by "a series of diagrams showing the trend of quotations of 14 important commodities monthly from January, 1927." Cotton, wool, jute, wheat, sugar, tea, coffee, copper, lead, spelter, tin, rubber, timber, and pig iron are the commodities.

Prices - Index Numbers - Australia

Williams, W.K. The new export price indices. Econ. Record 13(25): 243-246. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Dept. of Commerce, University, Carlton, N.3., Melbourne)

"This note has been written to draw attention to the republication by the Commonwealth Statistician of indices of export prices and is in large part a summary of the statement of the methods of construction issued by the Statistician last May."

A table shows the weighting system of the export price index for the following products: wheat, sultanas, lemons and currants; sugar (cane); wool, tallow, cattle skins, calf skins; frozen beef, lamb, mutton, pork; butter; silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead; gold.

Prices, Guaranteed - New Zealand

Belshaw, H. Guaranteed prices for New Zealand exports. Econ. Record. 13(25): 168-188. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Dept. of Commerce, University, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne)

This is a discussion of the means employed by the Labour Party to guarantee the farmer the price of his products. The writer takes up the Primary Products Marketing Act of May, 1936, its general purpose, administration, application to dairy produce, procedure, finance, and reciprocal trade agreements under it; the fixation of prices of dairy produce; the philosophy of guaranteed prices; the financial effects of a guaranteed price policy; the maldistribution of resources arising from the application of guaranteed prices; and guaranteed prices as a stabilizing influence.

Prices, Retail - Great Britain and Melbourne

Brown, H.P. Retail food prices, Great Britain and Melbourne. Econ. Record 13(25): 259-262. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Dept. of Commerce, University, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne)

"The following comparison of Melbourne and British retail food prices is based on the British Ministry of Labour index and the Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index. The Ministry of Labour figures cover sixteen staple commodities and the retail price

index gives comparable figures for thirteen of these." Tables give a "Comparison of Retail Food Prices between Great Britain and Melbourne for the Year 1936 - British Weights" and a "Comparison of Retail Food Prices Between Great Britain and Melbourne for the year 1936 - Australian Weights." The products listed are bread, flour, tea, sugar, potatoes, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, beef and mutton.

Rayon Industry

Case, Winthrop W. Rayon industry earnings again up; sales rise offset in part by higher costs. *Annalist* 50(1302): 1053. Dec. 31, 1937. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York)

Regionalism - New Mexico

Russell, John C. State regionalism in New Mexico. *Social Forces* 16(2): 268-271. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

It is found that because of "the factors of (1) ethnic division and cultural differences which make for parochialism, (2) economic ways, (3) government services, (4) politics, (5) the legislature and legislation, and (6) the courts", the State of New Mexico is divided into distinct regions, the Spanish-American and the Anglo-American. "Any sound plan for the social, economic, and political advancement of New Mexico must take this state regionalism into account if it is to succeed."

Research

Cates, J. Sidney. More jobs - better markets. *Country Gent.* 108(1): 23, 68-69. January 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Proposes "the creation of a vast national basic research institution in the fields of physics and chemistry."

Resettlement of T.V.A. Reservoir Families

Satterfield, M. Harry. The removal of families from Tennessee Valley Authority reservoir areas. *Social Forces* 16(2): 258-261. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Presented at the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Birmingham, Alabama, April 2, 1937."

Describes the work of removing the families from reservoir areas with the combined efforts of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Farm Credit Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and other agencies, to see that it is done "with as little injury to their economic status and social environment as possible."

Rural America

Rural America, v.15, no.9, December 1937. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Conserving the best in rural life, by E.L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton [summary and interpretation of the findings from small group discussions as presented at the panel session under direction of Florence Blakely, in a general meeting of the Youth Section A.C.L.A. Conference, Oct. 14-16, 1937] pp.3-6; What shall we conserve in rural life, by Carl C. Taylor, pp.7-8; Conserving the Conference, by Robert C. Clark, pp.8-9; Conserving the National Conference through state meets, by Mary Rodney, pp.9-10; Farm youth size it up, by Hortense Hogue, p.10; Kansas Rural Life Association, by M. H. Coe, pp.10-11; Youth section participates in model congress [American Youth Congress] by Lael Moon, pp.11-12; Illinois state rural youth conference, by Howard S. Sharp, pp.12-13; Older rural youth extension workers hold conference, by E. L. Kirkpatrick, p.13; A rural youth guidance institute, by Bruce L. Melvin, p.14; Learning to use leisure wisely, by E.L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton, pp.15-16; State and regional conferences in 1936-37, by E.L. Kirkpatrick, p.16.

Self-help Cooperatives

Smith, James L. Bread and barter; a summary of the self-help movement. Social Studies 28(8): 361-362. December 1937. (Published at 1021 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"The primary function of a barter association, including various forms of organized effort involving systematic exchange of goods and services and the division of labor in productive enterprises, was to facilitate the exchange of a sufficient quantity of surplus commodities held by unemployed persons to enable them to meet day-to-day needs.

"The principal functions of barter groups consisted of, first, supplying information for the making of private barter arrangements; second, direct handling of goods, either in barter stores, supply houses or commissaries; and third, production for barter."

Sociology

Taylor, Carl C. Sociology on the spot. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 373-381. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana, State University, University, La.)

"This article is adapted from a paper read before the Washington Chapter of the American Sociological Society..."

"Sociology is on the spot primarily because of three things... First, sociology or the sociologist is at this time as never before being given opportunities to offer counsel and to render service in great public, especially governmental, programs.

"In the second place, the sociologist and his science are today being seriously criticized and even censured by other social scientists, especially the economists, because the sociologist refuses to answer dogmatically some of the specific inquiries put to him, and he fumbles considerably in his answers when he is willing to give them.

"In the third place, the sociologist is finding it difficult to reduce his knowledge to sufficiently lucid terms to convey to administrators and officials, and he finds it even more difficult to apply his knowledge to the specific situations with which he is confronted."

The writer discusses these three conditions "both critically and sympathetically" and offers his "own suggestions on how the sociologist can get off the spot or how he can stay on the spot and prove his worth."

Wirth, Louis, and Shils, Edward A. The literature of sociology, 1935 and 1936. Social Ed. 1(7-8): 449-511, 575-585. October-November 1937. (Published by the National Council for the Social Studies, H. E. Wilson, Secretary, 18 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

A review article covering the subjects of government research, population, social planning, etc.

Sociology, Rural

An appraisal of rural sociology, its accomplishments and its tasks. Farm Population and Rural Life Activities 12(1): 1-32. January 1, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics devotes this issue of its quarterly publication to a report on 'What Has Research in Rural Sociology Accomplished?', which is to be presented before the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society." The report is in three parts. Part I is entitled "What Has Research in Rural Sociology Accomplished?" and is in two sections. The first is concerned with what research in rural sociology has accomplished from the scientific point of view and was prepared by Dwight Sanderson. It is accompanied by a list of 106 references. The second section is concerned with the accomplishments in rural sociology from the extension point of view and is abstracted from a report by A.F. Wileden.

Part II is entitled "Present Research Emphasis in Rural Sociology", and was prepared by Lowry Nelson. Part III is entitled Future Needs and Prospects, and was prepared by C.E. Lively.

Mosely, Philip E. A new Rumanian journal of rural sociology. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 457-465. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

The writer discusses the work being carried on by the new school of Rumanian sociology, led by Professor Dimitrie Gusti, and the new monthly review Sociologie Românească founded by him.

Galpin, Charles Josiah. The story of my drift into rural sociology. III. Fifteen years in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 415-428. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

The author describes the fifteen years under the following headings: Organizing my division; my first official tour; learning the government ropes; snagged on the floor of Congress; the annual struggle; the first United States census of farm population; the demonstration; the best foot forward; early co-operative research; when I left a hornet's nest alone; many friendly supporters; standard of living of farm families; psychological aspects of social situations; my public addresses; bringing together Boy Scouts and 4-H boys; social science research fellowships; my final drift into rural sociology.

Soil Erosion - Southern States

Raper, Arthur. Gullies and what they mean. Social Forces 16(2): 201-207. December 1937. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Presented at the meeting of the southern Sociological Society in Birmingham, Alabama, April 3, 1937."

Discusses gullies of the Old South, and particularly Georgia, and their social backgrounds and consequences. "The social backgrounds of the South's gullies are not far to seek: clean-culture cash crops, the unbalance between urban and rural economy, race factors, and the plantation system."

The following is quoted from the concluding section of the article: "The South's gullies not only reflect her past practices and present problems, they measure her future needs. Erosion can be checked only when as much is put back into the land as is taken out of it. That is, when a pay-as-we-go agricultural policy is realized. To heal the gullies already made necessitates putting more back into the land than is taken out."

"Stopping gullies is not a simple matter... The basic need is for agricultural practices which will conserve and restore the content of the soil..."

"To stop gullies, we shall need to examine our philosophy of human relations, which still emphasizes group achievements less than race and class distinctions... Gullies can be stopped only by releasing into growth and personal responsibility those now improvident, propertyless people of the region. The state, the church, the school -- all have a challenging task here."

Soil Studies in Land Classification and Use

Storie, R. Earl. The place of soil studies in land classification and land use. Agr. Engin. 18(11): 493-494. November 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan.)

"Abstract of a paper presented at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Berkeley, Calif., February 6, 1937."

"With a good soil survey as a basis and the other information that can be collected in the progress of soil survey, it is not difficult to prepare a natural land type map. It appears possible that the soils men can work very profitably with the land economist in the interpretation of soil information in terms of the degree of adaptation of land types for various uses. The recognition of all of our differences in soil color, texture, parent material, etc., we consider sound, but unless a definite grouping of soils based on those significant characteristics that affect crop production and adaptation is indicated by the person making the soil map, it cannot be readily used in evaluating soils from a practical land-use standpoint. It appears that the soils man and land economist could work up this material together, even to the extent of use-district classification about which we have heard so much in land-planning work during the last two years...."

Samples are given of a soil map, a soil grade map, and a natural land type map.

Sugar Industry - Queensland

The Queensland sugar industry in 1893. Aust. Sugar Jour. 29(8): 421, 423-427. Oct. 8, 1937. (Published by the Australian Sugar Producers Association Ltd., at Brisbane, Queensland.)

This review "is taken from a long report, written by a special correspondent of the London Times."

The writer points out the advantages of small-scale planting over large-scale, the prices received for cane, the profits that may be expected by the three classes engaged in planting: the manufacturer, the gentleman farmer, and the peasant proprietor, and concludes that "nothing appears to be wanted for the development of the country but labour and capital."

The editor has included figures on the magnitude and distribution of sugar production in Queensland in the early 'nineties and those of the present day.

Tariff - Australia

Crawford, J.G., and Wolstenholme, S.H. Some effects of the Australian tariff. Econ. Record 13(25): 246-248. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Dept. of Commerce, University, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne)

A discussion of the significance of the seven equations evolved by Mr. Reddaway "which enable him to make a statistical comparison of 'the position under a long-established tariff with that which would exist if free trade had prevailed all the time.'" The original article by Mr. Reddaway appeared in the Economic Record of June 1937. His comment on the present article follows on pp.249-250, under the title "Further comment on the Australian Tariff."

Tariffs and Quotas

Colonial tariffs and quotas. Round Table, no.109, December 1937, pp.92-109. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Taxation

Kendrick, M. Slade. The incidence and effects of taxation: some theoretical effects. Amer. Econ. Rev. 27(4): 725-734. December 1937. (Published by the American Economic Association at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

The writer distinguishes between the incidence of taxation and its effects, and discusses their relation to the subject matter of economics.

Whittlesey, C.R. Excise taxes as a substitute for tariffs. Amer. Econ. Rev. 27(4): 667-679. December 1937. (Published by the American Economic Association at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

"Excise taxes to provide protection for domestic industries were introduced in the Revenue Act of 1932. The list of commodities subject to such taxes was considerably extended in 1934 and 1936, notwithstanding the more liberal trade policies of the Administration. Protective excise taxes are of two types, those on the importation and those on the domestic processing of goods of foreign origin. From the protectionist point of view, excise taxes possess certain important technical advantages over tariffs, but in general they are very similar both in character and effects. Their principal significance lies in the extent to which they open the way to familiar protectionist abuses." -- Abstract p. 667.

Tenancy - Legislation - Netherlands

Hannema, A. De pachtwet. Friesch Landbouwblad, 38th yr., no.50, Dec.11, 1937, 2d supplement, pp.[1-3]. (Published by Friesche Maatschappij van Landbouw, Landbouwhuis, Leeuwarden, Netherlands)

This article is a reported speech by Mr. A. Hannema, legal advisor to the Cooperative Dairy Bank in Leeuwarden, in the province of Friesland. It contains an exposition of some of the legal aspects of the new Farm Tenancy Act passed by the Dutch legislature on May 31, 1937, to supersede the Crisis Farm Tenancy Act of 1932, and it explains and interprets various phases of the Act as they affect both landlord and tenant. It also discusses at some length the provisions, new to Dutch law, for a decrease or an increase in the land rent which may be demanded by the respective parties because of natural catastrophes or of changed economic conditions, and for compensation to be paid to the tenant for improvements to the leasehold made by him during his tenure. Lastly it devotes some space to the Courts for Farm Tenancy Cases and the Farm Tenancy Commissions created by the Act. -- Jan van der Vate, Farm Security Administration.

Die nieuwe pachtwet. (Wet van den 31sten Mei 1937). Hollandsch Landbouweekblad 3(33): 3-9. Aug. 13, 1937. (Published by de Hollandsche Maatschappij van Landbouw, Anna Paulownastraat 20, Den Haag, Netherlands)

Contains the complete text of the new Farm Tenancy Act [De Pachtwet] which was passed by the Dutch legislature and became law on May 31, 1937.

This Act supersedes the Crisis Farm Tenancy Act passed 1932, which established the procedure to enable tenants unable to pay their pre-depression land rent to appeal to a newly created court for farm tenancy cases. The presiding judge of this court, assisted by two non-judicial persons familiar with tenancy problems and chosen to represent the respective parties, after hearing both landlord and tenant would seek to obtain an amicable agreement and failing in this would establish what appeared to be a fair rental.

This emergency legislation brought very satisfactory results and in addition to the cases arbitrated by the courts caused an untold number to be settled out of court. It was felt, however, that a permanent law was desirable embodying the best features and eliminating the weak points of the old law, as well as laying down some new principles to govern the contractual relationship between landlord and tenant.

The new Farm Tenancy Act is divided into several sections covering the mutual obligations of lessor and lessee, establishes rules for an increase or a decrease in the rent as the circumstances may warrant, for compensation for improvements made by the tenant, and for the termination of leases, and provides the courts and the procedure to pass upon, modify, if necessary, and approve lease contracts and to settle questions between landlords and tenants as they arise. It also contains a provision authorizing the minister charged with the execution of the law to recognize as farm tenancy commissions various nongovernmental agencies such as agricultural cooperatives and other societies seeking to improve landlord-tenant relations. These will have the function of drawing up model lease contracts and of assisting the government as intermediary agencies in carrying out the provisions of the Act on a local and cooperative basis.

The official text is found in Staatsblad No. 205, available in the Law Division of the Library of Congress. No authorized English translation appears yet to have been made. -- Jan van der Vate, Farm Security Administration.

Tenancy - United States

Martin, Robert F. American farm tenancy problems. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Bull. 11(13): 121-126. Nov. 30, 1937. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The farm tenancy problems in the United States are not due to a uniform development of a farm tenant class, but have arisen primarily in two distinct regions as a heritage of the disappearance of the Great Plains frontier and free government land, and of the negro slavery days in the South. In almost all regions of the country, tenancy is a stage in the progress of the farm operator to ownership, and not a fixed status. The speculative land valuations in the West and the large negro and share-cropper element in the South offer special difficulties in reducing the proportion of tenancy. Elsewhere farm tenancy is not a serious problem." - p.121.

"What might be done now is to concentrate federal agricultural relief and bounties, more on the share cropper, the element so largely responsible for the low average farm income showing for the United States as a whole."

Tobacco

The tobacco situation in Europe and market prospects for United States leaf. Foreign Crops and Markets Sup. 35(27): 481-494. Dec. 31, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Tomatoes - Ohio

Baker, M.W. Tomato production in Ohio during the 1937 season. Canner 26 (4): 13. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

From a paper before the Ohio Cannery Association convention at Columbus, O., Dec. 15, 1937.

"For the last eight years there has been a steadily increasing conviction that the State of Ohio, particularly in the northern and northwestern portions, offered unusually favorable possibilities for late tomato production. Large tomato product companies, within, as well as outside of the state have been steadily increasing acreage in these districts with the idea that they had at last found nearly a perfect location for their activities.

"To these parties the following will only verify their own records for the past season and prove conclusively that a tomato Utopia is still undiscovered."

A graph shows the "Volume and value of tomatoes purchased on United States grades by Ohio canners, and number of inspection stations, 1930-1937."

Trade, Agricultural - United States

United States agricultural trade with territories and reexports from the United States of agricultural products, 1936-37. Foreign Crops and Markets Sup. 35(25): 427-455. Dec. 18, 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Trade, Foreign - Japan

Taniguchi, Kichihiko. Recent changes in Japan's foreign trade. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 12(1): 33-60. July 1937. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Dept. of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

"As I had occasion to show in a previous article, changes in the structure of trade present a variety of problems for consideration. As the more important of these problems may be mentioned those relative to the balance of trade, the international distribution of trade, the enterprises concerned with trade, seasonal changes in the volume of trade and the composition of merchandise for trade, and their development and changes. In the present article, I propose to deal with a few of these problems (sic), with special reference to structural changes in recent years" [1927-1935].

The article is divided into the following sections: 1.Changes in the balance of trade. 2.Changes in the geographical distribution of

trade. 3. Changes in the international distribution of trade. 4. Advance of Japanese goods in new markets. 5. Changes in the composition of merchandise for trade. 6. Conclusion.

Statistical tables are included.

Trade, Foreign - United States and Sino-Japanese War

Radius, Walter A. United States trade and the Sino-Japanese war. Far East. Survey 7(1): 1-7. Jan. 5, 1937. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations at 129 East 52nd St., New York N. Y.)

Principal sources, p.7.

The article is a survey of our commercial relations with the Far East in 1937 in order to determine whether a war boom had developed in this country, and whether our failure to apply the Neutrality Act to the Sino-Japanese war might endanger our neutrality and finally involve us in the war. Statistics are presented showing the amount of Chinese exports in tungsten ore and wood oil, and the United States exports to Japan of iron and steel scrap, raw cotton and trucks, to China and Japan of petroleum and products, and to China of airplanes. The following conclusions are made: "...it is evident that what there was of a war boom came to an end in July and August, and there is little likelihood of one getting under way in the future. This latter statement is based upon the fact that China's trade routes have been disrupted by the conflict, and that Japan lacks the necessary purchasing power, as evidenced by her drastic curtailment of purchases of essential raw materials plus her heavy shipments of gold to the United States.

"Furthermore, in view of the trend of trade, as well as the course of war, it does not appear that we have become commercially involved to the extent of endangering our neutrality, or rather our policy of keeping out of war..."

Trade Agreements - Great Britain and United States

Anglo-American trade. Westminster Bank Rev. no.286, pp.3-7. December 1937. (Published at 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2., Eng.)

A discussion of the possibilities of a trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States, the contemplation of which was announced last month. The writer states that "while the bargaining will no doubt be hard and difficult, partly because it must be multilateral, there is no reason to suppose that the difficulties will be insurmountable... This country must make easier here the sale of certain American manufactures and must secure the assent of the Dominions to a reduction in the preferences on various foodstuffs and also, probably, on certain types of wood. Against this we may look for important concessions on certain exports of our textile industries in particular, but in addition, consumers here will benefit if lower tariffs on American foodstuffs bring lower prices... There is scope for reduction, without injury to vital American interests,

in the United States tariffs on such items as dairy products and wool, which would greatly help such countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand... For the United States, the problem will perhaps become one of estimating the relative value of the benefits to farmers of the modification of the Ottawa duties - which must form the crux of the negotiations - and of any increase in the competition suffered by American manufacturers through cuts in the present very high tariffs."

Trade Contract Forms

Janousek, Joseph O. Contract forms in foreign trade. Comparative Law Series, C.L. no. 610, pp.9-13. October 1937. (Published by the Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

"The subject of contracts embraces an almost limitless field... In an article of this length, therefore, a comparative analysis is not attempted. Instead there will be given a brief summary of what has been accomplished by trade and commercial organisations in developing information in foreign trade terms and some reference will be directed to the desirability of adopting standard forms in all divisions of industry." - p.9.

U.S.S.R.

Dyason, J. Russia, 1900-1936. A statistical interpretation. Econ. Record 13(25): 216-223. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Dept. of Commerce, University, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne)
Reference, p.223.

The writer considers industrial and agricultural data of production for the period 1900-1936, and offers a table showing the decline in consumption of wheat and rye in Russia according to various authorities. Two graphs show the production per head of population in Russia (for harvest crops, alcohol, beer, sugar manufactures, tobacco manufactures, salt, matches, cotton fabrics and pig iron) for the period under study, and animal populations per capita.

Urch, R.O.G. The Russian economic steepchase. Barron's 18(1): 4. Jan. 3, 1938. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Among the things which Mr. Urch brings out in his article are the following: "1 - The purge has robbed the country of much of its best industrial brains and skill. 2 - Machinery is wearing out and plants are becoming delapidated. 3 - A huge stock of gold has been accumulated, perhaps as a war chest, perhaps to be used in part for commercial purposes. 4 - Agriculture has not fulfilled expectations and exports are not likely to increase."

United States Agricultural Society

Carrier, Lyman. The United States Agricultural society, 1852-1860; its relation to the origin of the United States Department of agriculture and the land grant colleges. Agr. Hist. 11(4): 278-288. October 1937. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Building, 13th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

"Revision of a paper entitled 'Origin of the Federal Department of Agriculture and of Our State Agricultural Colleges' which was read at a session of the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Louisville, Kentucky, on May 2, 1934."

Vegetables - Cold Storage

Cool storage of vegetables. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(7): 161-162. October 1937. (Published by New South Wales Department of Agriculture, State Marketing Bureau, Sydney, N.S.W.)

This is a summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. W. J. Williams, Superintendent of the City of Sydney Municipal Markets, on various phases of the cold storage of vegetables. He discusses the importance of vegetables and the methods used in storing them and in removing frost when they have become frozen.

Water - Appropriation - Arid Regions

Stephenson, W.A. Appropriation of water in arid regions. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(3): 215-226. December 1937. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association at 111 South Peters Ave., Norman, Oklahoma.)

"The purpose of this paper is to explain the 'Arid Region' doctrine of appropriation of water, to account for its origin, and to show why it was necessary to make changes from the commonly accepted doctrine of riparian rights in the Eastern states."

Wheat

Davis, Joseph S. The world wheat situation, 1936-37; a review of the crop year. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 14(4): 103-182. December 1937. (Published at Stanford University, California.)

The situation is studied under the following subjects: Supplies for the year; Utilization and Carryovers; Marketing and Visibles; International Trade; Prices and Price Relations; Concluding Observations; Appendix Note [Wheat milled and flour production in the United States, 1931 to 1937]; Appendix tables.

Retalic, T.G. The problem of world wheat surplus. Primary Producer 22(41): 8. Oct. 21, 1937. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

A contribution on the question of wheat production control, with arguments for restriction. A section of the article is devoted to America's position on this question.

Wheat - Farm Storage

Swanson, C.O. Farm storage of wheat as a factor in quality. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 14(12): 35, 56. Dec. 1, 1937. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Reproduced from the Northwestern Miller's 1934 Production Annual.

Wheat - New South Wales

The wheat industry of New South Wales. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(7): 154-156. October 1937. (Published by N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, State Marketing Bureau, Sydney, N.S.W.)

The author takes up briefly the history of the wheat industry in New South Wales, the areas used for wheat growing, conditions necessary for its cultivation, and the acreage planted. It is estimated that, under normal circumstances, 6,000,000 acres of wheat could be planted annually.

Wheat - Subsidies - Great Britain

Effect of subsidies on British wheat acreage and on returns to growers. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 627-630. December 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Based on an original study by Ruth L. Owen, member of the staff of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, England."

"An indication of the probable effect of the recent decision by the British Government to subsidize oat and barley growers and to increase the amount of home-grown millable wheat for which a minimum price is guaranteed is given in the July issue of 'The Farm Economist', published monthly by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England. The report shows that returns to wheat growers will be higher under the new than under the old Wheat Act but expresses the opinion that wheat production is not likely to be expanded substantially unless the price of wheat over a long period is relatively higher than prices of other farm products." - p.627.

Wheat - Yields

Bennett, M.K. Trends of yield in major wheat regions since 1885. Part I. General considerations and rising trends. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 14(3): 69-102. November 1937. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study is the first of two which constitute a moderately comprehensive survey of trends of average yield per acre in most regions of the world outside of Soviet Russia, China, and Turkey and neighboring Asiatic countries. The objectives are to describe trends of yield in each of fourteen more or less homogeneous wheat-growing areas, and to offer explanations of the strikingly diverse slopes and conformations of trends in these regions..."

"In the present part of the study, we first illustrate the diversity of regional trends of yield, define the regions, and classify the regional trends as rising, irregular, and stable or declining. There follows a generalized discussion of influences that must be kept in mind when one attempts to explain the trend of yield in any region. Finally, the attempt is made to isolate and appraise the influences that have actually operated upon rising trends of yield in five regions since 1885. In the second part of the study, scheduled for publication in March 1938, it is proposed to continue this analysis with

reference to regions characterized by irregular trends and by stable or declining trends; and to conclude with a general analysis of 'world' trend of yield since 1885." - pp.69-70.

Youth on Relief - Colorado

Larson, Olaf F. Rural youth on relief in Colorado. Rural Sociol. 2(4): 465-468. December 1937. (Published by the Rural Sociology Section, American Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

Information for this paper was found in the "Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population conducted by the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in co-operation with the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station." Figures are given for such factors as the percentage of youth married, the number working or seeking work, distribution of occupations, work experience, and educational record.

NOTES

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California. Legislature. Senate. Special committee to investigate the abstraction of oil and gas from state lands. Report of Special senate committee to investigate the abstraction of oil and gas from state lands, pursuant to Senate resolution adopted April 22, 1935. Submitted to the Senate March 4, 1937. 15pp. Sacramento, California state printing off., G. H. Moore, state printer, 1937. 401 C12

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory. Quality characteristics of the 1937 Canadian amber durum wheat crop. W. F. Geddes and D. S. Binnington. 7pp., mimeogr. [Winnipeg, Man., October 16, 1937] 59.9 C161Q 1937.

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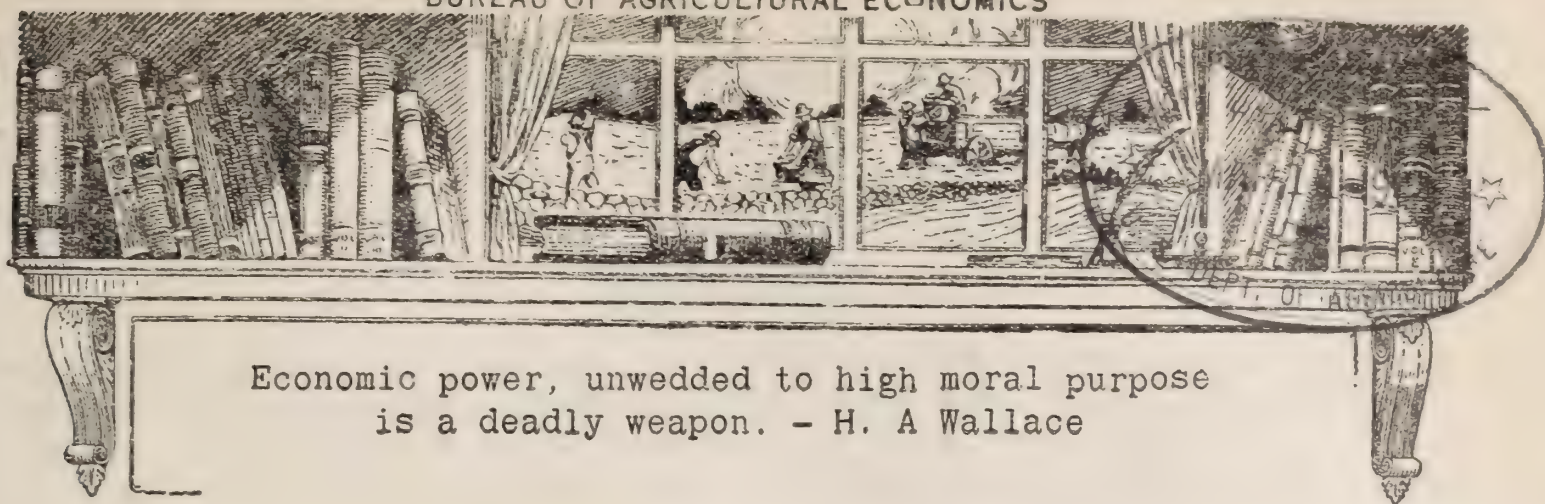
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"This monograph on research pertaining to the social aspects of reading in the depression is one of a series of thirteen sponsored by the Social Science Research Council to stimulate the study of depression effects on various social institutions." - Foreword.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Economic power, unwedded to high moral purpose
is a deadly weapon. - H. A Wallace

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No. 3

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Agricultural Economics Literature is prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is issued monthly except in July and August.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Jensen, Einar. Danish agriculture, its economic development; a description and economic analysis centering on the free trade epoch, 1870-1930. 417pp. Copenhagen, J. H. Schultz forlag, 1937. 281.173 J45

"Published with Subvention from the Rask-Orsted Foundation." - Verso of title page.

Bibliography, pp. 403-411.

Most readers of this review know that the standard of living of Danish farmers has been high during the last 50 years. Probably most of them have read several books and articles describing Danish farming and particularly describing Danish cooperative associations. The reviewer wants to warn such readers not to pass by Dr. Jensen's book. Here they will find a really comprehensive treatment of the subject, with a great deal of factual data, together with a clear economic analysis.

Dr. Jensen's data and his analysis confirm previous reports of the high standard of living of farmers in Denmark. He says, for example, "Denmark may well be called as prosperous a nation as any in Europe, and its agriculture perhaps the most prosperous anywhere." This statement is well supported. The economist wants to know why, and especially he wants to know if other countries might benefit from following any of the practices, methods, or policies which may have helped give the Danish farmer a high standard of living.

Dr. Jensen's analysis indicates that the prosperity of Danish agriculture from about 1880 to 1930 was due to a combination of four factors: (1) natural advantages of soil, topography, climate, an intelligent and industrious population, and nearness to large consuming markets; (2) government policies favoring medium sized farms; (3) a policy of free international trade; and (4) the development of cooperative associations.

The natural advantages are obvious to anyone who has visited Denmark. The soil, climate, and topography make the country almost ideal for agriculture. The people are by nature both industrious and progressive. The educational standards are very high. When these natural advantages are combined with the fact that the country lies between England and Germany, both heavily populated and highly industrialized countries, and that transportation to those two countries has always been cheap, it may seem that no further explanation is needed - that Danish agriculture just had to be profitable because of its natural advantages.

This is not the whole story, though, as is shown by a study of the historical development of agriculture in Denmark. It has not always been prosperous. There have been periods when farming was so unprofitable that the government had to try to prevent the wholesale abandonment of farms. Moreover, since 1930, when the study was made, Danish agriculture has suf-

ferred severely from the general depression. The history since 1930 is not discussed in detail in this book, but the reader should study carefully the first chapter which is a survey of the history before 1870.

In its broadest outlines the early history of agriculture in Denmark was very much like that in the rest of Europe, starting with the three field system and common pastures, followed by the development of a landed aristocracy and a feudal system, which was followed in turn by the abolition of bondage and the emergence of the individual farm owner-operator as the principal force in agriculture. After bondage was abolished in 1788 agricultural production was increased 100 percent in 30 years. New and better methods of crop rotation and cultivation were widely adopted. Gradually, however, the soil fertility was exhausted and it became necessary to specialize more and more on livestock and livestock products and even to import feeds from other countries.

In at least one respect the early history of agriculture in Denmark was somewhat different from that in other European countries. In Denmark the government definitely tried to discourage both the subdivision of farms into too small units for efficient operation and also the enclosure movement by which extensive tracts of lands were brought into large estates by wiping out individual farms and even whole villages. Dr. Jensen indicates that this policy probably was followed because it provided more taxes for the crown, but, whatever the reason for it, it seems to have been fairly successful in preserving what we might call the family sized farm which could be operated efficiently by the farm owner after bondage was abolished.

But the policy which was most beneficial to Danish agriculture was free international trade. Agriculture in Denmark has prospered during the past 50 years mainly because it has been a period of comparatively free trade in Europe. Because of these conditions Danish agriculture has become very specialized. It has relied more and more on foreign outlets for the sale of its products and on foreign supplies of some raw materials. This has its dangers as well as its strength. Because of its dependence on foreign trade Danish economy is greatly affected by monetary measures and trade policies of other countries as well. The imposition of international trade barriers since 1930 must have been a serious blow to the Danish farmer.

In spite of the dangers from monetary and trade policies in other countries it seems clear enough that the best policy for Danish agriculture (and probably for world agriculture) is to promote in any way possible the reopening of international trade channels. If this can be done Danish agriculture should continue to prosper by continuing to develop along specialized commercial lines.

Dr. Jensen's chapter on cooperation shows that the coops have centered their attention almost wholly on doing their job of buying and selling as efficiently as possible; cutting out unnecessary costs, building up units of efficient size, and developing needed services of grading and inspection. They have never had government subsidies and they have not been foolish enough to think they were going to make their members rich either by monopolistic control of the crops or by speculative operations. They

have done their jobs well and have been an example to the rest of the world. Even without cooperative buying and selling Danish agriculture probably would have been fairly prosperous in the past 50 years, but the coops have been very beneficial and have been an important factor in building up the foreign trade on which Danish prosperity has been built. - Frederick V. Waugh, In Charge, Division of Marketing Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Graham, Benjamin. Storage and stability; a modern over-normal granary... With a foreword by Dr. Alvin Johnson. 298pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 281.12 G762

Bibliography, pp. 237-269.

The central theme in this book appears to be the use of actual stocks of commodities as a base for a managed commodity dollar. A similar idea was presented by M. J. Dijt, of Holland, to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists in Germany in 1934, and published in its Proceedings, 1934, pp. 323-339. Dijt published a monograph on this subject in September 1933 (in Dutch). The title which he used for his discussion was 'Stabilization of the General Price-Level by International Valorization of Wheat, Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, and Rubber'. He would establish an international granary and in effect discount warehouse receipts.

A difficulty with these plans is that many of the problems are not visualized or are dismissed as something that might be handled more easily than is possible in the world as it is. A granary for stability in any country must operate within the definite limits of national economy, and that is difficult enough. An international granary looks to an international economy free of trade barriers, and this is simply not in the picture at present.

The discussion of national problems by Graham is interesting and suggestive, but it does not seem to touch vitally many of the fundamental problems with which it would be necessary to deal. It seems to me that any planned economy such as suggested here must reckon with the complexity of the demands for commodities and services, and with the great difficulty that will be encountered in attempting to appraise properly the balancing of factors in resources and in directing production activities so that production is really balanced in relation to wants. Since the greatest business managers in the United States find it very difficult to manage their great industries for a span of years of any great length, we ought to appreciate the fact that national planning for stabilization is an enormous task. The way to begin, would seem to be to try out measures dealing with some of the problems in view of the entire national situation. Experiments should be held within moderate limits and subjected continually to criticism and reconstruction. - O. C. Stine, In Charge, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Adam Smith

Scott, William Robert. Adam Smith as student and professor; with unpublished documents, including parts of the "Edinburgh lectures", a draft of the Wealth of nations, extracts from the muniments of the University of Glasgow and correspondence. 445pp. Glasgow, Jackson, son & company, 1937. (Glasgow university publications XLVI) 120 Sm53

"Increasing knowledge of Adam Smith shows that the secret of his genius is to be found in that part of his life before he became celebrated, which may be conveniently dated as the period before he went to France, and it is these years which are the chief concern of the subsequent pages.

"Part I is a general narrative terminating at the beginning of the year 1764, in which, for reasons already stated, it seemed unnecessary to do more than mention, and that for the sake of connection, episodes which have been treated adequately by Rae.

"Part II comprises various documents which, with a very few exceptions (as far as is known) are published for the first time. They include a number of letters, a considerable proportion of which come from the Papers of the Revd. Dr. David Douglas Bannerman, a descendant of David Douglas, Lord Reston, who was Adam Smith's heir. To these are to be added some others (which belonged to the late Miss M. A. Bannerman), and which were discovered in a secret receptacle in the bureau which is illustrated in Plate XI. In the printing of these and other letters the practice of the eighteenth century of placing the date, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes at the end, is inconvenient to the reader, and I have taken the liberty of moving it to the beginning in those cases where it is appended in the original.

"Part III is an annotated print of the manuscript of an early draft - probably the first draft - of The Wealth of Nations, as a separate work. In view of its importance, the somewhat numerous notes, in which even small corrections or modifications of the manuscript have been described, may be found of interest.

"Part IV. presents a series of facsimiles of handwriting, both that of Adam Smith himself and of most of his amanuenses. It includes reproductions of such portions of the Edinburgh lectures as are economic and which by a fortunate chance have been recovered. For reasons which are stated in the Introduction to this Part, the character of script, both of Adam Smith and his amanuenses, is of interest in relation to his style, the construction of his books and, in some cases, it is helpful in assigning a date for certain of his writings where this is doubtful." --Preface.

Agricultural Bookkeeping - France

Pigier. Comptabilité des sociétés coopératives agricoles, régies par les lois des 5 août 1920, 30 décembre 1922, 12 juillet 1923 et 26 août 1936. 175pp. Paris, Librairie comptable Pigier [1937] 280.2 P62

"Avant-propos" signed: Pigier.

This is a practical manual of the bookkeeping operations of agricultural cooperatives. It contains the text of the agricultural credit laws and decrees since the law of August 5, 1920.

Agricultural Credit - Mexico

Banco nacional de crédito ejidal, s.a. Ley de crédito agrícola de 24 de enero de 1934. Ley reformatoria de la anterior de 2 de diciembre de 1935. Edición preparada por el Departamento legal y de estudios económicos del Banco nacional de crédito ejidal, s.a. 69pp. [Mexico City?] 1937. 284.2 B224

Contains the text of the Mexican agricultural credit law of January 24, 1934 and of the law of December 2, 1935 which amends it. The text of the former is annotated to show the provisions amended by the latter. The outstanding reform made was the establishment of two systems of national credit, namely, that of agricultural credit dispensed by the Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola and the local agricultural credit societies, and that of communal land credit dispensed by the Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, S.A. and the local societies for the same purpose. The Sociedades de Interés Colectivo Agrícola remain active. They may be composed of small farmers or of communal landholders or of both at the same time.

Agricultural Economics - Wales

Conference on Development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth, 1937. Report of Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business. October 15th, 1937. 40pp., processed. Aberystwyth, 1937. 280.29 C763 1937

Partial contents: The agriculture act 1937 (subsidy payments for oats and barley, subsidy on lime and basic slag, eradication and attested areas for cattle) by E. Ll. Harry, pp.2-22; and Prospects of trade in feeding-stuffs and fertilisers, 1937, by W. H. Jones, pp.23-40.

Among the appendices are the following: Acreage of cereals and total arable crops in each county in Wales, 1936; Deficiency payments on wheat at various levels of production under the old and new basic acreage regulations; Effect on subsidy payments of increasing acreage of oats and barley above standard acreage; Deficiency payments at full rates on wheat and oats 1927-36, had subsidies been paid during the whole of the period; Acreages under various crops in Wales & Monmouth; Stock on farms in Wales and Monmouth; Index of prices; and Unemployment, cost of living, and retail prices.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Agricultural economics dept. Report on research and advisory work in agricultural economics 1936-37. 26pp. Aberystwyth, 1937. 281.9 Un32
Bibliography, pp. 22-23.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Germany

Deutsche rentenbank kreditanstalt (Landwirtschaftliche zentralbank) Die kreditlage der deutschen landwirtschaft im wirtschaftsjahr 1935/36. 46pp. Berlin, Verlag für sozialpolitik, wirtschaft und statistik, P. Schmidt, 1937. 284.29 D48

A survey of agricultural indebtedness in Germany in the year 1935/36, with special attention to the hereditary farms.

Agricultural Labor - France

Pouzin, Paul. La semaine de 40 heures et l'agriculture française. 28pp.
Romans, Les Imprimeries valentinoise et Jeanne d'Arc réunies, 1937.
283 P86

At head of title: Chambre d'Agriculture de la Drôme. Session du 10 novembre 1936.

Bibliography, p. 29.

"The author considers that reduction of hours of work is indispensable not only in industry and commerce but also in agriculture. After a short analysis of the elements entering into prices of industrial and agricultural products, and estimating the importance of hours of work as a factor, he argues that the application of the 40-hour week in agriculture is justified, among other things, by the considerable physical effort required of agricultural workers. He urges both Parliament and trade union organisations to give serious consideration to the question of legal regulation of the wages of agricultural workers. After pointing out the need for raising the purchasing power of agricultural workers, and arresting the movement towards the towns and the fall in the birth rate, he concludes that a return to the normal equilibrium will be achieved by a reduction in 'the working hours of rural as of other wage earners.' In his opinion, however, before the introduction of the 40-hour week in agriculture is considered, the principle of the 8-hour day, which has never been applied in agriculture, should be established." - International Labour Review, v. 36, no. 2, p.287, Aug. 1937.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Reventlow, H. I. Die entwicklung des britischen agrarschutzes. 139pp.
Berlin, P. Parey. 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 130. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

A review of the British policy of agricultural production since 1931.

Agriculture - Hawaii

Crawford, David Livingston. Hawaii's crop parade; a review of useful products derived from the soil in the Hawaiian Islands, past and present. 305pp.
Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A., Advertiser publishing co., ltd., 1937. 31.3 C85
Contains a Historical Outline of Agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands, pp. 15-32.

Agricultural Marketing - Regulation - Germany

Meinhold, Willy. Grundlagen der landwirtschaftlichen marktordnung. 167pp.
Berlin, P. Parey. 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. F.) 134. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

This is a study of the basic concept of the agricultural marketing regulation in Germany, not so much from the economic as from the

sociological and cosmic standpoint. A discussion of the idea of regulation in community life and in the different sections of the social organism is followed by a sketch of the conception and aims of market regulation and then by a discussion of the necessity for agricultural marketing regulation and the means adopted for its execution and organization in particular by the Reichsnährstand, by price regulation, regulation of products, standardization and measures to ensure quality of products, and regulation of distribution. It is argued that the idea of regulation in the agricultural market is solidly anchored in the general principle of order which is the basis of all communal life, and thus the regulation of agricultural marketing has its origin in the immutable laws of existence.

Agricultural Situation - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. The agricultural situation and outlook 1938. (Prepared November, 1937) 73pp. Ottawa, Pub. by authority of J. G. Gardiner, Minister of agriculture and W. D. Euler, Minister of trade and commerce [1937?] 281.9 C163 1938

Issued in cooperation with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

"In the following pages an attempt is made, as another season comes to a close, to appraise the agricultural situation, and within limitations to suggest what lies ahead. This is the period of the year when farmers and many other people look to the future of Canadian Agriculture, and make their plans accordingly. It is hoped that this report will be of assistance in this connection.

"While major interest will doubtless centre in the individual commodity reports, most farmers appreciate that the outlook for a particular product depends to a large extent upon general conditions in Canada and abroad. For this reason the commodity reports are prefaced by sections dealing with factors in the domestic and international trade situation likely to affect the demand for Canadian farm products.

"An effort has been made to bring together all available facts bearing upon the production and marketing of the products under review, and to analyze these facts in the light of previous experience. Where the analysis has been projected into the future, and where forecasts occur, they are based on the assumption that normal developments will not be interrupted by unexpected disturbances or unpredictable changes in policies. It should be recognized too that in the case of some products limited information only is available. For this reason it has not been considered desirable to attempt forecasts in every instance." - Foreword.

Agriculture

Alden, Sir Percy. Aspects of a changing social structure. 190pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1937] (Sir Halley Stewart lecture, 1936) 280 A12

Chapter 7, Agriculture, pp. [165]-183.

From the author's conclusions the extract which follows has been taken:

"The problem of agriculture does not allow of any simple solution. It is true that it is a basic industry, but it is not an industry that lends itself to collectivism. Farmers from time immemorial have regarded

themselves as independent units. The farmer is conservative by nature and tradition. He has been accustomed in the past to trust his own skill and judgment. He is dependant, moreover, upon factors which are entirely beyond his control. He must be content to be patient in bad seasons and to work for long periods without seeing fully the fruits of his labour. This encourages the idea of self-sufficiency. Modern agriculture has lessened this self-sufficiency, for the question of marketing has become acute. It is useless to produce unless he can find a profitable market and he must produce the foods which have a ready sale and to some extent are independent of foreign competition. He has this advantage, however, that there is a stability in agriculture which is not found in manufacturing industries.

"The maintenance of a rural population is essential for our national life, for if we become too predominantly industrial, and agriculture is thereby restricted, national health and national life must suffer. We cannot judge agriculture purely by economic standards, otherwise we could invoke the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and say they must either survive or succumb. It is therefore not only an economic problem but also a problem for the State, since there are many other aspects of agriculture which require that it should be maintained. In fact, national security and national defence make it necessary for the State to give special consideration to this industry. We see in many countries of the world the determination on the part of Governments, by means of tariffs and subsidies, to maintain and increase a rural population... In the future if the efforts that are being made to encourage agriculture are to succeed there must be conscious and continuous direction of production and marketing which will enable the farmer to make a fair profit without enriching the middleman or penalizing the consumer."

Agriculture - Scotland

Edinburgh and east of Scotland college of agriculture. Economics dept.

Report on the financial results of: I. 17 east of Scotland arable farms and II. 19 east of Scotland semi-arable farms for 1935-36. 15pp., processed. Edinburgh, 1937. 281.171 Ed4R

Edinburgh and east of Scotland college of agriculture. Economics dept.

Report on the financial results of: I. 20 border semi-arable sheep farms and II. 9 border high-ground sheep farms for 1935-36. 16pp., processed. Edinburgh, 1937. 281.171 Ed4Re

Argentine Republic - National Grain and Elevator Commission

Argentine Republic. Comisión nacional de granos y elevadores. Publication

(English series) no. 1-2. 2 nos. Buenos Aires, 1937. 286.81 Ar3Pe no.1-2

Contents, No. 1. First Exhibition of the National Grain and Elevator Commission held in Buenos Aires (July 21st-August 4th 1937) Address delivered by the President of the Commission, Prof. Emilio A. Coni, at the opening of the exhibition. 22pp. No. 2. Description of the Official Standards for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Linseed, Crop Year; 1936/37. 86pp.

Bacon

Gt. Brit. Bacon development board. Research dept. Report no.1. Report on bacon factory equipment and licensing conditions in bacon exporting countries (continental Europe and Ireland) 35pp., processed. London, 1936. 280.3469 G792 no.1.

This report covers Denmark, Sweden, The Netherlands, Poland, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland and "is based on the relevant legislation and/or regulations in force in the countries concerned. In the case of Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Poland, the summaries have been made from translations of the Official regulations for bacon factories in these four countries."

Big Business

Twentieth century fund. Corporation survey committee. How profitable is big business? Prepared under the direction of the Corporation survey committee of the Twentieth century fund, inc.; Alfred L. Bernheim, editor, Estelle Shrifte, assistant editor, Rufus S. Tucker, director of the survey, Margaret Grant Schneider, associate research director. 201pp. New York, Twentieth century fund, inc., 1937. 280.12 T91H

"This volume is the second of a series summarizing the results of a study of 'big business.' The first volume, Big Business: Its Growth and Its Place, traced the growth of the corporate form of business organization in the United States, outlined the development of large corporations; and presented a statistical analysis of the distribution of business wealth and income among corporations of various sizes and between corporations as a whole and unincorporated firms.

"This book attempts to answer certain questions about the relation between size and profits, size and income and outgo, size and turnover of capital and size and dividends. It contains also an analysis of the profits of groups of specific large American corporations over various periods of time during the present century.

"A third volume, now in preparation, will deal with the subject of the compensation paid to corporate officers.

"These three books are summaries of certain chapters of a larger study which was made by a special research staff of the Twentieth Century Fund, working under the direction of Rufus S. Tucker. Its object was to find out, as far as the known facts can reveal them, the rôle of the giant corporation in American life. A Special Committee, under the chairmanship of Ralph E. Flanders, has had general charge of the undertaking. The Committee has been asked by the Trustees of the Fund to make a report, or a series of reports, to the public, on the problems which the research has disclosed, with constructive suggestions for their solution.

"The Committee has decided, however, that before it makes its own report, summaries should be prepared and published of the most important parts of the factual material contained in the research reports...

"As the reader will see, this book is purely factual. While certain conclusions are drawn from the statistics they also are factual. Eco-

conomic judgments and suggestions for action have been rigidly excluded. They are for the Special Committee to formulate, and at a later date."- Foreword.

Brazil - Economic and Social Conditions

Maurette, Fernand. Some social aspects of present and future economic development in Brazil. 99pp. Geneva, 1937. (International labour office. Studies and reports. Series B. (Social and economic conditions) no. 25) 280.163 M44

Partial contents: Population; agriculture in Brazil; industry in Brazil; economic conditions in Brazil and the social problems arising out of them; conditions of employment in agriculture and in industry; and land settlement.

Grain - Canada

Alberta wheat pool. Annual report, 1936-1937. 74pp. Calgary, Alberta, Dec. 1937. 280.39 A112 1936/37

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory. The fourth annual survey of the protein content of western Canadian barley 1937 crop. 24pp., processed. Winnipeg, Man., 1937. Folio 59.9 C161Pb
By W. F. Geddes and W. J. Eva.

Canada. Royal grain inquiry commission. Submissions by wheat pool organizations of western Canada to Royal grain inquiry commission at Calgary and Regina, April - May 1937. 40pp. [n.p., 1937] 280.259 C162 1937

"In this pamphlet will be found the submissions made by elected officers of the three Western Canadian Wheat Pool organizations to the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission during its sittings at Calgary and Regina in April and May, 1937.

"The Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan, was appointed in 1936 by the Dominion Government to make an exhaustive study of grain marketing methods and problems.

"About a dozen years had elapsed since the last inquiry of a similarly wide scope, also with Mr. Justice Turgeon as chairman, made its report. In the intervening period the Pool experiment had been launched, and in this period, also, a new set of problems, connected with surplus grain conditions, had arisen. Hence the history of Pool marketing, and the difficult years beginning with 1929-30, received close attention from the present Commission.

"The first Pool witness was Paul F. Bredt, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, who presented a detailed review of Pool operations since the inception of the three provincial organizations and the Central Selling Agency. He was followed at Calgary by George Bennett, a director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who, speaking as a working farmer, gave his views on the wheat marketing problem. Finally, at Regina, representations on behalf of the three Western Wheat Pool organizations for a future marketing policy for Canada were made by John H. Wesson, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat

Pool. Their combined evidence, including examination by counsel, occupied many days before the Commission.

"Each of the three submissions are contained in this pamphlet." - Introduction.

Canadian grain trade year book 1936-37. Full Canadian grain statistics, with summary tables for principal foreign countries and world's production and movement, year ending July, 1937. Volume XVII. 109pp. [Winnipeg] Sanford Evans statistical service [1937] 286.3599 C16 v.17, 1936/37

Saskatchewan co-operative wheat producers limited. Thirteenth annual report [1936/37] 59pp. Regina, 1937. 59.9 Sa73 13th 1936/37

Winnipeg grain exchange. Constitution and by-laws, revised and printed May 1, 1937. 109pp. [Winnipeg] 1937. 287 W73C 1937

Capital

Engels, Friedrich. Engels on Capital; synopsis, reviews, letters and supplementary material. 147pp. New York, International publishers [1937] 284 En3

"A collection of reviews and commentaries on Karl Marx's Capital, and a synopsis of Capital, vol. I, written by Frederick Engels." - Editor's foreword.

"Translated and edited by Leonard E. Mins." - Verso of title page.

Census of Agriculture

Social science research council. Bulletin no. 40. The census of agriculture; a report prepared under the direction of a committee established jointly by the Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture and the American farm economic association. 76pp. New York, N. Y. [1937] 281.29 Sol no.40

"This report seeks to give research workers in agriculture a better understanding of the purposes, problems, and limitations of the agricultural census, and to point out certain lines of improvement both in the taking and use of agricultural census data, on which the committee has reached substantial agreement. The report also suggests certain lines of research which seem to be needed in developing both a better census and a wiser and fuller use of the data secured in past and future enumerations.

"It is evident that a report of this kind cannot go into detailed discussion of individual questions except in an illustrative way, but must seek rather to propose certain broad principles and organization aspects which will aid in a constructive approach to the problems of taking and using the various agricultural census enumerations. It will be apparent to all students of these problems that the collection of basic data on agriculture is an evolutionary process. The agencies handling this work are confronted with a constantly changing set of conditions and demands. Such proposals and comments as are here presented apply to the conditions of a given period and should undoubtedly be modified from time

to time in the light of changing conditions and of additional information arising through further studies and experience. They should not be looked upon as final conclusions but rather as attempts to point out certain lines of development which seem likely to contribute to constructive progress over the next few years."

Census - Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico. Reconstruction administration. Censo de Puerto Rico: 1935.

Agricultura. Fincas, propiedad agrícola, cultivos y animales en fincas... Census of Puerto Rico; 1935. Agriculture. Farms and farm property, crops and livestock. Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell... with the assistance of Sol Luis Descartes and Ray Hurley. 48pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2 P962Ca 1935

"The 1935 census of Puerto Rico was taken under the auspices of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, under the immediate direction of an official delegated for this purpose by the Bureau of the Census in Washington. The census covered both population and agriculture, and the results of the population inquiry have been published in two bulletins, Bulletin No. 1 giving simply the number of inhabitants in the Island and its municipalities, cities, towns, and barrios; and Bulletin No. 2 giving statistics of the population classified according to various characteristics, such as race, age, marital condition, and occupation. The results of the farm census, which covered the acreage and value of the farm, with some special inquiries relative to the farmers, the number of the different kinds of livestock on the farms, and the acreage and production of crops, are presented in the following pages." - Introduction.

Chain Stores

Daughters, Charles G. Wells of discontent, a study of the economic, social, and political aspects of the chain store... With an introduction by representatives Wright Patman, John F. Dockweiler, and Gerald J. Boileau. 370pp. [New York] C. G. Daughters [1937] 286.2 D26

Chapter 8. Concentration of purchasing power and its relation to farm prices, pp. 215-241.

This volume is a study of the economic, social and political aspects of the chain store system.

China - Rural Reconstruction

Shantung institute of rural reconstruction. R. R. series no. 2. Five years of rural work in Tsouping. 35pp. Tsouping, October 1936. 281.29 Sh1

"The Shantung Institute of Rural Reconstruction was founded in June, 1931, at Tsouping, a hsien or district, situated in the central part of Shantung province. Its predecessor was the College for Village Self-government in the adjoining province of Honan, an institution which had enjoyed the sympathetic support of General Han Fu-chu, then chairman of the Honan Provincial Government. In the winter of 1930, after General Han had assumed his new office as chairman of the Shantung Government, the college was closed. Feeling that the unique contribution of this

school should not be lost to China, General Han immediately invited the staff to Shantung to discuss the re-establishment of a similar institution. As a result, early in 1931 the Shantung Institute of Rural Reconstruction came into existence. The two institutions are essentially one, bound together by the same guiding principle. 'Organization of the rural community for quickening social progress.' By the application of this principle we shall continue the struggle to solve the problems of the Chinese people as well as to contribute toward the building of a new world civilization." - Introduction.

Community Planning

Pennsylvania. Dept. of public instruction. Increased social opportunity through community planning. Suggested plans for organization and direction of a community council for education and recreation. 36pp. [Harrisburg] 1936. 281.2 P38

Cooperating agencies: Education and Recreation Division, WPA; National Youth Administration.

Bibliography, pp. 29-34.

"The purpose of this bulletin is to propose ways and means by which communities of the Commonwealth may, through cooperative planning and concerted effort, secure for themselves those local developments and advantages which they feel they need and want most.

"If we agree that the prime function of public instruction is to foster the development of social competency, public education has at least an indirect responsibility for the whole life of a community in its civic, moral, cultural, and spiritual aspects.

"In proposing for Pennsylvania a state-wide system of Community Councils, the Department of Public Instruction is cognizant of the fact that local leaders know better than anyone else the needs and possibilities of their respective communities. It recognizes also that, if properly stimulated and directed, each community possesses within itself the leadership, civic pride, and initiative to formulate and develop plans for constructive community life and well-being...

"From these programs in the past have come demonstrated values of such merit as to warrant a concerted effort by communities to take full advantage of them and to preserve them as an integral and permanent part of community activity and planning. The educational and social implications of our present rapidly growing leisure demand that we give greater attention to the educative influences of community environment and to a harmless if not constructive use of spare time." - Lester K. Ade in foreword.

Connecticut - Farm Life

Chapman, Edward Mortimer. New England village life. 233pp. Cambridge, Priv. print. at the Riverside press, 1937. 281.2 C36

Partial contents: A group of village men. Three landmen; The farmer-fisherman; A Connecticut farmer; The farmer's year; The farmer's avocations; The hired man; Field and forest.

Controls - Raw Materials

Brand, Charles John. Effect of controls on output, prices, and movement of primary materials. An address before the first plenary session of the ninth biennial congress of the International chamber of commerce, Berlin, June 28, 1937. 16pp. Washington, D. C., Priv. print. [1937] 286.B75

The author lists "some of the principal motives for the creation of controls and the erection of trade barriers: (1) National autonomism, or economic self-sufficiency, is perhaps the most fundamental. It involves considerations of self-preservation and protection in time of war. One school of thought urges national economic self-sufficiency as an end in itself. (2) The economic and political urge to protect domestic agriculture in countries that are otherwise importing countries, in order to preserve a sufficient portion of the home market for the home producer. (3) The desire to assist in maintaining a stable currency by avoiding too unfavorable balances of international payments. (4) Defensive or retaliatory action against similar or other restrictions imposed by other countries. (5) The desire to preserve equilibrium between agriculture and industry, both from the standpoint of population and income. (6) The reduction in consumption of luxuries with a view to assisting the monetary situation.

"It goes without saying that frequently controls and trade barriers tend to reduce consumption, both by reducing supplies and increasing prices.

"Controls involving restriction of production are definitely aimed at greater stability of prices. Most industries are affected by wide swings in price, principally due to the inelasticity of both supply and demand. This forces one to the conclusion that unintelligent restriction of production alone does not make for real stability of price.

"A sharp rise in the price of a given commodity is ordinarily checked, in part at least, by increases in the supply offered on the market. A decline may be offset, on the other hand, by withdrawing part of the available supply from the market. The only effective way of bringing stability in a commodity market is probably by means of some sort of reserve. This is the idea behind the ever-normal granary plan of Secretary Henry A. Wallace. A plan aiming to stabilize prices must necessarily involve a reserve feature, otherwise supply will not be adequate for needs nor sufficiently elastic to eliminate violent price changes.

"Unless restriction can be extended and controlled over the entire field of production in a given industry, resulting high prices may stimulate excess productive capacity in the uncontrolled parts, thus making the industrial and marketing situation more disadvantageous. Under normal conditions, without controls, where there is overproduction in an industry, the immediate need would seem to be to allow low prices to check the tendency to increase production.

"As time goes on, it is probable that industries will be able to achieve this balanced progress, to the end that a degree of stability may be approached; thus eliminating both wasteful gluts and harmful scarcity."

Consumer

Brigham Young university, Provo, Utah. College of commerce. Consumer buying practices, a survey of Provo, Utah, 1937, by A. Rex Johnson, professor of marketing. 24pp., processed. [Provo, Utah] College of commerce, Brigham Young university, 1937. 280.32 E76 1937

Caption title: Survey of Consumer Buying Practices, Provo, Utah, 1937.

"This survey was undertaken to determine the attitude and habits of Provo consumers in relation to the advertising, prices, quality, variety, service, style, and other merchandising factors in Provo stores as compared with Salt Lake City stores. This is a revision of the survey made in November, 1933."

Washington consumers club. Guide to cooperative businesses in the District of Columbia... prepared by Leroy A. Halbert. 8pp. [Washington] Washington consumers club, 1937. 280.2 W27

Cooperation

Thugutt, Stanisław. Spółdzielczość, zarys ideologii. Wydanie II, uzupełnione i poprawione. 201pp. Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Spółdzielczego instytutu naukowego, 1937. (Biblioteka spółdzielcza nr. 25) 280.2 T42 Ed.2

Part 1 is devoted to the history and ideology of cooperation.

Part 2 discusses the objectives and accomplishments of cooperation and its relation to government.

Cooperation and Forestry - Finland

Pellervo-seura. Genossenschaftswesen und forstwirtschaft in Finnland. 4pp., processed. [Helsinki, 1937] Pan. coll.

An account of the comparatively recent spread of cooperation among the forest owners of Sweden.

Cooperation and Market Regulation - Germany

Schultes, Wilhelm. Die aufgaben der landwirtschaftlichen genossenschaften in der marktordnung des Reichsnährstandes. 107pp. Emsdetten (Westf.), 1936. 280.3 Sch8

Inaug. - diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, p. vi.

In his consideration of the relation of cooperation to market regulation, the author stresses the close connection between market regulation and the production campaign. The former comprehends the aims of the latter and is said to unite in itself all the predominant problems of agricultural economy. The various aspects of agricultural cooperation and its connection with the Reichsnährstand are discussed as well as its rôle in the production, marketing, and consumption of grain and fodder, livestock, -milk, eggs, potatoes, wine, garden products, seeds, and flax.

Cooperation - Education

Russell, Ralph. Educational methods for promoting cooperation. 21pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1933] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no.9) 150.9 C78 no.9

"Cooperative education, like general education, should involve a continuous process. There should be no point at which education is considered complete. The member of thirty years standing should still be learning more about cooperation, acquiring a more thorough understanding, and still developing a profounder and more satisfying philosophy.

"The discussion group seems likely to prove the most effective tool in cooperative education. It will probably be the keystone around which the other methods will be grouped. While each method has its part to play, the discussion group has the most fundamental approach." - Closing paragraphs.

Cooperation - Finland

Pellervo-seura. Aufgaben des genossenschaftswesens in den jahren der landwirtschaftskrise in Finnland. 3pp., processed. [Helsinki, 1937] Pam. Coll.

The services rendered by cooperation in Finland during the agricultural depression are outlined. Among them were the consolidation of short-term debts into long-term loans redeemable in annual installments, loans made for land settlement and land improvement, and the lowering of costs of production and marketing.

Pellervo-seura. Musterstatut der finnischen handelsgenossenschaft (des ländlichen konsumvereins) 14pp., processed. [Helsinki, 1937] Pam. Coll.

A sample of the by-laws of a Finnish trading cooperative which supplies its members with consumption goods, agricultural implements and other necessary articles and arranges for the sale of their agricultural products or handicraft.

Cooperation - Germany

Ruhmer, Otto, and Schloesser, Robert. Entstehungsgeschichte des deutschen genossenschaftswesens; die ersten deutschen genossenschaften, von dr. Otto Ruhmer unter mitwirkung von Robert Schloesser. 294pp. Hamburg-Blankenese, J. Kröger, 1937. (Genossenschafts- und sozial-bücherei, hrsg. von Robert Schloesser, bd.1) 280.2 Sch3

This is a carefully prepared and documented study of the genesis of cooperation in Germany with its background in Eilenburg and Delitzsch, and a vivid portrayal of the personality and the work of its founder, Schulze-Delitzsch and of other pioneers who gave of their time and labor to introduce and to establish cooperation in Germany, with the result that when the German Cooperative Association celebrated its 75th anniversary on December 15, 1934, it numbered in its ranks almost 54,000 cooperatives with from 9 to 10 million members and had a total sum of 11 billion Reichsmarks to its credit. From 50 to 60 percent of all Germans, mostly heads of families, are said to be affiliated with the

cooperative movement. The volume is illustrated with drawings and photographs, and an annex contains statutes of some of the original cooperative associations and a list of the Schulze-Delitzsch cooperatives known to exist in 1866.

Cooperation - Poland

Chmielewski, Zygmunt. Prodręcznik spółdzielczości. Wydanie II, uzupełnione nowymi danymi. 175pp. Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Spółdzielczego instytutu naukowego, 1937. (Biblioteka spółdzielcza nr. 28) 280.2 045 Ed.2

This is a handbook of cooperation and contains chapters on various types of cooperation.

Cooperation - Sweden

Hedberg, Anders. Swedish consumers in cooperation. 94pp. Stockholm, Sweden, Kooperativa förbundet [1937] 280.2 H35S

This little pamphlet aims "to make known the present position of the Swedish cooperative movement."

Cooperative Marketing

Bakken, Henry Harrison, and Schaars, Marvin A. The economics of cooperative marketing. 583pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 280.2 B172

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"This substantial volume comes as a reminder that in the United States the most characteristic form of co-operation is the co-operative marketing organisation. Since some 85 per cent. of the co-operative business of America is done by the farmers' co-operative sales associations, chief consideration has been given to this phase of the subject; and, designed primarily as 'a college text,' this volume is comprehensive and detailed. The historical development of the co-operative method of buying and selling is sketched against the world background, and its present working in the United States is discussed in all its aspects. The authors are generally optimistic about the future and believe that new types of co-operative organisation will continue to appear." - The Economist (London) Vol. CXXX, No. 4926, p. 168 Jan. 22, 1938.

Cotton

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton loom statistics. Census of the world's cotton power looms as on 31st December, 1936. 13pp. [Manchester, Printed by the Cloister press ltd., 1937] 304 In83

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Lancashire's remedy; proposals for improving the position of the cotton industry, submitted by the Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. October. 1937. 36pp. Manchester [1937] 281.372 J66L

Dairy Products - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Dairy produce, a summary of figures of production and trade relating to butter, cheese, preserved milk, casein, eggs, egg products. 79pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1937. 280.39 G7940

Partial contents: The world's dairy herd; Butter; Cheese; Preserved milk; Casein; Eggs; Egg products.

Appendix I: Import duties and regulations in United Kingdom; Appendix II. Import duties and restrictions in certain countries.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk (amendment); memorandum on financial resolution. Presented by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, the secretary of state for Scotland and the secretary of state for the home department to Parliament... July, 1937. 3pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5506) 281.344 G79M 1937

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk policy. Presented by command of His Majesty, July, 1937. 8pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5533) 281.344 G79 1937.

Gt. Brit. Scottish office. Arrangements for increasing the demand for milk by the supply of milk at reduced rates in schools within the area of the Scottish milk marketing scheme, 1933. 3pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. 280.344 Sco32 1937

At head of title: Milk acts, 1934 and 1936. 24 & 25 Geo. 5, Ch. 51, and 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8, Ch.9.

Economic History - Europe

Bowden, Witt, Karpovich, Michael, and Usher, Abbott Payson. An economic history of Europe since 1750. 948pp. New York, Cincinnati [etc.] American book company [1937] 277.17 B67

Bibliography, pp. 885-924.

The authors write in part as follows in their preface:

"In this Economic History of Europe since 1750 we have endeavored to present the broad results embodied in the extensive special literature. We have included in this survey the literature on economic geography, the technology of industry and agriculture, the location of economic activity, the history of population and recent studies of monopolistic competition. It has not been our intention to burden the reader with any re-statement of the critical problems involved. For our purposes it is generally sufficient to use only the conclusions. In many instances, the results of these attempts at a broad synthesis appear only in revisions of older judgments of events and policies, or in new arrangements of material.

"Problems of interpretation have been emphasized, because we feel that the shorter general treatises must play an active part in the progressive

development of the subject...The field is so extensive that no single scholar could prepare a 'full length' economic history of Europe. Even if such a book could be written, it is by no means clear that it would in any adequate way supplant the special literature. This special literature must be regarded as the basic element in the development of our historical knowledge. If this large mass of material is to be effectively utilized, there is great need of an up-to-date general treatise for purposes of instruction and synthesis - such as is embodied in this volume."

Economic Policy and Peace

Stone, William Treadwell, and Eichelberger, Clark M. Peaceful change, the alternative to war; a survey prepared for the National peace conference campaign for world economic cooperations. 46pp. New York, The Foreign policy association, 1937. (Headline books no. 12. The Foreign policy association) 280 St7

"These suggestions for economic and political appeasement offer no panacea. They provide no final solution for the problem of peace and war. They ignore some of the basic paradoxes of the capitalist system. But they emphasize the need for some constructive program of international cooperation as an alternative to war. This is the purpose behind the campaign for World Economic Cooperation organized by the National Peace Conference. In its platform, the Conference asks the American people:

"Are you willing to make as the price for peace a fraction of the sacrifices you would make for war? Countless citizens have sacrificed their sons for their country in time of war. Are nations willing to make an adjustment of economic policy so that war will not occur? Obviously the economic sacrifices for peace are much less than the economic sacrifices of war. Indeed these material sacrifices would be more than compensated for by the material prosperity to follow the removal of the fear of war and the abandonment of competitive military and economic armaments."

Economics

Atkins, Williard Earl and Magee, James D. A problem approach to economics. 572pp. New York, London, Harper & brothers, 1937. 280 At52P

For further reading see end of each chapter.

Partial contents: The financial organization of society; Types of business, including agricultural industries and proposed solutions of farm problems; The workers and consumers; The problems of social policy; and Economic change.

Hollander, Jacob Harry. The economic library of Jacob H. Hollander... compiled by Elsie A. G. Marsh. 324pp. Baltimore, Priv. print. [J. H. Furst company] 1937. 241.3 H71

"Five hundred copies... have been printed... Number 460."

Contains a delightful foreword by Dr. Hollander which tells something of how he came to make his collection.

Economics - "New Deal" - U. S.

Baster, Albert Stephen James. The twilight of American capitalism; an economic interpretation of the new deal. 218pp. London, P. S. King & son ltd., 1937. 280.13 B39

Chapter V. Intervention in Agriculture, pp. 133-172.

Ludwig Mises in his introduction to the volume writes in part as follows:

"President Roosevelt's New Deal was hailed with enthusiasm not only in his own country, but also all over the world. This sympathy was due to the fact that the underlying idea was in perfect conformity with public opinion. It was the general belief that what was wanted was to replace capitalism and private enterprise by more government interference. Some single measures employed were criticised, but the policy as a whole was favourably received.

"It was only later that economists cautiously began to examine not only the expediency of one or other of the points but of the system in its entirety. A very remarkable and important contribution in this field is Mr. Baster's present essay. Although very sympathetic towards the aim of the President's policy, he demonstrates without prejudice and with great acumen the economic and political problems involved."

"It is the first duty of citizenship not to pass judgment on the fundamental questions of society's economic organisation before having acquired the necessary information. As a source of such information the present book may be cordially recommended."

There is also a preface by the author from which the following extracts have been taken:

"This essay is the outcome of a conviction that, fortunately for democratic society, it is on the whole the unimportant truths in Economics which it is difficult for the laity to understand. The arguments and conclusions are for general consumption..."

"This is no attempt to provide an omnibus guidebook to all the economic aspects of the New Deal; its objective is limited to examining the consequences of the rejection of competition in industry, in agriculture and in finance; and constructive proposals appear only by implication. They call for a return to a more consistent competitive system, where ordinary monopolies of labour and capital are effectively prevented by law and those which are inevitable for technical reasons (e.g., public utilities) are nationalised outright; where tinkering with the money supply (either by the banks or the Government) is ended by the prohibition of commercial banking as it is carried on at present; and where great inequalities of wealth are lessened by drastic taxation. Those who in an unguarded moment would complain that such a programme itself demands intervention and official arbitrariness must be prepared for the answer that this book surely suggests; namely, that if public opinion, expert administration and a watchful judiciary have so far failed in the routine task of making the competitive system work, then they are not likely to make a much better showing in the much more complicated tasks so cheerfully undertaken by the interventionists under the New Deal.

"The appearance of the book at this moment is in some sense opportune; it offers a verdict on President Roosevelt's first term of office just concluded, and a forecast of some of the problems of his second term.

"Economic recovery - helped or hindered by the good intentions of the Government - is now well on the way. The regime must at all costs prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of 1929, whose effects ultimately brought it into power. This book suggests doubts as to how much of the new interventionist equipment will remain to the system when the peak of the boom is reached and how much of what is left will avail for help in the critical period afterwards."

Farm Accounts

Wyllie, James. The educational value of farm accounts. 11pp. [London and Ashford, Kent, Headley brothers, 1937] 30.6 W97

At head of title: South-eastern agricultural college, Wye. (University of London) County Councils of Kent and Surrey.

Paper read before the Agricultural Organizers' Conference, Oxford, July, 1937.

"Our methods of analysing and testing soils, manures and foodstuffs and of conducting crop and livestock experiments, not to mention our methods of buying and selling, have been revolutionized during recent years. Why not then revolutionize our methods of investigating the very thing that is fundamental to all these other things, namely, management? In this case, at least, we cannot attribute the want of progress to the conservatism of the farmer because the pioneer work must be of an educational character.

"And so we come back once again to the lecture room and the class in farm accounting, or, preferably, farm management accounting. Somehow or other the course must include a grounding in the principles of double-entry book-keeping but it must do far more than this. First, it must initiate the student into the keeping of various kinds of management records - time sheets, feeding records, milk records, pedigree records and so on. It is perhaps too much to expect that the student can be given regular practice in keeping such records but at any rate the examples used should be taken from actual farms and there may be no difficulty on that score nowadays...

"Further, the course should include some practice in the analysis, tabulation and summation of these records, the immediate object being to work out such things as the quantity of food consumed in the production of a gallon of milk or a pound of live-weight increase in a bacon pig or fat bullock, the ultimate object to incorporate the records into the accounting system...

"In the second place, the method of accounting must be such that it will give the farmer the maximum amount of information about the internal affairs of the farm business. Broadly speaking, there are three steps towards this objective. First, the facts of the case should be brought together as concisely as possible; second, these facts should be tabulated and summarized so that as many as possible relevant comparisons

may be made, not only from farm to farm in the same year or over a period of years but also, and more especially, from year to year on the same farm; and, third, the information given in these summaries should be interpreted in the light of all the conditions under which the management is carried on. There is no shadow of doubt that considerable interest, not to say enthusiasm, can be aroused in farm management accounting through the medium of carefully compiled comparative statements and this is just the kind of exercise which can readily be given in the class room. There is no better way of sharpening the student's judgment on farm management affairs than by asking him to distinguish between comparisons that are valid and helpful and those that are irrelevant and misleading."

Fodder - Silesia

Züchner, Gerhard. Die futterwirtschaft der bäuerlichen betriebe in Schlesien. 102pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 128. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

This is a study of the types of farms in Silesia and of the measures that might be adopted to make them as nearly self-sufficient as possible as far as fodder is concerned. The domestic provision of fodder for horses, hogs, and cattle is examined.

Homestead Tax Exemption

Detroit bureau of governmental research, inc. Exemption of homesteads from taxation, by J. M. Leonard and Rosina Mohaupt... with the cooperation of the National youth administration. 30pp. Detroit, Mich., May 1937. (Detroit bureau of governmental research, inc. Report no. 144. Wayne university. School of public affairs and social work. Report no. 8) 280.9 D48 no.144

"The Michigan legislature has before it two measures authorizing some form of lump-sum homestead tax exemption and one proposal based upon a replacement revenue fund. However, neither the people nor the legislature know what would be the result of such a law on local revenues and the furnishing of public services. In Michigan there is no state property tax and the effect of homestead exemption would be felt entirely by the local units of government.

"The subject is more complicated than ordinarily appears. It involves a definition of what constitutes a homestead in the light of how much property would be exempted; of the amount of the allowed exemption on each homestead if a real social purpose is to be served; of the incidence of replacement taxes to compensate for revenues lost; of the effect of the 15 mill tax limitation amendment to the Constitution, since it may necessitate augmented replacement revenues; and of the influence of further state subsidies to local governments on the principle of home rule.

"This study endeavors to present the results of homestead exemption laws in the various states in this country in a factual manner, as far as facts are available, and to draw certain conclusions with respect to the application of such a law to Michigan.

"Yet, one cannot but be impressed by the absence of factual data upon which to predicate any such legislation. Reason would urge that before any homestead exemption law is seriously considered in Michigan, the legislature provide means for a comprehensive study of the effect of any such exemption on the existing tax structure and of the social advantages that may be anticipated." - Foreword.

Housing - Gt. Britain

Central housing committee. Sub-committee on research and statistics. Foreign housing section. The British government in housing; a study of housing in England and Wales under the housing acts of 1851-1935... Issued... by the Central housing committee, Sub-committee on research and statistics, Washington, D. C. Prepared by Arthur Bassin in the Housing division of the Public works administration... 1937 (revised edition) 98pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1937. 296.2 03322 1937

"The three parts included in this report on English Housing give a condensed, classified account of government effort intended for those people who have occasion to refer to the experience of Britain. It covers official provisions, policies, experiences and results.

"Part 1 gives in paraphrased form the most pertinent provisions of the Housing Acts which have been passed in Britain since 1851...

"Part 2 is composed of a series of fourteen charts, principally in tabular form. This Part illustrates the administrative organization...

"Part 3 deals summarily with the causes and application of the housing laws. It traces the evolution of the official housing policy from 1838 to the present, pointing out major actions, events, and results." - Preface.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of health. Central housing advisory committee. Rural housing sub-committee. Rural housing. 19pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1937. 296.2 G7922.

"Prepared by the Rural Housing Sub-Committee," p. 2

Income and Wealth

Conference on research in national income and wealth. Studies in income and wealth. v. 1 by the Conference on research in national income and wealth. 348pp. New York, National bureau of economic research, 1937. 284 .C765 v. 1

Contents: Pt. 1. Concepts of national income, by M. A. Copeland, pp. 3-63 (includes discussion by Simon Kuznets, Clark Warburton, and M. A. Copeland); Pt. 2. Accounting methodology in the measurement of national income, by Clark Warburton, pp. 67-110; Pt. 3. On the treatment of corporate savings in the measurement of national income, by Solomon Fabricant, pp. 113-142; Pt. 4. Changing inventory valuations and their effect on business savings and on national income produced, by Simon

Kuznets, pp. 145-172 (includes discussion by M. A. Copeland, Milton Friedman, and Arthur W. Marget); Pt. 5. Public revenue and public expenditure in national income, by Gerhard Colm, pp. 175-248 (includes discussion by J. M. Clark, Simon Kuznets, and Mabel Newcomer); Pt. 6. The distinction between 'net' and 'gross' in income taxation, by Carl Shoup, pp. 251-301 (includes discussion by Roy Blough and William W. Hewett); Pt. 7. Some problems in measuring per capita labor income, by Solomon Kuznets, pp. 305-324; Pt. 8. Income parity for agriculture, by O. C. Stine, pp. 327-348 (includes discussion by M. R. Benedict and John D. Black.)

Kuznets, Simon Smith. National income and capital formation, 1919-1935, a preliminary report. 86pp. New York, National bureau of economic research, 1937. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc. no. 32) 284 K962

"This report seeks to answer five questions: (1) How can the product of the nation's economic activity be defined? (2) How large has the national product been since the War? (3) In what part of the nation's economic system was it produced? (4) How was its monetary equivalent distributed? (5) How was the product utilized?

"Question one is answered briefly in Section I, which discusses definitions and scope. In Section II estimates of the total national product are presented and changes in it compared with changes in population. The third question is answered, in Section III, by a study of the distribution of the National product according to industrial origin. The distribution of the monetary equivalent of the national product by type of income is studied in Sections IV and V. The measurable distribution by type of utilization is first discussed in Section VI, in which the component elements of consumers' outlay and of capital formation are indicated. The apportionment of the national product between capital formation and consumers' outlay and the component elements within each are then studied in Sections VII through IX." - Introduction

Income - National - Sweden

Stockholm, Högskolan. Socialvetenskapliga institutet. Wages, cost of living and national income in Sweden 1860-1930, by the staff of the Institute for social sciences, University of Stockholm, volume III. National income of Sweden 1861-1930. By Erik Lindahl, Einar Dahlgren and Karin Kock. pt. 1-[pt.2] 2v. London, P. S. King & son, ltd. [1937] (Stockholm economic studies no. 5 a-b) 280.173 St6 v.3, pt. 1-2

Bibliography, v. 3, pt. 2, pp. 618-631.

"The present publication constitutes Volume III of the series of studies on Wages, Cost of Living and National Income in Sweden 1860-1930. It contains the results of the investigations on the National Income of Sweden 1861-1930, carried on at the Institute for Social Sciences in the University of Stockholm. This volume is published in two parts. Part I contains a theoretical discussion of the income concept, a survey of the methods used, and an analysis of the results of the investigations. In Part II information on methods and calculations is given in greater detail." - Preface

Appendix B is devoted to Agriculture and its subsidiary occupations; Appendix C is devoted to Forestry.

India - Wages and Labor

Saxena, Shitla Prasad. Wages and labour conditions in Cawnpore. 114pp. Allahabad, Superintendent, Printing and stationery, United Provinces, India, 1937. (India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Bureau of statistics and economic research. Bulletin no. 3) 280.9 In25 no.3

International Organizations

League of nations. Section of international bureaux. Bulletin of information on the work of international organisations, compiled by the Section of international bureaux, v. 9, no.2, December 1937. 222pp. Geneva, 1937. 225 L472 v.9, no.2.

"The purpose of the Bulletin, which has been published regularly since 1922, is to promote closer co-ordination between the various international organisations, whose importance and number are steadily increasing, and to make them better acquainted with one another's work."

Land Classification - Dorset, England

Tavener, E. Ellis. Land classification in Dorset; a study of land classification with special reference to agricultural distributions in Dorset. 61pp. London, G. Philip & son, ltd., [etc., etc.] 1937. (Institute of British geographers. Publication no. 6) 282 T192
Bibliographical foot-notes.

"This book presents the results of a study of land classification with special reference to agricultural distribution in Dorset County, England. It is divided into a general discussion and three sections on natural land types, crop and livestock distribution, and land-use units." - Fertilizer Review, Sept.-Oct. 1937, p. 14.

Land - Russia

Owen, Launcelot A. The Russian peasant movement, 1906-1917... With a foreword by Sir Bernard Pares. 267pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 281.179 Ow2

Bibliography, pp. 251-257.

"Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London."

Sir Bernard Pares writes in part as follows in his foreword:

"It can certainly be said that the most important of all the gaps in our direct knowledge of the historical details of the Russian revolution of 1917 is the subject of this book, the agrarian revolution of that year, in which the peasants created an accomplished fact by simply appropriating the whole of the land. The author is not exaggerating when he says that by so doing they contributed that basis on which the communist revolution in October of the same year rested, both for its achievement and for its permanence, which of course included the success of the Reds in the civil war..."

"Dr. Owen did not, of course, confine his researches to this period. He made a preliminary study of the whole history of serfdom (land bondage) in Russia, which does not appear in this book, except for a very short initial summary of his conclusions on the subject. But he concentrates in full detail on peasant history from the immediate antecedents of the first so-called 'revolution' of 1905-7, and he later gives a full and critical account of the subsequent legislation of the last outstanding statesman of Russian Tsardom, Peter Stolypin, who, after he had driven off the revolutionary attack, set himself to create in the peasantry a new basis of support for the Government by the formation of a new population of landowning yeomen. Stolypin's success in this task was such as to cover a population of something like eight millions, and the tendency which he inaugurated must in all probability have gone very much further but for the world war and the final collapse of Tsardom. Then, in the absence of any controlling governmental authority, immediately followed the drastic action of the peasants themselves, to which allusion has already been made.

"Dr. Owen rightly pauses, before describing this in detail, to give a full account of the views on the peasant question of the man who was not only to set the ball rolling but later, in phases not covered by this book, to inaugurate a completely new social regime in Russia. And he shows how clearly Lenin saw into the whole question before his great opportunity came. The book is therefore rightly completed by the first land act by which Lenin, now in power, consolidated the agrarian revolution and directed it on its new path."

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Annex to the Report on the work of the League for the year 1936/37 to the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of nations. Ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of nations. Eighteenth list. 133pp. Geneva, 1937. (Series of League of nations publications. V. Legal 1937. v.4) 280.9 I47La 1937 v.4

League of nations. Committee for the study of the problem of raw materials. First meeting. Interim report. 3pp. Geneva, 1937. (Series of League of nations publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.1) 280.9 I47P 1937 II. B.1

League of nations. Economic committee. Remarks on the present phase of international economic relations (September 1937) The carrying-out of the programme of the Tripartite declaration of September 26, 1936. Annex: Economic appeasement, memorandum presented to the Committee by Mr. F. L. McDougall, C. M. G. 28pp. Geneva, 1937. (Series of League of nations publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.9) 280.9 I47P 1937 II. B. 9

Marketing Agricultural Products

Malott, Deane W. Problems in agricultural marketing...First edition.
410pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938.
280.3 M29

"Readings" at end of some chapters.

Bibliography, pp. 403-404.

"The group of cases comprising this volume is intended to present concrete material for analyzing the problems faced by those engaged in the various phases of agricultural marketing and is typical of those situation which constantly appear for decision in the conduct of the various agricultural industries." - Preface

Partial contents: Marketing by the agricultural producer at country points; The auction markets; Organization and operation of the futures exchanges; Uses of the futures exchanges; The central markets; Problems of the middleman; Cooperative marketing; Cooperative advertising projects; Storage and transportation; Financing the movement of commodities; Purchasing policies of the processors; and National problems of agricultural policy.

New York (State) Fruit and vegetable commission. Report of the temporary state commission to study the grading, packing, sale and distribution of fruit and vegetables in New York State. Submitted March 1, 1937. 39pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. (Legislative document (1937) no.73) 280.3939 N483 1937

This commission was "created under the terms of chapter 235 of the Laws of 1933 and extended by chapters 13 and 546 of the Laws of 1934, and further extended by chapter 857 of the Laws of 1935, to study the grading, packing, sale and distribution of perishable fruit in New York State, to recommend to the Legislature a plan for affording better grading and packing, increased demand and better marketing facilities for New York State fruit."

The duties of the Commission were further extended by chapter 835 of the Laws of New York, 1936 "to include a study of the vegetable industry in all of its phases." - Adapted from the Letter of Transmittal.

Marketing Agricultural Products - India

Husain, S. A. Agricultural marketing in northern India... With a foreword by Sir Harry Lindsay. 342pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1937]
280.3 H95

"Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London."

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"This book attempts a critical examination of contemporary marketing methods and practices, pointing out the existing defects and suggesting suitable remedies."

"The book has been divided into three parts: the first aims at giving a general introduction to the subject of marketing and world agricultural conditions, whilst the discussion of Indian economic structure and of the

developments in her marketing system is intended to supply data for what follows. The second part is mainly devoted to the working of the marketing machinery as it is found at present. The last part is almost entirely recommendatory. Although I have dealt principally with the staple agricultural commodities - viz. wheat, rice, sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute - of Northern India (Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, and Bengal), I have made references to other products and to the rest of the country as occasion demanded." - Preface.

Markets - Minneapolis

Minneapolis. City planning commission. Report on the proposed development of a wholesale commission market adjoining the existing growers produce market in the city of Minneapolis. 41pp., processed. [Minneapolis] City planning commission, 1937. 280.3 M664

Milk Control

Indiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk control law. Milk production and marketing declaration of policy. An act concerning the production and distribution of milk, creating a milk control board and defining its powers and duties. 34pp. [Indianapolis 1937] 280.344 In2 1937
1937 amendments.

Massachusetts. Milk control board. Report of the Milk control board relative to the sale of "surplus milk," so called, and other matters relating to the production and sale of milk. November 30, 1936. 39pp. Boston, Wright & Potter printing co., legislative printers, 1937. 280.344 M383R
At head of title: House. No. 328. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mortgage Bankers' Association of America

Mortgage bankers association of America. Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual convention... held October 13, 14 and 15, 1937, Cleveland, Ohio. Including Proceedings of the 24th annual convention, code of ethics, constitution and by-laws. 303pp. [Chicago, Association headquarters office, 1937] 284.9 M84 1937

Among the addresses at this meeting, which are printed in this volume, are the following: Objectives and future of the Farm Credit Administration, by W. I. Myers, pp. 22-33; Farm servicing vs. liquidation, by L. E. Gilbert, pp. 55-79; Appraisal standards, by Edgar L. Ostendorf, pp. 96-103; Increasing farm income through chemurgy, by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, pp. 136-156; What is a farm worth? by William Doyle Davis, pp. 182-202.

Appended are the Constitution of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, its Code of Ethics and the list of its members.

New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply

New England research council on marketing and food supply. Proceedings of the annual meeting... held on November 9 and 10, 1937 at Boston, Massachusetts, 86pp., processed. Boston, Mass. [1937] 352.004 N443M 1937

Reports of the New England-wide Milk Marketing Study were made for Maine (G. F. Dow), New Hampshire (A. G. MacLeod), Vermont (S. M. Johnson and A. J. Pollard), Massachusetts (A. A. Brown), Rhode Island (J. L. Tennant), and Connecticut (D. O. Hammerberg, L. W. Parker and R. H. Farr). Reports are included of Round Tables on Dairy (J. A. Hitchcock), Poultry (A. H. Lindsey), Fruits and Vegetables (G. W. Westcott) and Land Utilization (L. A. Salter, Jr.)

In addition there were papers read on the following subjects: Milk supply analysis reconsidered, by J. M. Cassels, pp. 56-58; Interregional competition, by R. L. Mighell, pp. 60-64; Report on flood control, by C. I. Hendrickson, pp. 65-69; The National Forest Survey Project, by C. E. Behre, pp. 70-71; and Public roads highway survey, by N. D. Wheland, pp. 72-78.

Norwegian Dairy Cooperative Association

Norske melkeproducenters landsforbund. Beretning 1936. 145pp. Oslo, A. W. Brøgers boktrykkeri A/S, 1937. 44.9 N817 1936

This is the report for 1936 of the Norwegian Dairy Cooperative Association.

Packaging

U. S. Tariff commission. Commodity packaging data. A guide to current practices in the packaging of typical commodities that move in domestic and international trade. WPA statistical project 365-31-3-1, Richmond, Virginia. 161pp., processed. Washington [D. C.] Dec. 1937. 173 T170pd 1937

Bibliography, p. XI

Contains a section devoted to agricultural and fishery commodities, manufactures thereof and beverages.

Part-time Farming

Allen, R. H., Cottrell, L. S., Jr., Troxell, W. W., Herring, Harriet L., and Edwards, A. D. Part-time farming in the southeast. 317pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Division of social research. Research monograph 9) 173.2 W89Re no.9

This is a study of part-time farming in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, made in cooperation with the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration. It was first issued in preliminary form in the Research Bulletin, J (1-6) series of the Works Progress Administration. Its principal objectives were "to describe existing types of combined farming-industrial employment", and to appraise the benefits and disadvantages, and "to determine the possibilities for further development of desirable farming-industrial combinations; in par-

ticular, to appraise the extent to which these combinations might be utilized in a rehabilitation program."

The report consists of two main parts. Part I contains the introduction, the summary, conclusions, and chapters entitled: The part-time farmer and his farm; Off-the-farm employment; The part-time farmer's living and social conditions. Part II gives somewhat detailed accounts of the basic industries of the subregions [cotton textile, coal and iron, lumber and naval stores] surveyed and analyzed in detail the farming activities, industrial employment, and social activities of the part-time farmers and their non-farming neighbors. Five appendices contain case studies of part-time farmers, supplementary tables, a methodological note, names of the counties in the industrial subregions, and schedules. An index accompanies the report.

Planning - National, Regional, State and County

American planning and civic annual... ed. by Harlean James. 170pp. Washington, D. C., American planning and civic association, 1936. 280.9 Am322 1936

"A record of recent civic advance including the proceedings of the Joint Conference on Planning, held at Richmond, Virginia, May 4-6, 1936; selected papers from the Conference on the National Park Service, held in Washington, D. C., January 22-24, 1936; The State Park Regional Conferences held in Minnesota, September 26-28, 1935, and Alabama, April 2-4, 1936; and the National Conference on State Parks, held at Hartford, Connecticut, June 1-3, 1936."

Contains a section on State Planning and another on Roadside Improvement.

American Society of planning officials. New horizons in planning. Proceedings of the National planning conference held at Detroit, Michigan June 1-3, 1937. American city planning institute, American planning and civic association, American society of planning officials, National economic and social planning association. 178pp. Chicago, American society of planning officials [1937] 98.59 C76 1937.

Partial contents: Land policies, by Harold S. Battenheim, pp. 18-23; What is this planning? by Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, pp. 39-44; Where city and county meet, by Earle S. Draper, pp. 45-50; County planning in California, by Wallace C. Penfield, pp. 56-59; County and community planning in Oregon, by Philip A. Parsons, pp. 59-72; Rural zoning in Wisconsin, by J. M. Albers, pp. 72-80; I approach state planning, by Henry T. McIntosh, pp. 86-88; The fallacies of state planning, by P. S. Lovejoy, pp. 88-89; Is social and economic planning over-emphasized in state planning programs? by Russell Van Nest Black, pp. 89-94; Has physical planning been over-emphasized? by Warren Jay Vinton, pp. 94-101; Has America a future? by David Cushman Coyle, pp. 110-114; Methods of promoting national production, by Jacob Baker, pp. 115-124; Farm tenancy, by Will W. Alexander, pp. 124-131; The human wealth of the United States, by Frederick Osborn, pp. 132-137;

Technological advance and transportation planning, by Harold A. Osgood, pp. 137-149; Why regional planning? by James M. Langley, pp. 150-153; The Pacific northwest, by Roy F. Bessey, pp. 153-162; and Can interstate plans be effective? by Henry W. Toll, pp. 163-168.

American society of planning officials. Planning for city, state, region and nation. Proceedings of the Joint conference on planning, May 4, 5, and 6, 1936. Richmond, Virginia. American city planning institute, American planning and civic association, American society of planning officials. 170pp. Chicago, American society of planning officials [1936] 98.59 C76 1936

Partial contents: County planning in Iowa, by P. H. Elwood, pp. 54-58; Distinctive features of planning procedure in Clackamas county, Oregon, by L. C. Stoll and V. B. Stanbery, pp. 59-65; County agricultural adjustment planning, by Bushrod W. Allin, pp. 66-71; Inter-county organization, by Henry T. McIntosh and Gerald Gimre, pp. 72-77; State planning progress, by Elisabeth M. Herlihy, W. R. Ronald, C. B. Treadway, Charles P. Messick, Willard Day, Sidney B. Hall, Wilbur C. Hall, and William R. Shands, pp. 81-102; Incentives and objectives in regional planning, by George T. Renner, pp. 105-111; Political and administrative aspects of regional planning, by Marshall E. Dimock, pp. 111-115; Accomplishments in regional planning, by Charles W. Eliot, 2d, pp. 116-119; Emerging population problems, by Frank Lorimer, pp. 123-125; Industrial resources, by Gardiner C. Means, pp. 126-131; Planning for public works, by Fred E. Schnepfe, pp. 132-138; Highlights of the national water resources study, by Abel, Wolman, pp. 138-145; A permanent national resources board, by Maury Maverick, pp. 149-157; State planning, by George C. Peery, pp. 157-162; Planning and progress, by Frederic A. Delano, pp. 163-164; and Citizens support for planning, by Samuel P. Wetherill, Jr. pp. 164-167.

Illinois. University. A report on certain physical, economic, and social aspects of the valley of the Kaskaskia river in the state of Illinois, prepared by the University of Illinois, the state surveys and certain state departments. 2v., processed. Urbana, Ill., 1937. 280.023 I162

"Prepared at the request of the Illinois State Planning Commission... [which] rendered... aid in the preparation and duplication of the charts and maps included." - Introduction, v. 1.

Contains bibliographies.

Files in Soil Conservation Service.

"The Object of this report is to present information concerning the physical, economic and social aspects of the valley of the Kaskaskia River in Illinois, which will give a better understanding of its present status and assist in its future development. It is not in any sense a plan for the development of the Valley." - Introduction, v. 1

Partial contents: Observations on planning, by Rexford Newcomb, pp. 1-3; Planning organization, administration and control, by Harland Bartholomew, pp. 4-5; History of settlement, by Theodore C. Pease, pp. 6-12; Rural electrification, by E. W. Lehmann, pp. 64-79; Land use, by R. S. Smith, pp. 93-101; Land reclamation and flood control, by G. W. Pickels,

pp. 102-111; Soil erosion in the Kaskaskia River basin, by B. B. Clark, pp. 112-119; Population and other socio-economic factors, by W. Russell Tylor, pp. 130-169; Social welfare, by B. F. Timmons, pp. 171-208; Health history, by B. K. Richardson, pp. 209-220; Industry and trade, by Arthur H. Winakor, pp. 242-259; Economic aspects of farm production and marketing, by Charles L. Stewart and Joseph Ackerman, pp. 260-273; and Maps and mapping, by George E. Ekblaw, pp. 274-278.

McCarty, Dwight G. Legal aspects of planning. 15pp., processed. [Des Moines, 1936] 280.7 Io9Le

Received from Iowa State Planning Board and listed in its bibliography (280.7 Io9Bi)

"Twelfth lecture of series on National, Regional, State and Town Planning delivered at Iowa State College, April 30, 1936." - footnote, leaf 14.

Bibliography, p. 15.

Poultry - Finland

Pellervo-seura. Angaben über die hühnerwirtschaft Finnlands. 2pp., processed. [Helsinki, 1937] Pam. coll.

The relation of cooperation in Finland to poultry raising and in particular to the production and export of hen's eggs is sketched. It is estimated that there are approximately 3 million hens in Finland with a production of 330 million eggs or about 110 eggs per hen.

Production and Consumption - Baden

Brinkmann, Carl. Erzeugung und verbrauch landwirtschaftlicher produkte in Baden, in gemeinschaft mit Walter Brodbeck und Wilhelm Kaiser. 75pp. Heidelberg, C. Winter's universitätsbuchhandlung, 1937. (Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger akademie der wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische klasse. jahrg. 1936/37, 4.abhandlung) 281.175 B77

An account of the production and consumption of agricultural products in Baden, with a number of statistical tables.

Raw Materials

League of nations. Committee for the study of the problem of raw materials. Report. 62pp. Geneva, 1937. (Series of League of nations publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.7) 280.9 L47P 1937 II. B.7

The committee states that its principal task was "to ascertain what are the existing obstacles which restrict equality of commercial access to raw materials, to enquire into the real importance of those obstacles, and finally to present recommendations on the subjects considered."

Its findings are embodied in this Report. The memorandum prepared at the request of the committee by Ivar Högbon, Professor of Economic Geography of the School of Commerce of Stockholm, is appended. This is entitled "Development of World Production of Raw Materials," pp. 31-55.

Osuský, Stephen. Le problème des matières premières et son influence sur le destin de l'Europe. 29pp. [Dijon, Impr. Darantière] 1937 280.17 Os8
"Extrait du Monde Slave, t. II, mai 1937."
"Conférence prononcée, le 17 février 1937, à l'Académie diplomatique internationale" - foot-note p. [7]

Rice - India

Bose, Santipriya, and Mahalanobis, P. C. 1. Marketing of rice at Bolpur.
2. Note on the margin of error in the calculation of the cost of cultivation and profit. 20pp. [Calcutta] 1936. (Visva-Bharati rural studies no.4) 281.29 V89 no.4
"Reprinted from Sankhyā: The Indian Journal of Statistics, vol. 2, part 2, 1936."

Rice - Indochina

Pegourier, Yves. Le marché du riz d'Indochine. 139pp. Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1936. 280.359 P34
Thèse - Univ. de Paris.
This is an account of the rice problem of Indochina which consists in finding an outlet for the surplus rice production of the country. It is suggested that, while possible markets in other countries should not be neglected, France should become the main recipient of the rice exported from Indochina.

Rural Life

Dawber, Mark A. Rebuilding rural America. 210pp. New York, Friendship press [1937] 281.2 D32
Bibliography, pp. 205-210.
"Rural America is, itself, in the melting pot of change. The old individualism, out of which many of the sturdy characteristics of rural life came, is now in the discard. A new individualism is now being born, an individualism that will be willing to cooperate, in order to survive, for men everywhere must now learn to cooperate in order to maintain their independence. The individual parts must be willing to lose the lesser freedom in order to preserve the greater freedom of the whole. This new compulsion to a cooperative life in rural America is at the heart of all I have tried to say. A new philosophy must take possession of rural people; a philosophy as old as Jesus, but new, inasmuch as it has not been applied to the workaday world of rural folk. Little or nothing has been said in the book regarding this philosophy of life. For that reason it is deemed important to speak this word here. Such a philosophy is essentially Christian, and it is for that reason I am making the urgent plea to the churches in rural America to take the lead in all that concerns the welfare and progress of rural life. To that end, it will be necessary to practise more of this philosophy and preach less. We must help rural

America to find new ways of unity for its social, economic and political life, but to do so will require us to apply this philosophy to our moral and religious life, and, in particular, to the institutions of religion.

"We must put an end to the waste and chaos and bring the wild, competing forces that are disrupting rural life into the service of harmony, cooperation and community friendship. Whatever else these pages may seem to suggest, this is the real challenge that is involved and which the church must meet: to create a new motive for life. The city needs it, but the country needs it also." - Introduction.

Rural Property

Paris. Institut national agronomique. La propriété rurale. Conférences organisées par l'Institut national agronomique et l'Association amicale de ses anciens élèves. 197pp. Paris, Librairie de l'Institut national agronomique, 1936. 282 P21

At head of title: C. Brasart, Directeur de l'Agriculture, J. Alquier, P. Berthault, P. Caziot, E. de Felcourt, Fudakowski, P. de Monicault, R. Picard.

Contents: Introductory speeches by J. Alquier, and E. de Felcourt, La propriété rurale, by P. de Monicault, pp. 17-39. (A general discussion of the subject of rural property which is said to be an indispensable part of rural economy, its value and its rôle being maintained by the human factor, which necessitates tradition and training); La propriété rurale en France, by Pierre Caziot, pp. 47-77. (A brief account of the distribution and importance of rural property in France which may be divided into two main types, properties that are formed of separate parcels of land and properties formed of consolidated parcels. The depreciation of land values in recent years is stressed. This has affected the large properties more than the small farms. Landed property in France is suffering from the effect of the depression, from taxation, and from a decrease in the agricultural population); La grande propriété rurale en Europe et son évolution au XX^e siècle, by Roger Picard, pp. 87-115. (The author prefers to classify large landed property not so much according to its size as to consider it as a sort of capitalist enterprise in which a considerable amount of capital may be invested, which is exploited with the help of hired labor, and which is often but not always destined to produce a return independently of the work of the owner. There is the large property which the owner exploits himself and there are absentee landlords. Other forms of property that are found in all countries are the property farmed on shares, the cooperative form of production, the small parcel of land that is not sufficient to support its owner, and the family farm. The distribution of these types of property varies from one country to another. In it is reflected a historical evolution. The evolution of the European countries, particularly since 1848 and with a growing intensity since the beginning of the twentieth century, shows a tendency to decrease the number of large landed estates in favor of the small family farm. The causes of this evolution are traced in Great Britain, in France and in a number of central European countries. The socialization of the land in the Soviet Union is briefly

discussed); *La propriété rurale en Afrique du Nord*, by Pierre Berthault, pp. 131-167. (The author discusses the effect of the colonization policy of France on the rural property of northern Africa); *La petite propriété rurale en Europe et les réformes agraires*, by Fudakowski, pp. 179-197. (A general survey of small rural property in Europe and the agrarian reforms)

Sheep - Cost of Production

Wye, Kent. South-Eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 25. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. Pt. 18. Financial problems in sheep husbandry, by James Wyllie. pp. [255]-283. [Wye, Kent, 1937] 280.9 W97 no.25

"This report is in part a continuation of Report No. X (1930) which dealt with (a) the general principles of cost-accounting for sheep and (b) the results obtained from 16 farms during the six years ended Michaelmas 1929, and in part a general discussion of some financial aspects of the sheep enterprise that have become clear from the experience of the last 14 years."

Social Thought in America

Arnold, Thurman Wesley. The folklore of capitalism. 400pp. New Haven, Yale university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press [1938] 280 Ar6F

"Mr. Arnold does not pretend to be, like Machiavelli, Marx, and Veblen, a system-builder, an articulator of a new world consciousness. But his book is one of the most hopeful signs I have seen in some years of the vitality of American social thought."

"That vitality has stemmed from the very thing that Mr. Arnold says the universities are not doing - the transcending of the boundaries between social disciplines. In fact Veblen's importance, forty years ago, was that he broke down the fences between economics, politics, anthropology, psychology, and law... Mr. Arnold is part of a whole movement of thought that has been indigenous to America - the 'realist' school in law, the 'institutionalist' school in economics and social theory, the 'psychological' school in politics. What he has done has been to set down the insights of those schools, along with his own wit and sense of paradox, in the most sustained study of existing ways of thought that we have had in the post-depression years, of whose disillusionments it is to some extent a product." - Extract from review by Max Lerner in *The Nation*, Jan. 8, 1938, pp.46-47

Jay, Douglas. The socialist case. 362pp. London, Faber and Faber limited [1937] 280 J33

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Pt. I. Poverty and inequality. Pt. II. The capitalist system. Pt. III. Money and the trade cycle; Pt. IV. Principles of socialist policy.

Reviewed at length in the *Economist* (London) v. 129, no. 4911, pp. 72-73, Oct. 9, 1937.

Standards - Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, and Dairy Products

U. S. Dept. of labor. Consumers' project. Analysis of condition, quality, and size requirements of United States and state standards for fresh fruits and vegetables and legal standards for dairy products. 19pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 158.241 An1

"Prepared under the direction of S. P. Kaidanovsky... J. C. Jackson, H. A. Mereness, Ellen D. Riley, and T. E. Wilson."

"In the following 25 charts an attempt is made to provide students, graders, buyers for institutions and cooperatives, consumers, and other interested persons, with a graphic presentation of the chief requirements of Federal and State standards for fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, and legal standards for dairy products.

"Standards referred to as 'United States' were formulated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau does considerable grading and inspection for quality based on these standards. Methods of grading for many commodities vary, as each commodity has its own peculiarities.

"At present United States standards are used chiefly in the wholesale markets, but many are applicable to retail markets and consumer use...

"Other standards issued by the Federal Government and included in this survey are Federal specification prepared by the Federal Specifications Executive Committee. When a Federal specification requires a United States grade, it is so indicated by a footnote. When a Federal specification differs from a United States standard for a product, its requirements are set forth in a column.

"The use of United States grades for fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts is optional. Many States have adopted United States standards, and in some cases their use has been made obligatory.

"Certain States use all of the grades of a United States standard for a product, and this is indicated on the bottom of the page under the caption 'States Using U. S. Standards.' Standards established by the States, which differ from United States standards for the same product, are analyzed and recorded in columns...

"The charts can be used for comparison of the several United States grades for a certain product and of the various State grades for the same product. Also a United States grade can be compared with a corresponding State grade for a certain product.

"The quality factors determining the grades for different products were analyzed, and by process of elimination the most important and frequently used are considered.

"Standards for 117 types of fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts, and 10 types of dairy products are analyzed in this survey. These products are listed in the table of contents.

"There are United States standards for 84 types of fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts.

"Requirements for condition, quality, and size are shown in the charts. Eight charts, marked A to H, inclusive, deal with fresh fruits; 15 charts, marked I to W, inclusive, cover fresh vegetables and nuts; the chart marked X is for dairy products." - Foreword.

State Aid and the Farmer

Hull, John T. Why the state should intervene to help the farmers. Memorandum presented to the Royal grain inquiry commission... on behalf of Manitoba co-operative conference. Oct. 1, 1937. 14pp. [n.p.] 1937. 281.13 H87

"We are not citing these financial aids to secondary industry by way of protest but merely to show that agriculture has plenty of precedent for a claim for direct public support as a matter of public policy. And certainly western agriculture is under a unique handicap at the present time and deserving of direct aid if it be the public policy to preserve agriculture. Canada is desperately concerned about markets in countries in which the economic trends are definitely against us...

"This adverse condition is made worse by the severe competition among wheat exporting countries and the tendencies indicate that this competition may become even more acute if, for example, a big crop were to be harvested on the North American continent.

"As co-operators we do not believe that the situation can be made easier by more and still more competition. We do not believe that obstacles should be raised to the bringing of the fruits of men's labor into the service of humanity, but we believe that the most effective way of providing for the flow of useful goods is by co-operative and not competitive action. Competition is exceedingly apt to create distress by unduly cutting prices and to bring about misunderstandings which threaten the comity of nations. By co-operation, arrangements and adjustments can be made which create conditions of fairness and the feeling of equality which gives all the social meaning there is to the idea of freedom...

"It has been said that a mistake was made by the farmers in western Canada in going into co-operative marketing before substantially developing co-operative purchasing and that both theoretically and historically consumers' co-operation precedes other forms. This is not correct either theoretically or historically...

"It is a false social dichotomy to divide society into producers and consumers as though there were some men with only hands with which to work and others with only mouths to be filled. Theoretically, if not practically, all men are producers and all are consumers; it is as human beings desirous of achieving some conscious common purpose that they act co-operatively.

"It is thus just as reasonable for men to co-operate to market goods they have produced as to co-operate to purchase goods they need. The nature of the co-operative action is determined by the consciousness of common needs at a particular time and place...

"The consumer co-operative fulfils its mission of saving through volume and the patronage dividend, but not by lowering prices; only the patrons can benefit from the organization because only the patrons receive the patronage dividend.

"A marketing co-operative must also have volume in order to exercise some control on the marketing and, if possible, maintain fair prices. But to the extent that such control is effective it affects the whole range of prices in the market and consequently the non-member is benefited as well as the member. There is thus a point in voluntary co-operative marketing at which the incentive upon an individual to become a member begins to diminish; he finds he can enjoy the advantages of the association without assuming any of the responsibilities of membership.

This is the great drawback in co-operative marketing and because of it governments in many countries have intervened and have either invested marketing associations with wide powers of control of the commodity or have set minimum prices or have restricted competition. Whatever the policy adopted it has proceeded from a candid realization of the fact that voluntarism is not enough and that as in nearly every other relation within a democratic community the public welfare must be served through majority control...

"It is in that sense that we support a wheat board controlling the whole commodity in preference to a voluntary association controlling only a portion of it.

"We are definitely opposed to the marketing of wheat through a speculative competitive market. We believe with the economist, Van Wieser, that: 'The speculator builds his nest in a completed market. It is never his intention to contribute anything by way of improving relations between the supply and the demand. His highest goal is reached when he can gather in his profit. He triumphs without taking pains to find goods, assume their possession or deliver them to others. His entire effort is directed to the simple goal of the most proximate gain. Although as a matter of legal interpretation his actions cannot be construed as gambling, none the less the one passion which prompts them is that of the gambler.'"

State and Regional Planning Board Publications

California county planning commissioners association. The work of county planning commissions in California. California county planning commissioners association, California State chamber of commerce. 42pp., processed. [San Francisco, 1937] 280.7 C124

California. State planning board. An introduction to state planning. 100pp., processed. [Sacramento?] California State planning board, 1937. 280.7 C12In
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Connecticut. State planning board. Compendium of studies and maps. Connecticut State planning board. January 1, 1937. 35pp., processed. [Hartford, Conn., The Kellogg & Bulkeley company] 1937. 280.7 C76C

Florida. State planning board. Summary report, March 7, 1934 - December 31, 1936. 96pp. Tallahassee, Fla., Florida State planning board [1937] 280.7 F66S
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In four sections: 1. Land. 2. Water. 3. Transportation and schools. 4. County planning and public works.

Georgia. State dept. of public welfare. A preliminary report of the social security survey; a project sponsored by the Georgia State department of public welfare in cooperation with the Works progress administration. O. P. - 65-34-3158. 22pp., processed. [Atlanta] 1936. 284.6 G29P

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Massachusetts. State planning board. Special report of the State planning board recommending ratification of certain compacts with other New England states for flood control in the valleys of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. 45pp. [Boston, 1937] (House [doc.] no.1774) 280.7 M38S

New York (State). Division of state planning. A cooperative planning program for the state of New York. 9pp., processed. [Albany? 1937] 280.7 N489C

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At head of title: State of New York.

Compiled by Alexander B. Pinkham.

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Oregon. State planning board. Reference data showing aerial surveys in Oregon, prepared by C. N. Bennett, research supervisor, under direction of V. B. Stanbery, consultant, Oregon State planning board. Published by the Board as a report on project no. 265-6905 conducted under the auspices of the Works progress administration. 3pp., processed. [Salem?] 1937. 280.7 Or33Rd

Cover-title: Aerial Surveys in Oregon.

- Oregon. State planning board. A study of natural communities in three Oregon counties; an attempt to determine the importance of natural communities as a basis for community planning in country districts. A report prepared by Philip A. Parsons, chairman Advisory committee on public welfare for the State planning board. Submitted by the Board to the Honorable Charles H. Martin... Published by the Board as a report on Project no. 265-6905 conducted under the auspices of the Works progress administration. May 1937. 56pp., processed [Portland] 1937. 280.7 Or33Sn
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- Texas. Planning board. Directory of state, county, and city planning agencies and digest of planning laws. 37pp., processed. Austin, Tex., Texas Planning board, 1937. 280.7 T31D
- Texas. Planning board. Opportunities in Texas for beet and carrot processing plants. 19pp., processed. Austin, 1937. 280.7 T31Op
- Washington (State) State planning council. Second biennial report... from October 1, 1934, to September 30, 1936. 70pp. [Olympia, State printing plant, 1937] 280.7 W27 2d, 1934/35-1935/36
- Wyoming. State planning board. Biennial report... 1st, 1935/36-1936/37. 17pp., processed. Cheyenne, 1937. 280.7 W99
1st covers period from May 1, 1935 to Jan. 28, 1937? (see its 2d prelim. leaf)

Sugar Industry - Poland

Tränkner, Alfred. Die entwicklung der zuckerindustrie in Polen und die neuregelung der polnischen zuckerwirtschaft im Jahre 1935. 119pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1937. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. F.) 137. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

A survey of the development of the sugar industry in the three former divisions of Poland to the time of the world war and during the post-war period of reconstruction of the Polish State, followed by an account of the new sugar regulations established by a decree of December 3, 1935. In 1925 a quota law had been passed which imposed obligatory exports on all sugar factories. This caused hardship to small businesses because of the decline of sugar prices on the world market. Domestic prices were increased with consequent decline in consumption, and an agreement among the factories with regard to an unrestricted transfer of quotas caused damage to the sugar beet growers who had already been affected by the drop in the price of sugar beets. The Government intervened with a fundamental reorganization of the sugar industry whereby producers and manufacturers were formed into production groups. The maintenance of sugar exports of which the amount is determined by the Government from time to time is secured by a small surcharge on the domestic price of sugar.

Taxation

Ford, Robert S. Realty tax delinquency in Michigan. 125pp., processed. Ann Arbor, Mich., October 1937. (Michigan. University. Bureau of government. New series bulletin no. 8) 284.59 M5822 no.8

"This report is an effort to present a comprehensive analysis of tax delinquency. Frequently, the failure to pay back-taxes is regarded chiefly as a collection problem. However, in addition to collection procedure, the questions of land utilization, speculation in real estate subdivisions and the administration of tax-reverted lands are also involved. An integration of these aspects of the problem is necessary in order to understand the developments in Michigan during the past few years. The legislature of 1937 dealt with tax delinquency in a comprehensive manner. A broad approach, therefore, is basic to an adequate presentation of the problem. It is recognized also that faulty assessments may have a direct bearing on tax delinquency, but a consideration of assessment methods is beyond the scope of this study.

"The compilation of the data on tax delinquency in Part II of this report was made possible through a grant of funds for two projects from the Federal Works Progress Administration. Pending approval of the second project, the compilation was financed for three months, on a reduced basis, by the State Planning Commission.

"The analysis of tax delinquency for 1934 and prior years is based almost entirely on the tax records of the Auditor General." - Preface.

Iowa. State board of assessment and review. Annual report of the State board of assessment and review...[1937] 297pp. Des Moines, State of Iowa [1937] 284.59 Io9

Partial contents: Real estate; live stock and other personal property; 1935 adjusted taxable values and taxes levied thereon; Comparison of assessments and taxes levied; Administration of sales tax act of 1937; Homestead exemption act; and Chain store tax act of 1935.

Iowa. State board of assessment and review. Iowa assessors manual. 130pp. Des Moines, Iowa, 1937. 284.5 Io92 1937

"This manual is prepared by the Iowa State Board of Assessment and Review pursuant to its policy of improving assessments in Iowa."

New York (State) Commission for the revision of the tax laws. 8th-10th report. 3 nos. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. 284.5 N483R 8th-10th

Contents: 8th. Experience with overall tax limitation laws. Jan. 1937. (Legislative document (1937) no. 61). 9th. The revenue outlook for the state of New York. Jan. 1937. (Legislative document (1937) no.62). 10th. Financial control in the suburban areas of New York State. Jan. 1937. (Legislative document (1937) no.63).

New York (State). Legislature. Joint committee to make a study of the advisability of authorizing local taxation of state property. Report of the Joint legislative committee to make a study of the advisability of authorizing local taxation of state property. 22pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1936. 284.5 N4823

At head of title: Legislative Document (1936) No. 120. State of New York.

Tennessee. University. School of commerce. The operation of Tennessee tobacco taxes. Survey by Charles P. White. 30pp. Knoxville, Tenn. [1937] (The University of Tennessee [record] Extension series. v. 13, no. 1) 284.5 T254

On cover: Prepared by the School of Commerce.

Contains two appendices: Development of tobacco taxes in Tennessee, and Administrative procedure in Louisiana.

Utah. State tax commission. Analysis of the operation of the Sales tax act, Emergency revenue act of 1933, as amended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. 14pp. [Salt Lake City? 1936] 284.59 Utl
1935/36 is "preliminary statistical report."

U. S. S. R.

Azerbaijan. Narodnyi komissariat zemledeliia. Materialy po khlopkovoi vyp.1 kampanii 1936, vyp. 1, July 1936. 176pp. Baku, 1936. 281.372 Az2
Material concerning cotton season.

At head of title: Narodnyi komissariat zemledeliia Azerbaïdzhanskoi SSR.

U. S. S. R. Gosudarstvennaia planovaia komissia. The second five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. (1933-1937) With a foreword: "Fulfilment of the second five-year plan during 1933-35", by V. I. Mezhlauk. 671pp. New York, International publishers [1937?] 280.179 Un32S

"Translated from the Russian and Edited by I. B. Lasker and John Swift." - Verso of title page.

At head of title: State Planning Commission of the U. S. S. R.

There is a section devoted to agriculture from which the paragraph below is quoted:

"During the years of the Second Five-Year Plan period Soviet agriculture is completing the process of socialist reconstruction. Having become the largest-scale agriculture in the world under the First Five-Year Plan, it is now, during the Second Five-Year Plan period, advancing to first place in the world in volume of production of its principal branches, in degree of mechanization and in level of technique."

Williams, Albert Rhys. The soviets. 554pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1937] 280.179 W67

Bibliography, pp. 526-540.

This book, which has been very favorably reviewed, is written in the form of questions and answers and contains a vast amount of information. The quotation which follows has been taken from the author's foreword:

"In contrast to the sad failures and defects of the Revolution stands a long list of its accomplishments in all spheres of human endeavor. To the positive-minded it is these things that are of real and lasting significance and interest. To state some of them briefly: The rapid transformation of a backward, agrarian, poverty-stricken country into a leading industrial nation. A system of planning working toward an ordered, wasteless development of the nation's resources and industries. Elimination of crises and depressions by striking a balance between production and consumption - putting money in the hands of the people to buy back the goods as fast as they make them. Abolition of unemployment with the right of every citizen to work, education and leisure written into the Constitution.

"The merging of 25,000,000 tiny peasant holdings into 250,000 big scale farms, equipped with modern machinery and power... Teaching a hundred million illiterates to read and write, publication of 45,000 new titles a year, the reduction of 58 languages to writing. The practical disappearance of racial and national antagonisms between Jews, Russians, Tatars, Armenians and 185 other peoples now living together in peace and amity. The mobilization of millions for the colossal tasks of culture and construction, calling forth those heroic and self-sacrificing qualities in the human spirit usually manifested only in times of war.

"Most of these things are now a matter of record."

U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission

Sharfman, I. L. The Interstate commerce commission; a study in administrative law and procedure... pt. 4. 550pp. New York, the Commonwealth fund; [etc., etc.] 1937. 286 Sh2 pt.4

"The Legal Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund has continued the work, begun more than sixteen years ago, of an examination of the field of administrative law. It was intended to secure a general survey of administrative powers revealing, so far as the face of legislation can reveal it, the extent to which administrative control has, by modern legislation, been in fact conferred. It was intended to follow this with a series of special studies disclosing the actual workings of carefully selected administrative organs, it being deemed that such intensive studies in administrative law and practice are the prerequisite to an appraisal of what administrative law really does and a guide to what ought yet to be done. The general survey above referred to resulted in the publication of the study by Professor Ernst Freund, Administrative Powers Over Persons and Property. The first of the intensive studies was that of The Federal Trade Commission, by Gerard C. Henderson, and others have followed. The present study of The Interstate Commerce Commission, by Professor I. L. Sharfman, is the result of research continued for twelve years past. Parts I and II were published in 1931; the first volume of Part III in 1935; and the second volume of Part III in 1936. The present volume, Part IV, completes the study." - Foreword

Virginia Social Science Association

Virginia social science association. Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting... held at Virginia polytechnic institute and Radford state teachers' college, May 7 and 8, 1937. 68pp. Blacksburg, Va., 1937. (Bulletin of the Virginia polytechnic institute, v. 30, no.8, June, 1937) 280.9 V813

Partial contents: Regional population trends in Virginia since 1870, by Leland B. Tate, pp. 9-13; Virginia's marginal population - A state challenge, by W. E. Garnett, pp. 13-16; Government regulation of the tobacco trade in England 1603-1640, by H. Gary Hudson, p. 17; Some observations on the judiciary and jurisprudence of typical democracies, by Stuart B. Campbell, pp. 18-28; The National Labor Relations Act, by John A. Lapp, pp. 28-29; Obstacles to the improvement of county government, by George W. Spicer, pp. 30-32; Why the delay in the reorganization of county government in Virginia? by E. L. Fox, pp. 32-38; The economic outlook in Virginia with respect to employment possibilities, by W. H. Stauffer, pp. 39-43; and Recent industrial trends and employment opportunities in Virginia, by John Hopkins Hall, Jr., pp. 44-47.

Zoning - Rural

U. S. National resources committee. Proceedings of the summary session of the National zoning conference Chicago, Illinois, December 13 and 14, 1937. Sponsored by the National resources committee in collaboration with the American society of planning officials and the American planning & civic association. 31pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938]
173.2 N214N

One of the sessions was devoted to The Place of Zoning in a Comprehensive Rural Land Use Program and was presided over by M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture. At this session a paper on Rural Zoning was read by E. H. Wiecking.

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This is a free translation and revision of a Survey of Current Bibliographies on Agriculture and Allied Subjects which was awarded the Oberly Memorial Prize in 1937.

It "is not confined to bibliographical periodicals and reports in the strict sense of the word, but also includes sections of a bibliographical character to be found in other periodicals." It is based on the material received in the library of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. The titles are arranged alphabetically under the countries and there are a title and a subject index. Attention is called to the fact that few countries have national agricultural bibliographies, and to the need for an international bibliography of agricultural literature.

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Newman, William A. and Macy, Loring K., comp. Selected references on practices and use of labor on farms. 495pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. National research on reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques. Studies of changing techniques and employment in agriculture. Report no. A-3, part II) 173.2 W89St no.A-3, pt. 2

Address: Works Progress Administration. National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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tions issued 1931-1937. Comp. by Helen E. Hennefrund. [Washington, D. C.
Feb. 1, 1938] 35pp., typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

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introductory essay, a glossary and bibliographic notes. Volume one, 1507-
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Reviewed by S. W. Mendum in Agr. Econ. Lit. 12 (2): 83. February 1938.

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Reviewed by C. J. Robertson in an article entitled "World Cotton Production and Trade; a Descriptive Analysis" in Geogr. Rev. 28 (1): 133-136. January 1938.

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*Report of the administrator of the Resettlement administration, 1937. 19pp.
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448. An economic study of cattle business on a southwestern semidesert range, by Matt. J. Culley. 24pp. December 1937. 1 Ag84C no.448
Bibliography, pp. 23-24.
460. Silver fox pelt prices as affected by time of pelting, sex, and age, by Chas. E. Kellogg. 28pp. December 1937. 1 Ag84C no.460

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- 1678, revised. Safe use and storage of gasoline and kerosene on the farm. 14pp. Issued February 1932, revised January 1938. 1 Ag84F no.1678
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Miscellaneous Publication*

- 33, revised. Advantages of standards for livestock and meats, by C. E. Gibbons. 8pp. Issued January 1929, revised December 1937. 1 Ag84M no.33

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602. Relation of spot cotton prices to prices of futures contracts and protection afforded by trading in futures, by L. D. Howell... and Leonard J. Watson. 100pp. January 1938 1 Ag84E no. 602

Group Discussion Material Issued by the Extension Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration Cooperating**

- Co-ops: how far can they go? 14pp. 1937. (DS-12) 1 Ag86Ds no.12 Bibliography, p. 14.
- Crop insurance: is it practical? 14pp. 1937. (DS-14) 1 Ag86Ds no.14 Bibliography, p. 14.

Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Farm finance: what is a sound system? 14pp. 1937. (DS-13) 1 Ag86Ds no.13
Bibliography, p. 14.

Farm security: how can tenants find it? 14pp. 1937. (DS-16) 1 Ag86Ds no.16
Bibliography, p. 14

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(DS-15) 1 Ag86Ds no.15 Bibliography, p. 14.

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Radio Talks and Statements of Secretary Wallace*

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[no.6]

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics(Processed)**

Acreage, yield per acre and production of peanuts harvested for nuts, 1924-
1937 (Revised estimates of the Crop reporting board) 2pp. January 19,
1938. 1.9 Ec71Ayi

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1936. 25pp. November 1937. 1.9 Ec742Ca

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Informa-
tion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official
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1.9 Ec733Dev
"Address, Meeting of Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Georgia, February 2, 1938."
- Estimated monthly cotton marketings by farmers in percentage of year's sales, crop years 1924-1936. 9pp. January 1938. 1.9 Ec71Em
- Farm real estate taxes increased in 1936. 2pp. February 18, 1938. 1.9 Ec7Farm
- The general cotton situation, by Maurice R. Cooper. 14pp. 1937. 1.9 Ec752Gc
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- Land classification for land use planning in the Great Lakes cut-over region: as illustrated by Forest county, Wisconsin, by William F. Musbach, collaborator. 25pp. 1937. (Land economics reports, No. 1) 1.9 Ec76Le no.1
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- National problems and their effect on Connecticut agricultural living, by Carl C. Taylor. 14pp. [1937] 1.9 Ec763N
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- Regional variations in the sources and in the tenure distributions of farm-mortgage credit, outstanding January 1, 1935, by Donald C. Horton, 19pp. February 1938. 1.9 Ec78Re
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Volume of agricultural production for sale or for consumption in the farm home 1919-1937. 3pp. February 12, 1938. 1.9 Ec752W

Work under the Perishable agricultural commodities act, by H. A. Spilman. 6pp. 1938. 1.9 Ec741Wo

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World trade as a factor conditioning agricultural prosperity in the South, by Eric Englund. 11pp. 1938. 1.9 Ec7Wtr

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Family life in farm fiction, by Caroline B. Sherman... February 2, 1938. 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

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California fruit and nut acreage survey 1936. 176pp. January 1938. (Statistical publication no. 1) 1.4 Ad47St no.1

By R. E. Blair... W. R. Schreiber, and C. N. Guellow.

Issued with the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Works Progress Administration and the California Department of Agriculture. Components of the triple-A program; address of H. R. Tolley... before Farmers conference at Sacramento, California. February 22, 1938. 22pp., processed. 1.94 Ad472T

Determination of proportionate shares for sugarcane producers in Puerto Rico for the crop years 1938 and 1939, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 3pp.

January 11, 1938. (S.D. no.13, revised) 1.94 Su3Sd no.13, rev.

Essentials in building a national agricultural policy, address by H. R. Tolley... at the Kentucky Farm and home convention, Lexington, Kentucky, January 26, 1938. 19pp., processed 1.94 Ad472T

Instructions relative to determining performance under the provisions of the 1937 sugar-beet program, for use by county committees. 7pp. December 1, 1937. (SB-102) 1.42 Ad4Sb

Marketing agreements for fruits and vegetables. 8pp. 1938. (Marketing information series, G.C.M - 3) 1.4 Ad47G no.3

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1938 agricultural conservation program - northeast region. Soil building practices... 1938. (NER-203 Rev!) 1.42 N76F

Issued for the following states: Maine, revised (7pp.) - Massachusetts, revised (6pp.) - New Hampshire (6pp.) - New Jersey (5pp.) - Rhode Island (7pp.) - Vermont (8pp.)

The other half of the farm problem, address by Louis H. Bean... at a meeting of the Illinois agricultural association, Springfield, Illinois, January 28, 1938. 16pp., processed. 1.42 Ad4Ad

Procedure for the election of committeemen and operation of county agricultural conservation associations for 1938. 18pp. January 6, 1938. (NCR-204 - Suppl. no. 1) 1.42 N75F

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Revision of determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for harvesting of the 1937 crop of sugar beets, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. January 25, 1938. (S.D. no.15, revised) 1.94 Su3Sd no.15, rev.

Some problems in marketing tomatoes grown in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas. 12pp. January 1938. (Marketing information series, GCM-4) 1.4 Ad47G GCM-4

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Tobacco and cotton under the new farm act, address by J. B. Hutson... at a farm meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, on February 18, 1938. 11pp., processed. 1.94 T55H [no.6]

The use of agricultural limestone under the revised 1938 Agricultural conservation program, address given by C. C. Farrington... at the annual convention of the National crushed stone association held at the Netherlands-Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 24, 1938. 14pp., processed. 1.42 Ad4Ad

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Bean marketing, a radio interview between A. D. Stedman and F. R. Wilcox... February 8, 1938. 4pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Progress of the Agricultural conservation program, a radio discussion between A. D. Stedman and R. M. Evans... January 25, 1938. 5pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Miscellaneous (Processed)**

An appraisal of the social and economic changes and needs of today, by Carl F. Taeusch. 10pp. (Issued by Extension service. Division of cooperative

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

extension) 1.9 Ex891 14-38

Presented before the Federal Extension Service Staff Conference, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1937.

Farmers and businessmen must cooperate in perfecting Southern agriculture, by C. L. Chambers. 5pp. (Issued by Extension service. Division of cooperative extension) 1.9 Ex891 23-38

Presented at Augusta, Ga., December 14, 1937.

"Information on industrial alcohol", by W. W. Skinner. 18pp. Issued 1922. Revised January 1938, by P. B. Jacobs. (MC-22) (Issued by Bureau of chemistry and soils) 1.9 C42Iai 1938

Bibliography, pp. 13-17.

The pulp and paper industry in the Southern states, selected references, compiled by Rachel P. Lane, regional librarian. 9pp. December 1937. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Forest service. Southern region. Office of information and education) 1.9 F7669P

May be obtained from the Office of Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service, Southern Region, Joseph C. Kircher, Regional Forester, Atlanta, Georgia.

Purpose of cooperative extension staff conference, Washington, D. C., December 13 to 18, 1937. C. B. Smith, chief. 1937. 4pp. (Issued by Extension service. Division of cooperative extension) 1.9 Ex891 1219-37

Some of the characteristics and problems of the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable markets... assembled by Agricultural economics section, Division of cooperative extension, Extension service, United States Department of agriculture from the report of a study of the Philadelphia markets made by the Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. D. A., and the State colleges of agriculture in New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the use of state extension economists in educational meetings. 13pp. 1937. (Issued by Extension service. Division of cooperative extension) 1.9 Ex891 1225-37

Radio Talks (Processed)*

Hospitals for rural communities, a conversation between Morse Salisbury... and Josephine Hemphill... February 8, 1938. 7pp. 1.9 In3Ra

In 1938, the U.S.D.A. presents... A national farm radio program forecast for the New Year including remarks by M. L. Wilson, C. W. Warburton, A. D. Stedman, Gove Hambridge, E. J. Rowell, Milton Eisenhower, Ruth Van Deman, Josephine Hemphill, Wallace Kadderly, and Morse Salisbury... January 4, 1938. 9pp. 1.9 In3Ra

"Low cost houses ... ready-made", a radio conversation between Morse Salisbury... and Josephine Hemphill... January 17, 1938. 8pp. 1.9 In3Ra

Progress in rural rehabilitation and tenancy relief, a radio talk by Milo Perkins. 4pp. December 29, 1937. 1.95 R11

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report,
January 1 to December 31, 1936. 30pp. Auburn. [1937]
Agricultural economics pp. 7-10.

Arizona

Arizona. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Arizona
agricultural situation, 1938. 14pp. Tucson. 1938.
Assembled by George W. Barr and Lloyd B. Shinn.

Florida

Florida. Department of agriculture, Citrus inspection bureau. Annual report,
season of 1936-1937. 152pp. [Tallahassee] 1937.
Includes copies of the Florida citrus fruit laws, list of members of
the Florida Citrus Commission, and total shipments of citrus fruit by
names of shippers and by counties for the period from August 24, 1936
through June 30, 1937.

Georgia

Georgia. University. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service.
1938 agricultural outlook for Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 463,
16pp. Athens. 1937.

Illinois

Johnston, P. E., and Cunningham, J. B. Summary of annual farm business re-
ports on 1,658 Illinois farms for the year 1936. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext.
Serv. AE 635. [16pp.] processed. Urbana. 1937.

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Young, E. C., and Smith, F. V. A study of farm layout in Indiana. Ind. Agr.
Expt. Sta. Bull. 423, 30pp. Lafayette. 1937.
Includes fencing costs and problems.

Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Iowa
farm economist, v. 4, no. 1. Ames. 1938.

Partial contents: You have to look ahead when you buy a farm, by W. G. Murray and L. K. Soth, pp. 3-7; Worth trading for is the British market for farm products... by T. W. Schultz, pp. 8-10; The railroads want to increase freight rates, by T. W. Schultz, pp. 11-13; About that Homestead Tax Exemption, by E. L. Cady, p. 13; Let's improve our lard, by I. W. Arthur, p. 14; Important in farm management - the human factor, by W. W. Wilcox, p. 15; Iowa farm population decreases in 1936, by R. E. Wakeley, p. 16.

Kansas

Kansas. State college of agriculture and applied science. The Kansas agricultural outlook for 1938. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 137, 12pp. Manhattan. 1937.

Kentucky

Kentucky. Department of agriculture, labor and statistics. 32nd biennial report... 1936-1937. 152pp. Frankfort. 1937.

Partial contents: Division of Tobacco Statistics, pp. 17-18; Crop and livestock summary, pp. 52-55; 18th biennial report of the labor department, pp. 63-117.

Michigan

Michigan. State college of agriculture and applied science. Michigan agricultural outlook for 1938. Mich. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. News for Mich. no. 16, 18pp., East Lansing. January, 1938.

Minnesota

Boss, Andrew. The farm program for 1938. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 181, pp. 1-4, processed. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Minnesota. Department of agriculture, dairy and food, Division of agricultural statistics. Minnesota state farm census, 1937. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 26, 9pp., St. Paul. 1938.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Data by counties.

Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Report of the farm management service for farmer-borrowers of Rural Rehabilitation. Division of the Farm Security Administration for the year 1936. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 91-93. University Farm. St. Paul. October, 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Farm Security Administration.

Contents: No. 91, Owner-operated farms in Northern Minnesota, 11pp. No. 92, Tenant-operated farms with cash leases in Northern Minnesota, 11pp. No. 93, Tenant-operated farms with crop-share and cash leases in Northern Minnesota, 11pp.

Missouri

Dickerson, J. H. Proposed adjustments in the farm tenancy system in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 270, 63pp. Columbia. 1937.

In cooperation with University of Missouri, Department of Agricultural Economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Montana

Slagsvold, P. L., and Lord, H. H. The conservation of Montana's irrigated lands. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 350, 32pp. Bozeman. 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Part III. Farm organization and soil management practices.

Nebraska

Nebraska. Agricultural college. Extension service. Nebraska agricultural outlook for 1938. 33pp. Lincoln, Nebr. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1937.

Nevada

Headley, F. B. Production of crops and livestock on the Newlands project, 1912 to 1936. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 146, 27pp. Reno. 1937.

Annual census for this irrigation district in which alfalfa is the most important crop.

New Hampshire

Dougherty, L. A. Eggs under the hammer. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 300, 48pp. Durham. 1937.

"Marketing of New Hampshire eggs with special reference to the auction method of sale."

New Jersey

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. New Jersey crop and livestock report, v. 13, no. 6. 19pp. Trenton. December 1, 1937.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains general summary for the season 1936-1937 of crops and some statistics for the years 1927-1937.

New York

Wilson, W. T., and Efferson, J. N. An economic study of land utilization in Monroe county, New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 683, 47pp. Ithaca. 1937.

Includes folded land classified map of the county.

Ohio

Lively, C. E., and Almack, R. B. A method of determining rural social sub-areas with application to Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 106. Columbus. January, 1938.
Part 1. Text and maps, 34pp. 20 maps; Part 2, Appendices. 57pp.
In cooperation with Farm Security Administration.

Pennsylvania

Donaldson, R. B., and Dickey, J. B. R. Potato grading. Pa. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 190, 16pp. State College. 1937.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Department of agriculture, commerce and industries. South Carolina 1937 tobacco report, 9pp. Columbia. [1937]

Texas

Texas Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report, 1936. 346pp. College Station. 1937.
Farm and ranch economics, pp. 120-129.

Virginia

Gibson, W. L., Jr. An economic study of farming in Appomattox county. Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 311, 47pp. Blacksburg. 1937.
In cooperation with U. S. Soil Conservation Service.
Fire-cured tobacco is the most important cash crop in Appomattox county.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station. What's new in farm science. [Fifty-fourth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1937] Part 1. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 439, 96pp. Madison. 1937.
Farm income and welfare, pp. 27-39.

Wyoming

Wyoming. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. The Wyoming agricultural situation. 1938. Wyo. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 17pp., processed. Laramie. 1938.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Iran

Agrarian reform in Iran. A new act. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(13): 443-444. Dec. 27, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Summarizes the provisions of an act of November 16, 1937 passed by the Iranian Parliament for the benefit of the agricultural industry of the country. "The Act prescribes that landowners shall undertake an intensive cultivation of the land belonging to them, in accordance with the plan laid down in the Act... The cost of carrying out this work, in so far as it is held to be in the public interest, will be met by co-operative societies composed of the landowners in each village... If it is proved that a landowner shows unwillingness or negligence, the cultivation of his land and water courses will be entrusted by law to an association for agricultural cultivation, the creation of which has already been provided for by law."

Agrarian Reform - Mexico

Social and economic policy in Mexico. The President's annual speech. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(7): 243-244. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

In his annual message to Congress, delivered on September 1937, the President of Mexico dealt with the subject of agrarian reform. "With respect to the progress made in the carrying out of land distribution, the Government, from September 1936 to August 1937, had closed proceedings in 2,693 communal land claims, covering an area of 5.2 million hectares, and had benefited 275,879 peasant holders. In all, since the inception of agrarian reform in 1915, the Government had distributed 17.9 million hectares to 1,324,729 individual peasant holders who were formerly salaried agricultural workers. With a view to protecting the cattle industry, certain areas had now been considered as exempted areas for the purpose of land distribution, provided that they were actually being devoted to the cattle-raising industry; as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910, the amount of live-stock had more than doubled in 1937."

Agricultural Credit - England and Wales

Current Survey of Agricultural Policy (Digest of Press News) 4(13): 11. Dec. 20-Jan. 15, 1937-38. (Issued from 3, Magpie Lane, Oxford, Eng.)

Attention is called to an article in the Manchester Guardian for December 31, 1937, which states that "the N.F.U. of England and Wales

has drafted a short-term credit scheme for farmers. The main object of the scheme is to provide short-term credit at low rate of interest so as to provide an alternative to the system under which many farmers depend for such credit on auctioneers, seed merchants, and other agricultural suppliers. Another important objective is to put a stop to the rapid extension of the buying of livestock and farm implements on the hire-purchase plan... The Union is also considering the question of long-term credit facilities, and it is hoped that if a short-term scheme can be launched successfully, the way will be paved for enabling a reduction of interest rates on future long-term loans to be secured."

Agricultural Credit - Yugoslavia

Agricultural credit in Yugoslavia. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 30(12): 549-551. December 1937. (Published by the International Co-operative Alliance, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.1, London, Eng.)

"Agricultural Co-operative Credit is still of comparatively recent origin in Yugoslavia. The Law establishing its legal basis dates from 1925, but the local Credit Societies and the Department of Agricultural Credit only commenced their work in 1928... In 1929 the 'Privileged Agricultural Bank' was established for the purpose of supplying credit to agriculture, and the Department of Agricultural Credit was dissolved." Its place was taken by the Central Co-operative Society for Agricultural Credit, "which in 1933 became the National Union of Agricultural Credit Societies and in due course also began to grant loans to Co-operative Societies. On 31st December, 1936, five Provincial Co-operative Unions... and 1,484 local Co-operative Societies... were affiliated to the National Union... The Union's sphere of activity includes not only the organisation of agricultural credit, but above all the development of Co-operative Agricultural Marketing and Productive Societies. In the provision of credit the Privileged Agricultural Bank fills the most important place."

Agricultural Policies

Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 3-56, processed. January 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This is the first part of a "review of the progress and results of agricultural aid programs in the principal foreign countries... In the current issue, the agricultural policies of the five leading deficit countries - the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan - are briefly reviewed and appraised." These countries "constitute the most important foreign outlets for American agricultural products, accounting in the past for between 60 and 70 percent of our total agricultural exports." These countries "have at present well-developed systems of agrarian protectionism for the benefit of domestic agriculture. The drive for agricultural self-sufficiency is particularly pronounced in Germany and Italy. In Great Britain, France, and Japan, however, the protective system

must take into account not only the interests and problems of domestic agriculture, as in Germany and Italy, but those of their colonial empires as well."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

G., R.S. Socialist land policy. C.L.A. Jour. 18(4): 267-269. December 1937. (Published by the Central Landowners' Association, at 7, Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The writer gives a brief "analysis of the proposals [made at the recent Labour Party Conference at Bournemouth] for acquiring as a 'public service' the land and complete control of farming and the marketing of agricultural produce."

Government agricultural policy. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(6): 525-533. September 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Since the passing of the Agriculture Act, 1937, on July 30, "two further important statements regarding agricultural policy have since been made. These concern milk, [and] pigs and bacon." They are quoted.

Agricultural Relief - United States

The farm and employment problems. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U.S. Securities, January 1938, pp.8-11. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Particularly concerned with the farm problem in the special session of Congress. Subjects considered are the difficulty of fixing parities by law, various factors in the parity, the diminishing proportion of farmers, the standard of living depends on production, production and distribution, and the problem of unemployment.

"Only by a prosperous state of industry can the farm problem be solved. Hence it is essential to farm relief that the policies towards industry be such as will encourage growth and development..."

"Space is not available for extended comment upon the wage and hour bill, but the principles involved are the same as in the farm bill. In each case the choice is between a controlled economy, managed by governmental agencies, and the free system, in which the law of supply and demand is the dominating influence."

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v.22, no.1, Jan. 1, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Relative income from farming in 1937, by W.F. Callander, p.8; Costs reduce gain in farm income, by C.M. Purves, pp.9-11; Produce markets need reorganizing, by W.C. Crow, pp.11-13; Agricultural credit conditions, by E.J. Engquist, Jr., pp.13-15; Deciduous fruit exports increase, by A.C. Edwards, pp.16-17; The chains sell fruits and vegetables, by A.C. Hoffman, pp.18-20; Trends in fruit production, by G.E. Ockey, pp.20-22; Frozen foods industry expanding, by Wm. Broxton, p.23.

Agriculture - Canada, Western

Beatty, Sir Edward. Prairie grain - a hopeful view of western Canada. Northwest. Miller 129(10): 26. Dec. 29, 1937. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

In this article the "chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who has just returned from an extensive tour of western Canada, gives reasons for the view that there need be no pessimism about the agricultural prospects of the Prairie Provinces. The article is reprinted from the Times of London."

Agriculture - England

Fussell, G.E. Crop husbandry in the 18th century: Lincoln and Rutland. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(7): 651-654. October 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agriculture - Finland

Linna, K.E. Finland as an agricultural country. Finnish Trade Rev. no.4, pp.7-12. December 1937. (Published by the Finnish Export Association, E. Esplanadikatu 18, Helsinki, Finland)

This general view of Finnish agriculture is illustrated by photographs and statistical tables in the text.

Agriculture - Germany

Zi. A brief survey of Germany's recent economic development. Hamburg World's Economics Archives, Bull. 4(5): 67-69. January 1938. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Discusses the control of consumption of meats and fats, the exploitation of the potato crop, the problem of the scarcity of farm labor, and the measures adopted to improve the condition of the farm worker.

Agriculture - Great Britain

British agriculture. I-VI. Statist 130(3116-3121): 652-653, 686-687, 725-726, 763-764, 802-803, 838-839. Nov. 13, 1937-Dec. 18, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Contents: I. Changing production; II. Livestock production; III. Milk production; IV. The government and arable crops; V. Vegetables and poultry; VI. Costs and prices.

British Agriculture Number, The Times [London], no.47,907, 38pp. Feb. 1, 1937. (Published by the Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The purpose of this special Agriculture Number is to give a general survey, mainly for the information of the non-technical

reader, of the condition of our oldest industry to-day and of recent changes which have taken place within it. The tone which expert contributors have felt justified in taking in their articles covering every important branch of this many-sided industry is one of qualified optimism."

Partial contents: The progress of farming. Outcome of post-war changes, by C.S. Orwin. (The author discusses briefly the position of landlord and tenant, farmers' organization, tariffs and subsidies, dwindling ploughland, livestock farming, and agricultural wages, and admits in conclusion that "agriculture in all its branches is now a State-aided industry."); Research in agriculture. Increasing output and efficiency, by Sir E. John Russell. (Among the contributions of agricultural research are cited the lowering of the cost of production, the introduction of new varieties of crops, the reduction of losses by diseases and pests, and the increase of efficiency.); Sheep-farming. Recent changes in Great Britain, by J.F.H. Thomas. ("With the exception of European Soviet Russia Great Britain has a greater sheep population than any other country in Europe... Only New Zealand carries more sheep per 100 acres of area." This is largely due to climate and environment.); The land agent's part. Training for estate management, by Robert Cobb; Mechanized farming. Modern labour-saving methods, by S.J. Wright; Nutrition and health. Basis for a national policy, by Sir John Orr. (Emphasis on the improvement of national health and physique led to the appointment in 1935 of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, and to a change in the nature of the agricultural problem. "The basis of all State agricultural planning has become the food requirements of the people."); More and better milk. A stimulus for the dairy farmer, by James Mackintosh; Marketing farm produce. Some striking changes, by Lord Bingley. ("Milk, hops, potatoes, and bacon pigs must now be sold under prescribed conditions enforceable, in the last resort, by law; and although wheat, sugar-beet, fat cattle, and farm cheese are not under such strict control, in practice farmers now market these products under statutory arrangements." Reasons for these changes are given, and some of their results indicated.); The modern farmworker. New skill and new requirements, by George Dallas; Pig production. An industry in suspense, by H.R. Davidson; Electricity on the farm. Spread of rural supplies, by Lord Eltisley; Home-grown sugar. Rise of the beet industry; Poultry-farming. A critical time, by Charles Crowther; Corn growing in Great Britain. Possible lines of progress, by J.A.S. Watson. (Corn includes wheat, barley, and oats); The hop industry. Three areas of production, by A.H. Burgess; Goat-keeping. A reliable sideline, by Geraldine Soames; Higher education in agriculture. A threefold system, by F.L. Engledow. ("Professor Engledow enumerates 17 universities or colleges at which higher agricultural education is available, 17 farm institutes under county authorities, a network of official helpers for established farmers, and 22 research institutes."); Small-holdings and land settlement. A diversity of enterprise, by A.W. Menzies-Kitchen; From farmer to consumer.

Development of agricultural transport, by F.L. Sabatini; London food markets. Long-established distributing centres; Success in potato-growing. The war against disease, by John Mollett; and British fruit orchards, by H.V. Taylor.

Agriculture - Palestine

Ettinger, Akiba J. Jewish agriculture today. Problems of marketing, organisation and protection. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(11): 536-541. November 1937. (Published by Mischar w' Taasia Co. Ltd., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Agriculture - Scotland

Bruce, William. Scottish agriculture in 1937. Lothians and South-East. Scottish Farmer 46(2346): 8. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

The author gives a brief account of crop and livestock raising in the Lothians and South-East of Scotland in 1937 and concludes that in the main the year was a good one with a higher level of prices.

Caldwell, William. Scottish agriculture in 1937. Fife and the East. Scottish Farmer 46(2346): 9. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

A summary of the situation at the end of 1937 shows a very small potato crop and an average grain crop, with increased purchase prices for sheep and cattle.

Agriculture As a Way of Life

Agriculture as a way of life. Christian Rural Fellowship Bull. no.27, parts 1-5. December 1937. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This number of the bulletin consists of papers read at the annual meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship on agriculture as a way of life from five different points of view. The Jewish point of view is given by Dr. Gabriel Davidson in part 1; the Catholic point of view by Rev. John La Farge in part 2; the Protestant point of view by Dr. Mark A. Dawber in part 3; the point of view of the Church of the Brethren by Rev. Charles D. Bonsack in part 4; and the point of view of a farm woman, by Elizabeth MacDonald in part 5.

Anti-trust Laws

George, Edwin B. The character of current prosecutions under the anti-trust laws. Dun's Rev. 46(2118): 8-17. February 1938. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Appraisal of Farm Property

Hobbs, W.E. Accounting for buildings in farm property valuation. Amer. Inst. Real Estate Appraisers. Jour. 5(3): 262-269. July 1937. (Published at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

This article is concerned with farm buildings and how to account for them when employing the revenue approach to value. It is not concerned with the general problem of appraising farm properties, or with the specific details of farm building requirements.

Morse, True D. The data program for the appraisal of dairy farms. Amer. Inst. Real Estate Appraisers. Jour. 5(1): 9-16. April 1937. (Published at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

The article is concluded with the following paragraph:

"In this outline an effort has been made to adhere closely to the subject, 'The Data Program for the Appraisal of Dairy Farms.' This has confined the discussion largely to an enumeration of the kind of data which an appraiser should gather. There has been no attempt to show how the data should be interpreted and how value estimates should be drawn therefrom. References beyond the scope of the data assembly have been merely to explain why certain data should be included and why they are important or deserving of emphasis."

Benefit Checks, Farm

Harger, C.M. One taste of benefit checks. Banking 30(8): 22. February 1938. (Published by the American bankers association, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The effect of benefit checks for the farmer on the rural bank.

Business - Annual Review Numbers

The Annalist. Annual review and forecast number. Annalist, v.51, no.1305, pp.66-160. Jan. 21, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Business index at 80.9 after thirty-point decline, by H.E. Hansen, pp.74-75, 155; World economic outlook obscured by British, French, American uncertainties, by Winthrop W. Case, pp.76, 78, 80; The farm outlook: subsoil dry, prices down, farmers face basic readjustments, by J.R. Howard, pp.82-83; American foreign trade largest since 1930; trade balance nearer "normal", by Winthrop W. Case, pp.84-85; Complete synopsis of New Deal laws; their economic consequences summarized, by Kendall K. Hoyt, pp.88-89, 126; End of the boom in commodity prices: collapse worst since the 1920-21 decline, by La Rue Applegate, pp.102-107 [contains prices on raw cotton, wheat and corn, cocoa, sugar, rubber, silk and wool, coffee, and hides]; Managed currency quidnuncs' dreams of international stability quickly blasted, by Elliott V. Bell, pp.108-109, 140.

Commerce and Finance, v.27, no.2, Jan. 22, 1938. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

This is the Annual Business Review number. Partial contents: Government deep in cotton business, by John C. Botts, p.40; World trade in wheat declining, by W.D.S. Sanday, p.41.

New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial, Section 2, v.175, no.13, 520, Jan. 7, 1938. 20pp. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

The annual industrial and financial number.

Business Cycles

Tinbergen, J. On the theory of business-cycle control. Econometrica 6(1): 22-39. January 1938. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

"The present study consists of two kinds of approach: (1) a statistical research into the chief dynamic equations describing American business cycles between 1920 and 1932 and (2) a number of more general methodological remarks on this type of research with particular attention to problems of policy."

Coffee Valorization - Brazil

Brazil ends 31-year coffee defense policy. Export taxes reduced as President Vargas establishes dictatorship - Prices decline two cents a pound. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 73(6): 333, 350. December 1937. (Published at East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.)

Cold Storages, Farm

Arnold, Earl L. Farm refrigerated storages. Agr. Engin. 18(12): 551-554. December 1937. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

"Presented before the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Toronto, Canada, October 13, 1937."

Collective Settlements - Palestine

Recent development of collective settlements under the auspices of the Zionist institutions. Jewish Agency for Palestine, Econ. Research Inst. Bull. 1(4-5): 69-73. September-October 1937. (Published in Jerusalem, Palestine.)

Tables are given showing the results of an analysis of the economic progress made by 37 collective settlements financed or supported by the Keren Hayesod. Table headings are population, average income and expenditure per day's work and cost of living, balance sheets of new and old settlements, and profit and loss in branches of agriculture.

Conference on Business and Government

Conference on business and government, 4th, 1937. Papers presented at the Fourth annual Conference on business and government in New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M., December 5-6, 1937. New Mex. Business Rev. 7(1): 1-88. January 1938. (Published at the University Press, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.Mex.)

Partial contents: Assessment of real estate for the purpose of taxation, by Clem Collins, pp.3-17, Discussion, pp.17-19; Irrigation projects, by Albert S. Curry, pp.38-43; The Middle Rio Grande situation, by Eshref Shevky, pp.43-46; Fair trade practices, by Karl E. Ashburn, pp.47-54; Regulations in the livestock industry, by A.P. Brownfield, pp.71-76, Discussion by J.V. Taylor, pp.76-79.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Innis, Harold A. The economics of conservation. Geogr. Rev. 28(1): 137-139. January 1938. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

Calls attention to the "conspicuous absence of a philosophical approach to conservation" as evidenced by the literature published in the United States on the subject at the present time.

In conclusion, it is stated: "All this is not to question the importance of the conservation movement but rather to suggest the conflicting elements that enter into it and to inquire into the causes of its development as a phase of nationalism. There is little room for philosophical inquiry when the waste of resources includes extensive publication and discussion of conservation."

Consumer Purchases Study

Discovering the American consumer. Government experts and WPA workers join in the search for a picture of the spending habits of the modern consumer. Consumers' Guide 4(17): 3-6, 18. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Background facts about the consumer purchases study are given in this article. Later numbers of Consumers' Guide will give important findings of the study.

Some facts on the cost of rent for typical families in New England cities and villages. Consumers' Guide 4(21): 3-6, 18. Jan. 17, 1938. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Division, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Another article giving some significant facts from the Consumer Purchases Study being made by the Bureau of Home Economics and Labor Statistics, as a WPA project, in cooperation with the Central Statistical Board and the National Resources Committee. The present article gives information on rents and incomes in places in New England, 1935-36.

Cooperation

Cooperative Journal, v.11, no.6, November-December 1937. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: The stake of the co-ops in the banks for cooperatives, by H.W. Woodward, pp.145-146; Labor laws and their relationship to agriculture, by Donald Kane, pp.147-149; Making the profit system work better for agriculture, by W.G. Wyszor, p.150; A plea for agricultural self-help, by H.E. Babcock, pp.151-152; Co-op egg auctions in the ascendancy, by Cleveland Gilcreast, pp.153-154; Some legal problems of farm cooperatives, by C.K. Bullard, pp.155-159.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.4, no.10, January 1938. (Published by Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: How we apply financial controls, by L.A. Taylor, pp.3-4,19; The "repurchase pool" for cotton, by Omer W. Herrmann, pp.5-6; "We hold our members by service," by H.C. Potthast, pp.7-8 [The Farmers Equity Creamery Co.]; Making people like it [marketing achievements of Calavo Growers of California] by Robert W. Ritchie, pp.9-11; Getting out of debt with production credit, by S.M. Garwood, pp.13-14; Management yardsticks for local purchasing cooperatives, by Joseph G. Knapp, pp.15-17; Meeting changes in the dairy field, by T.G. Stitts, pp.18-19; Co-op gins pay dividends - and how, by Otis T. Weaver, pp.20-21.

Tanner, Väinö. The place of co-operation in different economic systems. Annals Collective Economy 13(2): 240-265. May-December 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

"A paper presented to the 15th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, Paris, 6th to 9th September, 1937."

The Congress resolved "That Cooperation, as a form of expression in social activity of its own, is possible and necessary in all the different kinds of economic and political systems, even though its tasks and importance vary in different systems, principally depending upon the character of the social groups which have obtained possession of the State power."

Cooperation, Consumers - Wisconsin

Mermin, Samuel. Consumers' cooperatives in northern Wisconsin. Monthly Labor Rev. 45(6): 1327-1344. December 1937. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

"Nearly \$4,000,000 worth of business was done through cooperative channels in the Superior, Wis., district in 1936, from which members benefited by a return in patronage refunds of over \$68,000. The local 'Co-ops' are an integral part of the lives of the members there and many needs are supplied through them. Being the headquarters, also, of two cooperative wholesales, a regional oil association, two

cooperative publishing associations, and a cooperative park association - the members of all of which are the local cooperative societies throughout Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and even the Dakotas - this district exerts a wide influence in the cooperative movement in the United States." - pp.1301-1302.

Cooperation and Foodstuffs - Italy

The co-operative movement and better nutrition. Measures adopted in Italy by the distributive co-operative organisations to define, check and guarantee the quality of foodstuffs which they distribute. Annals Collective Economy 13(2): 333-345. May-December 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Cooperation and Planned Economy

Cooperation and planned economy. A summary of the research of the I.C.A. into the post-war changes in government policies and economic measures, with an estimate of their bearing upon the activities of the co-operative movement. Annals Collective Economy 13(2): 266-275. May-December 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

"Presented to the 15th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, Paris, 6th to 9th September, 1937."

Cooperative Dairy Farming - Finland

Co-operative dairy farming in Finland. Finnish Trade Rev. no.4, pp.18-20. December 1937. (Published by the Finnish Export Association, E. Esplanadikatu 18, Helsinki, Finland)

Cooperative Farming - Missouri

Jordan, George F. A test for management. All eyes are on the Osage Farms project where cooperative farming will get a practical trial. Mo. Ruralist 78(24): 3, 17. Nov. 27, 1937. (Published at 2206 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.)

"One of the nation's biggest experiments in farm management and cooperative farming will get under way very shortly after January 1, when 5,300 acres of Central Missouri land, most of it in Pettis county, is to be settled by 69 families moved there from various sections of Missouri. This is the Osage Farms Project of the Farm Security Administration, and almost at our own doorsteps we will see what is possible in moving folks from less favored sections to where their work will net them a better living and a less beclouded future."

Corn - Costs of Storing - Iowa

Shepherd, Geoffrey, and Wilcox, Walter W. Costs of storing corn [in Iowa] Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(1): 37. Jan. 12, 1938. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Cost of Living - Syria and Lebanon

The cost of living in Syria and Lebanon. Jewish Agency for Palestine, Econ. Research Inst. Bull. 1(4-5): 68-69. September-October 1937. (Published in Jerusalem, Palestine.)

A table gives index numbers of cost of living in Beyrouth and Damascus as compared with the cost of living in Palestine, showing that the cost of living is considerably lower in Syria than in Palestine.

Cotton

Garrard, W. M. America must choose: unrestricted or controlled cotton production. Staple Cotton Rev. 16(1): 1-3. January 1938. (Published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.) Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 18(6): 3. Feb. 5, 1938.

Mershon, Ralph. International problems of cotton. Amer. Cotton Grower 3(8): 10-11, 20. January 1938. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

"As a help toward clarifying future discussions, this article attempts to bring together certain outstanding facts as to cotton acreage, yield, production, price and consumption, in order to reveal more clearly the nature of the complex cotton problem faced by farmers of the South."

The article is concluded with the two following paragraphs:

"Lacking international trading opportunities, the only alternative seems to be a continued effort on the part of cotton farmers to regulate their production to a demand which can be met at a reasonable profit to themselves. These are facts which are inescapable and no amount of wishful thinking can avoid them."

"Our major hope in regaining export markets for cotton must lie in the revision of our trade policy in a way which will restore international trade and further increase world cotton consumption."

Miller, Dale. Cotton quality and export trade. Despite misleading reports to the contrary, Texas has produced a poor quality of cotton this season. Dale Miller explains, however, that better cotton would not solve export problem. Tex. Weekly 14(3): 4-5. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The writer holds the opinion "that American cotton consumption abroad has declined because nationalistic commercial policies pursued by this country have drastically curtailed the ability of foreign customers to procure the necessary exchange with which to pay for American goods."

The outlook for cotton. Statist 131(3124): 39-40. Jan. 8, 1937. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Concerned mainly with the outlook for the American raw cotton industry. "These are the conditions with which the American cotton

industry is faced at the present moment; strong competition and tendencies towards substitution abroad which offer effective resistance to an expansion in foreign sales and an apparent saturation of the domestic market."

Cotton - Chaco

Las cooperativas algodonerías han sido la valla que frenó la especulación en los precios de la compra del algodón. El movimiento surgido en el Chaco, de resistencia a la entrega del algodón a viles precios, obligó al Gobierno a poner medidas severas contra esos especuladores. Gaceta Algodonera 13(165): 1-2. Oct. 31, 1937. (Published at Reconquista 331, Casilla Correo 550, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The cotton cooperatives have been the barrier which checked speculation in cotton prices. The movement started in the Chaco, the resistance to the delivery of cotton at paltry prices obliged the Governor to impose severe measures against the speculators.

Cotton - China

The cotton industry in China in 1936. Increase of foreign-owned spindlage. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(7): 240-242. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Annual Report of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, which appeared in April 1937, observes that since the Great War the world's spindlage has been declining steadily, while that of China has been increasing every year... The increase of 118,296 spindles in 1936, however, took place in the foreign-owned mills. A table giving "the number and percentage of spindlage owned by different nationalities, 1932-1936" shows that "the spindlage in the Chinese mills declined by 4 percent., while in the Japanese mills there was an increase of over 3 per cent., and in the British mills also an increase of 0.6 per cent. This singular feature was chiefly due to the sale to the Japanese of the four Chinese mills in Tientsin, which possessed a total of 168,862 Spindles." A table shows the number of Chinese and Japanese spindles in Hopei and Shantung in each of the years from 1932 to 1936, and indices show the increase in efficiency of the workers in Chinese mills, 1933-1936.

Cotton-- England

Cook, Frederick. Cotton importing, finance and marketing. Accountant 97(3280): 520-527. Oct. 16, 1937. (Published at 6 Kirby St., London, E.C.1, Eng.)

Paper read at a meeting of accountants held in Liverpool. Practices in England are described.

Cotton - Italy

Carano-Donvito, Giovanni. Cotone e cotonifici nelle antiche provincie meridionali. Rivista di Politica Economica 27(12): 1006-1013. December 1937. (Published at Via Margutta, 61, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the production and manufacture of cotton in Southern Italy. Italy's cotton industry in 1935-1936 occupied the fifth place in Europe per number of spindles and the eighth place in the world, although Italy is not counted among the cotton-producing countries of the world and almost all the cotton she uses is imported.

Cotton - Japan

Edmonds, James E. Japanese North China cotton production move up to U.S. Nippon opinion varies as to practicability of million-bale production. But they'll try. They'll buy American, if U.S. cotton and diplomatic policies are favorable. Cotton Trade Jour. 18(3): 1,7. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Fifth of a series.

Edmonds, James E. Japan's American-type needs may be met by other growths. Merchants said to prefer American cotton, but to be wary of scarcity... Is U.S. going to abandon production of cotton for export, they ask. Cotton Trade Jour. 18(2): 1,7. Jan. 8, 1938. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Fourth of a series of articles.

The Japanese cotton industry. Wartime control to reduce raw cotton consumption. Textile Weekly 20(510): 753. Dec. 10, 1937. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

Object of measures recently introduced in Japan for the control of the cotton industry are to reduce the consumption of raw cotton and to maintain volume of exports of cotton goods.

Japan's cotton industry placed on war-time basis. Financ. News 5(48): 4, 18. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published at Yusuf Bldg., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, India)

The main features of the plan of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry are summarized. Raw cotton imports are to be restricted to 1,050,000 piculs, approximately 350,000 400-pound bales a month.

Cotton - Peru

Bernales, Manuel Montero. The cotton industry in Peru. Pan. Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 903-910. December 1937. (Published at Seventeenth St., and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The development of cotton production in Peru during the last twenty-five years is described.

Cotton - Prices

Klinge, Gerardo. Evolución histórica de los precios del algodón y sus tendencias actuales. La Vía Agrícola 14(168): 919-923, 927, 929, 931-934. November 1937. (Published in Lima; Peru.)

A survey of cotton price development and its present tendency.

Cotton - Statistics

Todd, John A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 15(1): 43-49. January 1938. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Statistics of production, consumption and prices are given. Consumption figures issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations and by Garside are compared.

Cotton - Utilization in Road Building

Fitch, Jay R. Building roads of cotton. That is what the Federal government is doing, and is encouraging states to do, for highways reinforced with coarse mesh last longer, and promise greater economic benefits. Christian Science Monitor Weekly Mag. Sec. Dec. 15, 1937, pp.3,14. (Published in Boston, Mass.)

Cotton Futures

[Beveridge, E.A.] U.S. cotton futures contracts. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 16(1): 101-103. October-November 1937. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

Changes affecting "the value of cotton futures and the spreads between prices of futures between New York, New Orleans and Chicago cotton exchanges" are listed.

Cotton Gins, Cooperative - Hidalgo County, Texas.

Hager, Hoyt E., Jr. Co-operative gins in valley. Farm and Ranch 57(2): 11. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

The organization and results of "three co-operative cotton gins in Hidalgo county, Texas," are described.

Debt, State and Local - United States

Trull, Edna. Long-term state and local debt. Dun's Rev. 46(2117): 14-16, 42-43. January 1938. (Published at 290 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

An analysis of 1937 figures. "The real significance of the present total of State debt lies rather in its rapid upward swing, in its relation to a vastly greater local public debt which must be paid from the same wealth and resources, and in the uneven distribution of the total in relation to ability to pay."

Economic Conditions

Die weltwirtschaft ende 1937. 48pp. Berlin, Verlag für Sozialpolitik Wirtschaft und Statistik. 1937. ([Germany]. Statistisches Reichsamt, Wirtschaft und Statistik, 17. Jahrg., nr. 24, Sonderbeilage.)

A survey of world economic conditions in 1937 with short statements covering industry, agriculture, foreign commerce, prices, credit, currency, finance, and economic policy in 54 countries at the end of 1937, as well as prices, production, stocks, marketing and consumption of raw materials, including wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, butter, bacon, rubber, cotton, wool, and silk.

Economic Conditions - Colombia

Message of the President of Colombia. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 71(11): 871-874. November 1937. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

"There has been a great change in the general economic situation of the country, according to the Chief Executive, in the last two years. The coffee planter, for instance, now receives aid from the National Federation of Coffee Producers through price regulation and protection against speculators; the wheat grower obtains from the State selected seed and technical advice which insure better crops; the rice grower reclaims for agriculture additional tracts of waste land each day; the cotton planter, like the copra producer, seeks Governmental aid to open newer and larger fields of commerce to Colombian initiative; the sugar industry is no longer prostrate; and the tobacco grower is jubilant at the prospect of a better reward for his toil and efforts. 'They all have now,' he added, 'hitherto unavailable facilities for securing loans at very low rates of interest from branch credit offices, the Agrarian Fund, bonded warehouses, and private banks; for moving their shipments faster and more cheaply; and for selling them at better prices.'"

Economic Conditions - Estonia

Economic conditions in Estonia in 1937. Konjunktuur, no.11-12, pp.703-726. November-December 1937. (Published by Estonian Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

In Estonian, with English summary.

"The intensification of investment, the expansion of industrial activities, and the soil improvements started in agriculture besides general farm work caused increased employment of manual labour and a simultaneous rise of domestic spending capacity. Consumption increased on last year's level... The expansion of the cultivated area, the increase in the number of farm animals, the improvement of the quality of production, and other signs which are characteristic of a growth of the reserves of production, have not failed to influence the amount of crops as well as farm output as a whole...

"The aims of Estonia's economic policy are clearly defined, and with a view to their realisation State-owned funds as well as private capital and initiative have been mobilised."

Economic Conditions - France

Payen, Edouard. The economic and financial situation in France, Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept. no.54, pp.1-12. January 1938. (Published in Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Economic Conditions - Irish Free State

Colbert, John P. The Irish Free State. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.)9(95): 3-18. January 1938. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C.3, Eng.)

A discussion of the economic and financial position of the Irish Free State under the following subtopics: Government finance, banking, agriculture, the financial dispute with Great Britain, industrial development, external trade. Preliminary to this discussion four facts regarding the Irish Free State are pointed out: 1, the Irish Free State is one of the few creditor nations of the world; 2, since 1885 there has been no failure of an Irish bank, nor any serious run on the banks; 3, there is a relatively low debt burden; 4, the country has "the largest percentage of its native-born population resident abroad of any country in the world."

Economic Conditions - Netherlands

The Netherlands and colonies. Times Trade and Engin. (n.s.) 42(886): i-xliv. December 1937. (Published by the Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, E.C.4. Eng.)

Partial contents: Agriculture in the Netherlands, by C.H.J. Maliepaard; Butter and cheese, by J.A. Geluk; Bulbs, flowers, fruit and vegetables, by L.A.J. Niemöller; Importance of the oil mills, by Arthur Hartog; Oil and cake from flaxseed, by Ir. W. Kaars Sijpesteijn; Zuider Zee scheme, by V.J.P. Blocq van Kuffeler; Java sugar, by W. G. F. Jongejan; Rubber growing, by W.J. de Jonge; Tea estates of the East Indies, by W.J. de Jonge; Textile industries, by J. Wisselink.

Economic Conditions - Palestine

Lindt, R. An economy in the making. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(12): 49-53. December 1937. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co. Ltd., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

A survey of the economic development of Palestine and the effect on it of organization.

Economic Conditions - United States

Barron's record of business and finance, 1875-1937. Barron's 18(2): 24-35. Jan. 10, 1938. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y. Instructions on how to read this chart are given on p.33.

Beckhart, Benjamin Haggott. The banking and fiscal system in its relation to the current business downturn. Conf. Bd. Business Survey. Sup.12(1): 1-4. Jan. 20, 1938. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Sachs, Alexander. Summary of a comprehensive financial analysis of the causes of the slump. *Annalist* 51(1304): 35-36. Jan. 14, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"Based on an address before the American Management Association on Dec. 14, 1937. Only the personal views of the author are embodied herein, this article in no respect representing those of the corporation of which he is an officer. The fuller study, of which this is a summary, is to be included under the title of 'Corporate Finance and Taxation' in Financial Management Series No.53, to be published on Feb. 1 by the American Management Association, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York."

Economic Council - U.S.S.R.

Constitution of an economic council in the Soviet Union. *Indus. and Labour Inform.* 64(12): 408-409. Dec. 20, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Outlines the functions of an Economic Council "recently set up in the Soviet Union by an Order of the Council of People's Commissaries dated 23 November 1937."

Economic Data - Near East

Economic data on the Near Eastern Countries. Jewish Agency for Palestine, *Econ. Research Inst. Bull.* 1(4-5): 65-67. September-October 1937. (Published in Jerusalem, Palestine.)

Contains statistics of population, area, imports, exports and production in Palestine, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, Cyprus, Iraq, Turkey, and Iran.

Economic Policy - France

Sollhub, W.A. Two experiments in France. *Harvard Business Rev.* 16(2, pt.1): 168-182. Winter 1938. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"In the July, 1933, issue of the Harvard Business Review the author predicted that after attempting isolation to ward off depression, France would have to choose one of two alternatives: deflation or monetary manipulation. Since then both methods have been tried. The present article is an attempt to outline both of these successive ventures and to analyze some of the principal causes and effects of this particular chapter of economic history."

Economic Policy and Standard of Living - Japan

Schumpeter, Elizabeth Boody. Japanese economic policy and the standard of living. *Far East. Rev.* 7(2): 13-20. Jan. 19, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

The article is concluded as follows: "Japan has had serious problems to face in the post-war era - a rapidly increasing population, a small area poor in many important natural resources, and a heritage of inefficient, high-cost industry built up under artificial conditions during the war. On the whole she has dealt with these problems in a way which has made it possible for the masses to retain most of the gain in real wages or real income achieved between the end of the war and the beginning of the depression. Full employment is of as much importance in measuring welfare as are high wage rates. In the United States we seem to have sacrificed the former to the latter. In Japan this has not been the case. The probabilities of stable employment in the future are much greater with the growing diversification in the industrial structure. The country can not be prostrated by depression in America which reduces exports of raw silk or trade restrictions which reduce drastically exports of cheap textiles. The most serious threat at the moment is the ambitions of the Japanese army. If they can be kept in check, further progress in raising living standards in Japan may be hoped for."

Fairs and Expositions

Calendar of international fairs and expositions. Commerce Repts. no.3, Jan. 15, 1938, pp.66-68. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

This is "a partial list of annual, semiannual, and special fairs and expositions to be held throughout the world, except in the United States, during the period January-December 1938."

Family Allowances - Italy

Legislation on family allowances in Italy, 1937. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(1): 184-185. January 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

Gives the main provisions of the new legislation on the family-allowance system in Italy which came into operation on Aug. 2, 1937. "This new legislation makes compulsory the payment of family allowance to heads of families, whatever their age, sex, or nationality, who are employed as wage earners in the service of others," with certain exceptions. Agricultural workers are included in the provisions of the Act.

Flour Milling

Brooke, Clinton L. Germany's Institute of milling and baking. Northwest. Miller 193(1): 19,32. Jan. 12, 1938. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

Erickson, A.W. A mill with a colonial background. Northwest. Miller 192(10): 19, illus. Dec. 29, 1937. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)
An account of the Bethlehem Mills operated by the Flour Milling Co., of Bangor, Pa., in Bethlehem.

Morrow, W.V. . A long look backward into the milling history of New York State. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 15(1): 39. Jan. 5, 1938. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

An account of the Allan Mill in Rochester and the flour and feed mill owned by C.W. Brister & Son, Auburn, which traces its descent back to 1793.

Mulvey, J.J. A brief history of flour milling in Oregon and Washington. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 15(1): 46-47. Jan. 5, 1938. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

Paper read before a recent meeting of the Pacific District of the Association of Operative Millers.

Older, Julia. Flour milling in Soviet Russia. Northwest. Miller 129 (10): 29. Dec. 29, 1937. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

Food Supply

Kunkel, B.W. The fat of the land. Sci. Monthly 46(1): 47-58. January 1938. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

The writer discusses the question: "How much 'grass' can be grown on a unit area; what is the maximum productivity of an acre in terms of food for man?"

The following is quoted from the last paragraphs of the article:

"Combining the areas required for the different items of the diet, we find that a total of a little less than 2.4 acres is necessary for the support of one man for a year if the highest yields known in the United States are obtained..."

"It seems very evident that because of the technical advance of agriculture the farm must become more of a large-scale productive unit in which a degree of efficiency comparable to that of well-managed manufacturing plants will be the aim."

Fruit - Australia and New Zealand

"Fruit world annual" and Orchardists' Guide; a book of daily reference for commercial fruitgrowers and all interested in the fruitgrowing industry. Special issue of "The Fruit World", January 1937. 106pp. (Published by the Fruit World Pty. Ltd., 8-12 Orr St., Melbourne. European agent: Harry H. Mason, 1 Mitre Court, Strand, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Partial contents: The Australian fruit industry. Review of production, varieties, yields, values, etc., pp.23,25; Brief review of fruit industry by states, pp.25-26; The canned fruit industry. Production statistics, review of 1936 exports, future prospects, pp.41,43-44; Exports of Australian and New Zealand apples and pears, interesting review of the 1936 season by Messrs. F.W. Moore and Co., Ltd., London, pp.45,47,49,51,53-55; Export of apples, pears and stone fruits. Packages which may be used, grade standards, trade descriptions, etc., pp.57,59-61; The dried fruits industry.

Operations during 1936, pp.62-64; Packing apples and pears for local and export markets. Charts and illustrations of methods, pp.62-72; Packing pears for export, pp.74-75; The packing of oranges in dump, standard and California cases. Advice on packing methods, by B.P. Krone, pp.76-77, 79,81,83-84; N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, p.87; Packing tomatoes. Charts of methods recommended, pp.95-96; Fruit and vegetables in South Australia, pp.96,97; Fruitgrowers' associations throughout Australia [list] pp.102-106.

Geography and Economic Theory

Stamp, Sir Josiah. Geography and economic theory. Nature 139(3512): 311-314. Feb. 20, 1937. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"Abstract of the presidential address to the Geographical Association, delivered at the London School of Economics on January 6."

Government Aid

Kendrick, M. Slade. American tax curiosities: 3. The beginning of Federal grants to the States. Annalist 51(1304): 36. Jan. 14, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Grading and Marking - Great Britain

National Mark system. Estate Mag. 37(12): 911. December 1937. (Published by the Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

This is a brief sketch of the basis and objects of the system, which prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, the marking of agricultural and horticultural goods as being of a certain standard of quality. Authorized producers are allowed to use the so-called "National Mark" for this purpose.

Grain - Cost of Production - Estonia

Viljade tootmiskulud. Grain production costs. Majandustead 3(47): 826-829. Nov. 23, 1937. (Published by Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Grain - Regulation of Production and Marketing - Czechoslovakia

Klindera, Ferdinand. The Czechoslovak Grain Company, Prague. Its functions, its work and the results. Annals Collective Economy 13(2): 374-384. May-December 1937. (Published at 8, Rue Saint-Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.)

The Czechoslovak Grain Company, established by a Government Decree of July 13, 1934 "has the sole right to buy on the home market and to export wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, oil cake, bran,

ground wheat, and washed and dried beets." It is a joint stock company, and does not receive a subsidy from the State. The most important function of the Company is that of fixing prices of grain and fodder.

"The price payable to the farmer and that to be paid by the consumer are both fixed, the difference between the two being accounted for by the expense of distributing the grain and by the Company's profit, if any... The possibility of keeping grain prices fixed will enable the Company in the future to take steps towards stabilising output... The Grain Company is subject to State supervision."

Housing - Poland

Housing of agricultural workers in Poland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(10): 366. Dec. 6, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

A Ministerial Order of October 12, 1937 "provides that dwellings made available by the employer for agricultural and forestry workers must consist of at least one main room and a smaller room of a total minimum area of 25 square metres. If there is no kitchen, a stove must be provided. Unmarried... workers must be housed... in premises which are large enough to allow each worker an area of 4 square metres. The Order also contains provisions regarding the health conditions of the dwellings." It will come into force on April 1, 1938.

Income, Farm

Hamilton, R.J. The farm share. Hoosier Farmer 22(1): 9,22. Jan. 1938. (Published in Spencer, Ind.)

"In discussing this subject, let me present a few fractions. They are the base of my talk. The fractions are $1/4$, $1/6$ and $1/10$. The $1/4$ represents the fraction of our total population living on farms; the $1/6$ represents the fraction of wealth owned by farmers and the $1/10$ the fraction of national income the $1/4$ receives. Now, I believe that a people who represent $1/4$ of the people should receive $1/4$ of the income. My whole theme is based upon that premise."

Incomes, National - International Comparisons

Clark, Colin. Internationaler vergleich der volkseinkommen. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(1): 51-76. January 1938. (Issued by Kiel University, Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

"A comparison is made between national incomes per head in the principal countries of the world, making allowance for the considerable differences in the purchasing power of money which prevail in different countries... The period chosen for comparison was the ten years 1925 to 1934, thus covering as far as possible a whole trade

cycle, and facilitating comparison with Censuses of Population, which in most countries were held in 1930 or 1931. The basis of comparison was real income per head of the occupied population (women family-helpers in agriculture not being included among occupied), real income being reduced to the American price level of 1925-1934. The highest real incomes per head were found in U.S.A. and Canada: followed, at a long interval, by Britain, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand: followed at a shorter interval by Germany, France, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries: followed at a longer interval by the Southern European countries."

Insurance, Livestock - Germany

Arcoleo, F. Live stock insurance in Germany (continued). Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(12): 413E-423E. December 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Parts III and IV take up public live stock insurance, and the reinsurance of live stock risks by small local societies.

Labor - California

Bancroft, Philip. The agricultural labor situation. Calif. Fruit News 96(2579): 9-10. Dec. 11, 1937. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"Abstract of address before the seventieth Convention of California Fruit Growers and Farmers, San Jose, December 8, by Philip Bancroft, Contra Costa County farmer."

Labor - Estonia

The labour shortage in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(6): 223-225. Nov. 8, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

In order to counteract the shortage of agricultural labor the National Economic Council of Estonia at a meeting on April 16, 1937 proposed the adoption of the following measures: "(1) Improved cultivation of land by means of further mechanisation and reorganisation of farm processes... (2) Improvement in the standard and conditions of living of agricultural workers to prevent the drift to the towns to take up industrial work; (3) Improvement in the housing conditions of agricultural workers... (4) Organisation of work processes on farms so as to enable a greater number of workers to be employed on a yearly basis... (5) Reorganisation of the placing system to ensure a more equal distribution of labour... (6) Suspension during the summer months of works undertaken by State and local authorities to set free workers for employment in agriculture; (7) Settlement on uncultivated lands for the improvement of which a considerable amount of man-power is necessary (such as marsh lands) to be discouraged; mechanical power to be employed to a greater

extent for the development of virgin land; (8) Fusion of small farms into larger units when their cultivation is unprofitable; (9) Training facilities to be made available to agricultural workers so as to increase their capacity to produce; (10) Adoption of an effective tariff policy to maintain a balance between the prices of agricultural products and of industrial products in order that agricultural wage rates may keep pace with industrial wage rates."

Labor - Germany

Agricultural labour in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(10): 364-365. Dec. 6, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Outlines measures recommended to make up for the increasing scarcity of agricultural workers in Germany.

Vocational training for landworkers in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(2): 42. Jan. 10, 1938. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"Regulations were recently issued in Germany by the Leader of Peasants relating to vocational training both for independent cultivators and for agricultural workers. For the latter, a system of apprenticeship, in the proper sense of the word, is to be established, and provision is made for the issue of landworkers' certificates."

Labor - Italy

Olive harvesting in Italy. A new collective agreement. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(7): 260. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"An inter-provincial collective agreement which has just been concluded in Italy for a period of two years between the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists and the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers has standardised the labour conditions of Italian workers employed in harvesting the olive crop. The agreement affects 115,000 workers, mostly women and children, belonging to the southern provinces."

Labor - Netherlands

Working conditions in Netherlands agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(7): 261-262. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Council of the Netherlands Agricultural Workers' Federation adopted at a recent meeting two resolutions calling for the regulation of hours of work and an increase in wage rates respectively."

Labor Unions, Agricultural

Currie, J.H. Can farmers meet labor? Farm Jour. 62(1): 9,71,72,73. January 1938. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

"California's tillers of the soil take a tip from the tactics of organized labor, threaten to meet boycott with boycott."

Discusses the subject under such headings as: Farmers oppose unionization; Associated Farmers of California; opposed to closed shop; boycott threat is born, etc.

Sufrin, Sidney C. Labor organization in agricultural America, 1930-35. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(4): 544-559. January 1938. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The trade-union movement in American agriculture has not equaled the extent that it has reached in industry. Since the New Deal, however, unionism in agriculture has taken a sudden spurt forward. This new unionization is strongest among the casual workers in occupations which require group activity. Racial homogeneity, as well as social stability, seem necessary conditions for agricultural labor organization. Most of the unions are associated with the American Federation of Labor, although that body has not as yet granted a charter to an Agricultural International. The sudden articulate interest in working conditions and wages probably can be ascribed to the depressed condition of the incomes of these farm workers and the propaganda for unionization and organization resulting from New Deal policies." - Abstract, p.544.

Land - Renting - Argentina

Renting of Government land in Argentina. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(11): 380. Dec. 13, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Argentine Government has recently issued a Decree laying down new rules for renting Government land. The Decree divides the contracts into three classes: one for average-sized plots of land; one for large areas; and a third for land which may be used for reservations. In order to conclude these new leases, the tenant is required to give an undertaking that he will live on the land which he is going to rent."

Land Fertility Scheme - Great Britain

The land fertility scheme. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(7): 624-628. October 1937. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Outlines the working of the land fertility scheme the aim of which is to improve the soil by the use of lime and basic slag.

Land Settlement - Argentina

Land settlement in Misiones. Fiscal lots offered on easy terms to settlers. Rev. River Plate 83(2402): 25. Dec. 24, 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

"In accordance with the colonising (land settlement) policy of the present Minister of Agriculture, Doctor Miguel Angel Cárcano, of facilitating the acquisition of State lands by persons desirous of working them personally, the Director of Lands has decided to offer at auction 1,045 agricultural lots situated in the National Territory of Misiones... The area of each is approximately 25 hectares, and 50 hectares is the maximum area allowed to a single person or association. The prices fixed vary between five pesos and forty pesos per hectare, with great facilities for payment. One of the obligations is personal residence on the property."

Land Settlement - Ethiopia

Italian colonisation in Ethiopia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(11): 387. Dec. 13, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Italian Government has recently established organisations... to arrange for the transport and settlement of colonists in East Africa... The scheme for colonisation anticipates the transfer in the next six years of a thousand families of agricultural colonists and a large number of families of tradesmen, doctors, lawyers, etc. The colonists will be given financial assistance adequate to allow them eventually to become owners of the land on which they settle."

Land Settlement - Germany

Agricultural colonisation in Germany in 1936. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(6): 205. Nov. 8, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"During 1936, in Germany, 3,300 new agricultural undertakings were initiated, comprising a total area of 60,000 hectares. In addition, small undertakings already being worked were enlarged by a grant of 10,000 pieces of land with a total area of 22,000 hectares. The total area of land granted for colonisation purposes is 15,000 hectares more than the average for the years 1919 to 1932, but it remains lower than the figure for the last three years, since other problems of a political kind were of major importance in 1936.

"The average area of undertakings set up continues to increase. The average for the period 1919 to 1932 was only 10.5 hectares per farm. In 1933 the average was 12.3 hectares, in 1934 15 hectares, in 1935 17.5 hectares, while in 1936 the average reached the maximum figure of 18.2 hectares. The area of the lots granted to extend small undertakings already being worked also increased. The average for the period 1919 to 1932 was 1.5 hectares, while in 1936 it was 2 hectares. The reserves of land which the agricultural colonisation societies had available for the creation of new undertakings on 1 January 1937 amounted to 101,000 hectares."

Settlement on the land. Results achieved in 1936. News in Brief 5(23-24): 213. Dec. 31, 1937. (Published by Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V., Berlin NW, 40, Germany.)

In 1936 3,300 new farmsteads were established on a total area of 60,000 hectares, while 10,000 supplementary plots of land were ceded to settlers, covering a total area of 22,000 hectares. The average total surface allotted to each new farmstead amounted to 18.2 hectares, and the average size of each supplementary allotment to 2 hectares.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Bein, A. New colonisation in Palestine. The epic of Jewish redemption. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(11): 542-544. November 1937. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co. Ltd., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Levin, H. The story of resettlement. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 9(12): 44-46, 75, 77. December 1937. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co. Ltd., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

A brief account of the settlement of the Jews in Palestine from the establishment of the first agricultural school in 1870 to the post-war activity. "To-day there are 200 Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine of which 124 are the result of national endeavour... These settlements are not only fulfilling for the Jew the ideal of a normal peasantry, but are enormously enriching this once impoverished land, and by their research and example are helping to put the agriculture of the whole land on a scientific basis."

Land Settlement - Rumania

Iavorschi, Ioan. Colonizarea in România. Buletinul Institutului de Legislație Agrară 2(2): 1-156. November 1937. (Published by the Institutului de Legislație Agrară, Facultatea de Drept., Str. Carol, Iași, Rumania.)

In Rumanian, with French summary.

A historical study of colonization and land settlement in Rumania, with special reference to the operation of the agrarian reform, and the settlement of many small farmers in the Dobruja.

Land Settlement for the Unemployed - Canada

City folk build land commune. Ext. Bull. 5(6): 1, 5. Jan. 21, 1938. (Published by the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.)

An account of the land colony of Father McGoey near King City, Ontario. "Mt. St. Francis is an experiment in co-operative living." Families who settled in the colony were taken from relief rolls and, through an arrangement with the city council, continued to receive their relief allowances for two years. This money supported them during the year of training and "set them up on ten acres of land once they had proved their fitness for rural life."

Homesteads get a thousand dollar start. Ext. Bull. 5(6): 1,5. Jan. 21, 1938. (Published by the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia)

Describes the Rogers-Augur Plan in Quebec under which \$1000 is to be given each qualified needy family settling on Crown lands.

Land Utilization

Johnson, V. Webster. Directional measures in land use adjustment. Land Policy Circ. January 1938, pp.5-8. January 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Attention is given "primarily to the place of directional measures in a land use program for areas of submarginal farming, extensive tax delinquency, overgrazing, excessive erosion, reckless forest destruction, and other economic maladjustments... As here considered, directional measures include such instrumentalities or means as rural zoning, grazing district legislation, soil conservation districts, differential taxation, methods of handling chronically tax-delinquent lands, credit policies and practices, and covenants or restrictions in the sale of land used for directing land into more desirable uses or for discouraging the misuse of land."

Land Utilization and Soil Erosion - Nigeria

Stamp, L. Dudley. Land utilization and soil erosion in Nigeria. Geogr. Rev. 28(1): 32-45. January 1938. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

"A recent tour of Nigeria has convinced the writer that the native farmer has already evolved a scheme of farming which cannot be bettered in principle even if it can be improved in detail and that, as practiced in some areas, this scheme affords almost complete protection against soil erosion and loss of fertility. It may be that the African farmer has thus a contribution to make towards the solution of the great soil erosion problem of other regions." The article is illustrated by photographs showing different types of cultivation and soil erosion; and maps showing agricultural zones, rainfall, natural vegetation, and population pressure.

Maps, Agricultural - China

Trewartha, Glenn T. Ratio maps of China's farms and crops. Geogr. Rev. 28(1): 102-111. January 1938. (Published by the American Geographical Society at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The data used in making the ratio distribution maps in this article are from 'An Estimate of China's Farms and Crops,' by C.C. Chang. The data were not compiled from census returns... They represent only estimates done in a very careful and painstaking way. The estimates were made by hsiens... and are based on reports of magistrates, postmasters, and farmers. They are for no specific year, the mere collecting of the data having covered a three-year period. The area concerned is Greater China, including Manchuria."

Maps show farm households, agricultural regions, cultivated area per farm household, crop acreage per farm household, ratio of cultivated area to total area, ratio of total crop acreage to cultivated area, ratio of irrigated acreage to total cultivated area, ratio of rice, wheat, barley, kaoloang, millet, corn, cotton, and soybean acreages to total crop acreage.

Marketing - British Guiana

Huggins, H.D., and Morgan, E.M. Marketing of local minor crops. British Guiana. Agr. Jour. 8(4): 195-200. December 1937. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana.)

"An attempt is here made to discuss the marketing of certain local agricultural products in so far as the seasons of arrival of these products at market are concerned." The products dealt with are corn, coffee, plantains, bitter and sweet cassava, yams, tannias, eddoes, and sweet potatoes.

Meat - Consumption

L. The consumption of meat. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 28(12): 397E-412E. December 1937. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Bibliographical notes, pp.410E-412E.

The writer reviews the causes of the increase in meat consumption in the course of the Nineteenth Century, and the present position of meat consumption in different parts of the world, and discusses the probability of an increase in meat consumption in the near future. Tables give the estimated annual consumption of meat in various countries, and the consumption of and expenditure on meat and other animal protein foodstuffs in urban workers' families according to recent family budget investigations.

Mental Ability - English Rural Children

Matthews, M.V., Newlyn, D.A., and Penrose, L.S. A survey of mental ability in a rural community. Sociol. Rev. 19(1): 20-40. January 1937. (Published by the LePlay House Press, 35 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

Reports the result of an investigation to measure the intelligence of every child of school age in a small rural area. "The Otis Primary and Advanced Tests were used for all children, and those of a selected age group were given the Binet Tests also."

Migration of Population

[Goldfinch, Sir Philip.] Post-war migration. Aust. Sugar. Jour. 29(8): 508-511, 513-515. Nov. 11, 1937. (Published by the Australian Sugar Producers Association, Ltd., at Brisbane, Queensland.)

Address given before the Summer School of the Institute of Political Science.

This is an account of the ways in which settlement has been brought about in Australia following the 1848 revolution and the Franco-Prussian War, and a discussion of the present opportunities for capital investment and with it increased immigration. The writer is certain "the time will come again before long when we shall have a new settled scheme of immigration, but...[hopes] it will be a better one than some of the former ones which failed in the choosing of suitable immigrants, failed in providing them with suitable land or jobs when they arrived, and completely neglected to set up a properly efficient organisation in this country to advise and encourage them to settle down in their new sphere."

Hoffman, Charles S. Drought and depression migration into Oregon, 1930 to 1936. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(1): 27-35. January 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

"The migration to the Pacific coast following the drought and depression years of the early thirties extended into Oregon as well as into California and Washington. Approximately 48,000 persons are believed to have migrated to rural Oregon during the 7 years, 1930 to 1936. The areas of greatest concentration of migration have been in the smaller villages, in the open country of the Coast Range, and on new lands under irrigation in the eastern section of the State. It is believed that most employable members of households entering Oregon have been or soon will be able to make the necessary adjustments, but unless attempts are made to give direction to the processes of social and economic assimilation in the future, the results may be an accentuation in the unemployment and relief problem during the next few years." - p.1.

An immigration board in Chile. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(2): 42. Jan. 10, 1938. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Chilean Government recently established an Immigration Board composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Colonisation and the Bank of Agricultural Settlement, with instructions to submit a detailed plan of colonisation within three months. This plan is to treat, among other matters, of the assistance which the authorities might consider granting to individuals or communities wishing to settle in Chile."

Migration. Agreement between Argentina and Denmark. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(5): 191. Nov. 1, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"An Agreement intended to encourage the settlement of Danish farmers in Argentina was signed in Buenos Aires by the Argentine

Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Minister on 21 September 1937. The movement in question had almost completely ceased in recent years (there were only 21 immigrants from Denmark to Argentina in 1936), and it is hoped that a resumption will now ensue. The Agreement is materially identical with those recently concluded by Argentina with the Netherlands and Switzerland."

Migration problems. Internatl. Labour Rev. 36(6): 721-741. December 1937. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

This article is the memorandum on migration prepared by the International Labour Office and presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations, September 1937. It is in three parts. "The first two parts contain a series of data relating to the development of migration and the present prospects, as well as information on the future possibilities. The third part contains a description of the present situation and the activities of the International Labour Organisation."

The Swiss Government and colonisation schemes. Assistance to emigrants. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(1): 19-23. Jan. 3, 1938. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

An account of the policy of the Swiss Government in connection with the assistance of Swiss Settlers in other countries.

Milk - Consumption - Tallinn, Estonia

Krepp, E. Piimatarbimine Tallinnas. Milk consumption in Tallinn. Majandustead 3(51-52): 914-919. Dec. 21, 1937. (Published by the Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Tables show milk transportation to Tallinn on highways and by railway, milk production of herds under control, monthly in 1936, and distribution of milk transported into Tallinn on June 3 and 4, 1937 to milk dealers, dining rooms, restaurants, cafeterias and bakeries, consumers, and for making butter, cream, etc.

Milk - Market Regulation - New Zealand

Lenschow, Gerhard. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. X. Die milchwirtschaftlichen marktregulierungen in Neuseeland und den übrigen überseeischen Dominien. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(1): 145-180. January 1938. Issued by Kiel University, Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

A study of milk marketing regulations in the British Dominions overseas with special emphasis on New Zealand and brief references to South Africa, Canada, and Australia.

Milk - Prices - Scotland

Scottish retail milk prices. Report of Consumers' Committee: The Milk Board's reply. Scottish Farmer 46(2348): 78-79. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

Milk Policy - Great Britain

Milk distribution proposals. Planning, no.106, 15pp. Sept. 21, 1937. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"To sum up, the Government's long-term milk policy falls into three main sections. Special five-year grants are to be made towards the extra cost of producing quality milks, a proposal commanding general approval. Local authorities are to be empowered to apply for compulsory pasteurization orders, with certain exemptions. This, we think, is inadequate, and we suggest that this function should be obligatory instead of optional. Finally, a permanent Milk Commission is to be set up, to act as an economic general staff for the milk industry of Great Britain, and to investigate ways and means of improving milk distribution methods. We discuss some of the problems this Commission will have to face and the sort of experiments that must precede any thorough reorganisation of milk distribution."

Peach Plan - California

The California peach plan. Summary of a report prepared by the American Institute of Food Distribution. Canning Trade 60(22): 18-19. Jan. 3, 1938. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Plans preventing trade demoralization. Modern Miller 65(2): 16-17. Jan. 8, 1938. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Consists of two plans, one for bakeries, and the other of the California peach plan, "an emergency program which provides control of production and the fixing of a minimum price." The Oregon plan for bakeries as outlined in the Monthly Bulletin of the American Bakers' Association is printed with the exception of a small part of it. The analysis and outline of the peach plan is from the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc.

Robinson, Harrison S. The California program: its objectives and methods. Cannerymen decide that the time has arrived to start selling their packs instead of waiting for someone to buy them. Canner 86(8): 15,26,28. Jan. 29, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"A paper delivered before the National Food Brokers Association at Chicago, January 24, 1937."

Describes the program of the Cannerymen's Industry Board which is "meant to help the cannerymen of California to sell the best products they can pack at the lowest prices consistent with sound financial operations and to sell those products in the greatest practicable volume."

Also in Canning Trade 60(27): 7-8, 10, Feb. 7, 1938, with title: California Peach Marketing Agreement.

Pennsylvania State Planning Board

Pennsylvania Planning, v.2, no.3, January 1938. (Published by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, 928 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.)

This is the annual report number. Partial contents: Map showing present use of land in Cameron County, p.10; Land use planning and control, pp.11-13; Rural and regional planning and zoning, pp.14-19; Map showing existing use of land in the State, 1936, pp.20-21; Mapping and charting, pp.25-27; Recreation and leisure, pp.35-36.

Planning

Plan Age, v.4, no.1, January 1938. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Must planning be military? by George Soule, pp.1-4; Planning and free choice, by David Cushman Coyle, pp.5-11; The human capacity to plan, by Harlow S. Person, pp.12-18; The illusion of final authority, by E.J. Coil, pp.19-21.

Pressure Groups

Our State legislators; a human, realistic, and practical approach to the workings of the modern State legislature. Edited by W. Brooke Graves. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 195: 1-204. January 1938. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Lobbies and pressure groups: a political scientist's point of view, by Belle Zeller, pp.79-87; Lobbies and pressure groups: a lobbyist's point of view, by Gertrude L. Schermerhorn, pp.89-94; Lobbies and pressure groups: a legislator's point of view, by Henry Parkman, Jr., pp.95-102; Influence of organization of local government officials, by David H. Kurtzman, pp.103-109; Nebraska's first unicameral legislative session, by John P. Senning, pp.159-167.

This volume of the Annals also contains a 123-page supplement, Constitutional Rights, edited by Herbert F. Goodrich. It includes an article by Charles Bunn, pp.46-52, entitled "Public Price Fixing and Due Process."

Price-fixing

Backman, Jules. Enforcement of government price fixing. Harvard Business Rev. 16(2, pt.1): 154-167. Winter 1937. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Discusses methods devised to evade the enforcement of price-fixing schemes, conditions of successful enforcement, machinery of enforcement, quotas and licenses, and penalties, and gives brief résumés of examples of enforcement. Examples given relate to hogs in the

Netherlands, wheat in Hungary, International tin restriction, corn and hogs under the A.A.A., wheat in Portugal, butter in the Netherlands, camphor in Japan, cotton in Egypt, sugar in Cuba, and wheat in France.

Results and conclusions are given on pp.166-167.

Price Spreads

Algarra, J. Lo "scarto" tra il prezzo del coltivatore e quello del consumatore. Rivista di Politica Economica 27(11): 877-888. November 1937. (Published at Via Margutta, 61, Rome, Italy.)

A study of the difference between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer and its causes.

Prices - Government Measures Affecting

Government Measures Affecting Agricultural Prices, v.3, no.11, pp.69-120. 1937. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

"This issue includes: Regulation of cereal consumption and prices in Germany. Import duties and plenary powers in customs matters in France. Measures relating to the National Wheat Board in France. Maximum fixed prices in Italy. Guaranteed butter and cheese prices in New Zealand. Livestock Industry Act in the United Kingdom. (Only the three groups - cereals, meat and dairy products - are dealt with.)

Government Measures Affecting Agricultural Prices, v.3, no.12, pp.121-176. 1937. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

"This Quarterly will... not be published after the current issue." Information on government measures affecting agricultural prices will be incorporated in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology of the International Institute of Agriculture, beginning with January, 1938.

"This issue includes: Regulation of grain marketing in Argentina. New trade agreements concluded by the United States. New customs tariff in France. New primary products marketing legislation in New Zealand. Quotas on bacon imports into the United Kingdom. Extract of the U.S.S.R. customs tariff concerning cereals, meat and dairy products."

Production - Value - Czechoslovakia

La production agricole en Tchecoslovaquie et son écoulement. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Economie Rurales, Rapports 6(3): 61-79. 1937. (Published in Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

This is the first part of a statistical study of the value of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia covering the years 1925

to 1936. It is in Czech, German and French.

The factors included in the value of agricultural production are determined. Tables show area, production prices, and quantities destined for marketing, for the household, for wages in kind and for the former owner of the farm. Statistics are given showing the value of the crop and livestock production.

Returns From Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Rendements bruts des exploitations agricoles en Bohême en kč par ha de terre cultivée. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Économie Rurales, Bull. 8(2): 13-59. 1937. (Published in Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

A compilation of statistical tables showing the gross returns per hectare from the crop and livestock production of Bohemia.

Rural America

Rural America, v.16, no.1, January 1938. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: The people on the land, by Dwight Sanderson, pp.3-6 [address at the National Rural Forum]; The contribution of cooperation to rural life, by Chris L. Christensen, pp.6-7; Conservation and rural life, by E.L. Kirkpatrick [preliminary report on Youth Section, American Country Life Association, Oct. 14-16, 1937] p.8; Cotton pickers, by Roman L. Horne [from the Report on Technological Trends and National Policy of the National Resources Committee] pp.9-12.

Rural Reconstruction - China

Hsü, Leonard S. Rural reconstruction in China. Pacific Affairs 10(3): 249-265. September 1937. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

"The material here discussed forms part of a paper presented before the Far Eastern Conference on Rural Hygiene, held in Java in August 1937, under the auspices of the League of Nations, to which Dr. Hsü was a delegate from China."

Discusses the origins, objectives, present developments, accomplishments, leadership, and trends in rural reconstruction in China. The writer concludes by stating that "rural reconstruction in China, as a social movement, is one phase of a correlated attack, on various technical fronts, on the problem of realizing a planned society. The movement presupposes that if China is to survive, it must modernize its social organization and vastly increase its working efficiency. This in turn means the application of scientific knowledge to community reconstruction from the village unit up. Finally, the application must be a planned process, taking into consideration the social factors of population, resources and technical skill, and making use of the local unit of government as the medium of co-ordinating and correlating technical services."

Sharecroppers

White, Owen P. Devil in de cotton. Collier's 101(1): 9-11, 42. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Efforts of the Farm Security Administration to relieve the plight of the sharecroppers in Georgia and Alabama are described.

Silk Industry - France

Payen, Édouard. La situation générale de l'économie française vue à travers une grande industrie nationale. L'Économiste Français 66(3): 49-51. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9^e), France.)

A discussion of the various factors that contributed to the depression of the silk industry in France in 1937.

Social Insurance - Austria

Insurance of salaried employees in agriculture in Austria. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(8): 279-283. Nov. 22, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Topics covered include the scope of the scheme, contributions payable by employer and insured person, sickness and maternity benefits, and accident, invalidity, old-age and survivors' pensions.

Social Insurance - Hungary

Old-Age insurance for Hungarian agricultural workers. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(3): 62-63. Jan. 17, 1938. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"The Hungarian Government has recently laid before Parliament a Bill to institute a compulsory old-age insurance scheme for workers and domestic workers in agriculture. In introducing the Bill, the Government stated that it was the first step towards establishing a complete system of social insurance for agricultural workers." A summary of the bill is given.

Social Insurance - Italy

Social insurance in Italian agriculture. Proposed reforms. Indus. and Labour Inform. 64(10): 354-356. Dec. 6, 1937. (Published by Internatl. Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Contains a summary of the report made by a committee appointed by the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers "to study problems connected with medical assistance and social insurance for agricultural workers and to submit proposals for the extension of

the measures already taken." The proposed reforms relate to assistance to mothers and children, sickness insurance, hospital equipment, the extension of insurance against maternity, tuberculosis, invalidity, old age and unemployment to various classes of workers not now covered, and accident insurance.

Soil and Civilization

Jacks, G.V. Civilisation and soil. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 15(360): 77-78. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, Eng.)

Soil Erosion - Africa

Land usage and soil erosion in Africa. Notable discussion at Royal African Society dinner. African World 141(1830): 286-287. Dec. 4, 1937. (Published in London, Eng.)

A discussion of soil erosion in South Africa by Sir Frank Stockdale, with contributions by Sir Daniel Hall and others. "The views expressed by each of these experts in turn reflect the real seriousness of the situation, but more important still they offer a guide to the steps which must be taken to prevent a very large area of the African continent becoming a 'bankrupt domain of ruined lands.'"

Soil Erosion - British Colonies

Stockdale, Sir Frank. Soil erosion in the Colonial Empire. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 5(20): 281-297. October 1937. (Published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, Eng.)

"An attempt has been made to survey the present position in regard to soil erosion in the Colonial Empire, to describe the measures which are being taken to check and control its effects, and to indicate where further efforts are required. The most serious losses are taking place in East Africa, particularly in Kenya... It is the most important land problem which the country has to face, but if active steps are taken without delay the position can be greatly improved within a decade. The actual causes of erosion are numerous and varied, and each drainage area of any country requires close examination before plans of re-conditioning or control are decided upon... The problem is one which must be approached from various angles. Physical, biological, and social factors have to be considered... Vegetation-control is the most important method of controlling soil erosion... The use of control measures, without an improvement in the system of agriculture and animal husbandry, is likely to be unsatisfactory."

Subsidies - Oats and Barley - Great Britain

The new oats and barley subsidy scheme. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(7): 629-631. October 1937. (Pub. by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"Under Part II of the Agriculture Act, 1937, the appropriate Minister (in England and Wales the appropriate Minister is the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) is empowered, in respect of the five years 1937 to 1941, to make subsidy payments to growers of oats and barley in any cereal year when the average price of oats during the seven months September to March is 7s. 7d. per cwt. or less. The average price per cwt. is to be the average price of home-grown oats in the whole of the United Kingdom." The author describes the rate of subsidy payments under the Act, the persons to whom subsidy payments may be made, the relation of subsidy payments on oats or barley to wheat deficiency payments, the provisions for fixing a "Standard acreage" for oats and barley, the treatment of land under mixed crops containing oats or barley, and the regulations governing the subsidy payments.

Tariff - United States

Richardson, T.C. Wanted: more customers. Farm and Ranch 57(2); 15, 17, 19. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

A discussion of the present and past tariff policy of the United States and its bad effects on agriculture, especially on foreign trade in agricultural products. Thinks the reciprocal trade agreements might undo some of the damage.... If this be true then the nearest thing this country has to a permanent or long-time agricultural policy is the reciprocal trade policy of Secretary Hull.

Tenancy, Farm - Legislation - Netherlands

Vate, Jan van der. Farm tenancy legislation in the Netherlands. Land Policy Circ. January 1938, pp.16-19. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This is the third of a series by Mr. van der Vate on Agriculture in the Netherlands. It discusses two laws for the improvement of farm tenancy conditions. The first is the Crisis Farm Tenancy Act (De Crisispachtwet) of 1932 which was passed to prevent tenants from being forced into bankruptcy. The second is the Farm Tenancy Act (De Pachtwet) passed in 1937, the objective of which is "to place the tenancy system upon a more stable basis for the greater security of both landlord and tenant."

Tenancy, Farm - United States

The county agent looks at tenancy. Ext. Serv. Rev. 8(12): 184-186. December 1937. (Published by the Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

A symposium of the experiences and conclusions of several county agents on the tenant problem. Contents: Landlords and tenants together [Walthall County, Miss.] by O.B. Elliott, p.184; Developing a satisfactory farm lease [Blackford County, Ind.] by Walter U. Rusk, pp.184-185; In defense of tenancy [Anson County, N.C.] by J.W. Cameron, pp.185-186.

Hill, E.B. Michigan farm leases. Mich. Farmer 189(2): 28. Jan. 15, 1938. (Published in Detroit, Mich.)

Describes the 5 major types of farm leases used in Michigan.

Includes a table headed Usual Division Leases, which shows the usual division of investments, expenses and income of the landlord and tenant in the livestock share types of farm leases.

Larimore, Don. Tenancy on the Sibley estate. Ill. Agr. 42(3): 40. December 1937. (Published in Urbana, Ill.)

"Fourteen thousand acres profitably farmed by 44 individual tenants. Very unusual but such is the condition of the Sibley Estate at Sibley, Illinois... The contented tenants on the Sibley estate are excellent examples of the result when a landlord makes an honest effort to meet the tenant halfway."

Lodwick, B.W. Tenancy due for attack in Iowa. Iowa Bur. Farmer 2(1): 7,17. January 1938. (Published at 165 S. Main St., Spencer, Ind.)

An account of the plans for the tenant purchase program of the Farm Security Administration.

Moorhouse, L.A. Farm tenancy on the march. Is American agriculture moving toward economic insecurity? West. Farm Life 39(24): 7,19. Dec. 15, 1937. (Published in Denver, Colo.)

"American agriculture is gradually moving in the direction of insecurity, partly as the result of our present methods of leasing farm lands."

Contains a table showing Tenancy in the U.S. for 1880, 1900, 1920, 1930 and 1935, and in Colorado for the same years.

Moorhouse, L.A. Renting on the shares. West. Farm Life 40(1): 5,12. Jan. 1, 1938. (Published in Denver, Colo.)

Describes the share system as practiced in Colorado.

This is the second of a series of articles on western tenancy problems prepared by Mr. Moorhouse.

Randall, C.C. On behalf of the tenant. Ext. Serv. Rev. 8(12): 177,189. December 1937. (Published by the Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

The opportunity of the Arkansas Extension Service in the program of the Tenant Purchase Division of the Farm Security Administration.

Shockley, E.R. Landlord and tenant cooperation. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Valley ed.) 52(11): 8. November 1937. (Published in Birmingham, Ala.)

"The author of this article is a Negro, but what he says would do credit to many a white man. He discusses the subject of landlord and tenant relations, with their effect on soil conservation, with common sense and with the homely humor of his race. He is assistant county agent in Negro work, Hardeman County, Tenn."

Textile Industry

The cotton situation. Planning no.112, pp.2-14. Dec. 14, 1937.

(Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Developments in the cotton textile industry of Great Britain from 1934 to 1937 are traced.

1938 annual textile number. Cotton goods, underwear - Southern mills, wholesalers. Jour. Com. and Commercial 175(13,528, sec.2): 1A-24A. Jan. 17, 1938. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

1938 rayon and synthetic fibers number. Spun rayon products - textile finishers. Jour. Com. and Commercial 175(13528, sec.3): 1B-8B. Jan. 17, 1938. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Tolles, N.A. Regional differences in cotton-textile wages, 1928 to 1937. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(1): 36-47. January 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

"During the 10 years from 1925 to 1934, the spread between cotton workers' earnings in the North and the South had been generally decreasing. This trend was reversed after 1935. By July 1937, northern cotton mills were reporting the payment of an average of 50.0 cents an hour, as compared with an average of 39.7 cents reported by southern mills. Such a regional difference, although smaller than in the decade prior to 1933, was definitely larger than any which had prevailed during the operation of the cotton-textile code under the National Recovery Administration." - p.1.

Wolf, George. Now it's cotton mills. Amer. Cotton Grower 3(7): 10-11. December 1937. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

The author reports his investigation of charges of "peonage" in mills made by Walter Davenport in a recent article.

Textile Prices - Regulation - Germany

P., H. The regulation of prices in the textile industry. Hamburg World Economic Archives 3(23): 356-360. Oct. 1, 1937; (24): 374-377. Oct. 15, 1937; 4(1): 6-10. November (1st issue). 1937. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Paragraph headings are Dependence of the German textile industry on foreign trade; the price movement in raw textiles; the problems of textile price control; the control of prices of foreign raw materials; price control for half-finished and finished textile goods; the price-pegging decree; principles of direct control of textile prices; regulation of production according to price policy; closing the raw material gap; the structure of the German staple

fibre production; the present formation of staple fibre prices; the future price formation for staple fibre; the development of the quality of the German raw textiles; staple fibre and artificial silk; the international development of the production of synthetic textiles; and result and method of influencing price in the textile industry.

Tonka Bean

Pound, F.J. History and cultivation of the tonka bean (*dipteryx odorata*) with analyses of Trinidad, Venezuelan and Brazilian samples. Trop. Agr. 15(1-2): 4-9, 28-32. January-February 1938. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

The writer discusses the botanical characteristics of the tonka bean, the climate, rainfall and altitude in which it grows, soil conditions, system of cultivation, manuring, pests and diseases, yields, harvesting and preparation for market, imports and exports, commercial uses, the curing process, and analyses of samples sent to Imperial Institute.

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Summary of the Van Zeeland report. Economist 130(4927): 218-221. Jan. 29, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

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Trade, Foreign - Yugoslavia

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The article lists the various kinds of agricultural products which form a part of the increasing foreign trade of Yugoslavia. Figures are given for both imports and exports and the percentages of exports over imports. Three things are said to be necessary to exportation, namely intensification of commercial policy for creating new markets, conserving the old ones, and assuring a stable and remunerative exportation; the organization of special institutions for the rationalization of exports; and systematic effort toward increasing the quality of products.

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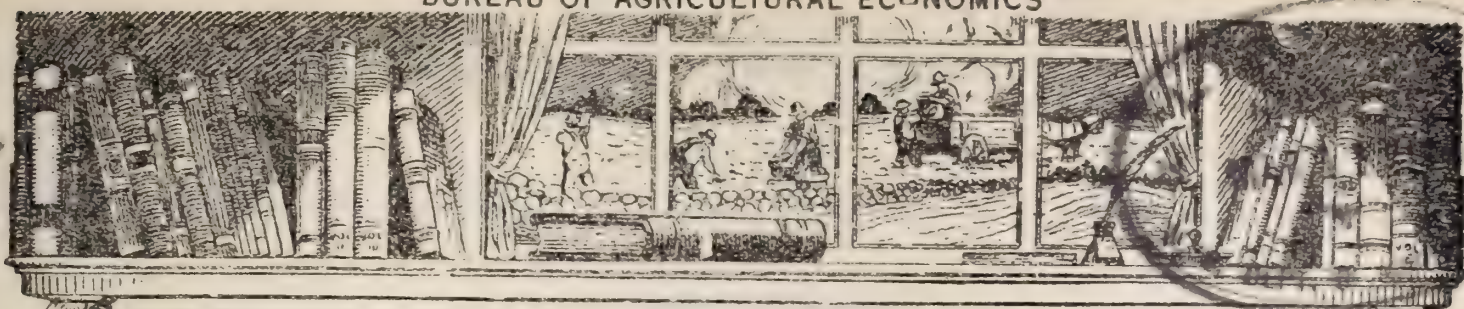
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CORRECTION

In the February 1938 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature (v.12,no.2), p. 83, line 12 should read Data are presented as in previous volumes, by countries instead of counties.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



The duty of the democratic leader is to inform. He must throw the community into a debating camp, seeking only that the agencies of government supply the factual information, guarding its honesty and singleness of purpose as his most precious trust. Then, by the decision of his people, fully informed, he must have the courage to act, and his followers to stand or fall. - Paul B. Sears

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This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Parsons, Talcott. The structure of social action; a study in social theory with special reference to a group of recent European writers... First edition. 817pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc. 1937. (McGraw-Hill publications in sociology) 280 P253

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Facts do not "speak for themselves". Scientific theory "most generally defined as a body of logically interrelated 'general concepts' of empirical reference - is not only a dependent but an independent variable in the development of science". The development of science "has been in large part a matter of reciprocal interaction of new factual insights and knowledge on the one hand with changes in the theoretical system on the other. Neither is the cause of the other. Both are in a state of close mutual interdependence".

As an empirical monograph Professor Parsons' work verifies this thesis. On the one hand adequate proof is given that theoretical considerations play important roles in the choice of the fields of investigation as well as interpretation of the findings. On the other hand it demonstrates that four eminent social scientists with radically different personal backgrounds who were grappling with empirical facts with the use of different conceptual tools of the particular theoretical tradition in which they happened to find themselves tended to converge in the same and more adequate system than the systems which gave them their starting points. This emerging system the author calls the "voluntaristic theory of action" based upon "analytical realism".

Alfred Marshall, Vilfredo Pareto, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber are the scientists whose works including empirical and theoretical considerations are subjected to study. In contrasting their personal characters and backgrounds, the author characterizes Marshall as a strongly moralistic middle-class Englishman; Durkheim as an Alsatian Jewish radical, anti-clerical, French professor; Pareto as an aloof, sophisticated nobleman, and Weber as a son of the most highly cultured German upper middle class. All four men were eminent either in sociology or economics or both. Even more important than these more personal differences is the fact that although approximately contemporary their starting points and assumptions were diverse. Marshall, Pareto, and Durkheim, although of the positivist tradition, differed greatly. Weber had grown up in a background of German idealism. With the exception of Marshall's influence on Pareto there is no trace of direct influence of any one on any other. Notwithstanding this and despite the personal differences and divergent intellectual traditions represented, the author demonstrates a tendency for the theories to merge not in the positivistic scheme and not in the idealistic scheme but in the voluntaristic scheme.

In the process of this demonstration the author deals with epistemological problems in the various sciences. Most fundamental is the unit or part and the frame of reference. Whereas, for example, the classical mechanical system may have the particle as the unit and space and time as the frame of reference, the sciences dealing with man have as their basic unit the "unit act" and the means-end schema as a frame of reference.

Although Marshall kept within the utilitarian means-ends schema in his contributions relative to utility, marginal utility, and the principle of substitution, he developed certain other interests which did not fit the scheme. He was interested in "wants adjusted to activities". Action in economic life was not solely a means to want satisfaction. There were such things as "exercise of the faculties" and "development of character". These residue problems were leading away from utilitarianism toward the voluntaristic theory of action. Marshall recognized these important elements but failed to weave them into a system; for him they remained residual categories.

Pareto came closest to the voluntaristic theory of action. He avoided the fallacy of "misplaced concreteness" so common among social scientists of the positivistic tradition who were inclined to use frames of reference suitable to physical but not social phenomena. To avoid this difficulty he rigidly limited economic theory to the utility element and proceeded to supplement it with a broader synthetic sociological theory.

Durkheim having rejected the utilitarian tradition shifts to the radical positivistic alternative. During his early work this positivism inhibited the more adequate interpretation in terms of the voluntaristic theory of action. However, the empirical data with which he worked drove him toward the latter position. At first "social facts" were thought of as being objective to the actor in terms of "exteriority" and "constraint". They were not thought of as subjective phenomena. This permitted him to retain his positivistic interpretation during the first stages of his career. However, his study of suicide religion and other social phenomena gradually drove him from this position. Later Durkheim in his sociological existemology made a complete break with positivism becoming a relativist, maintaining that society determines the categories of thought. He approached the German idealistic tradition in this respect.

Weber was trained in the German idealistic tradition. The author's statement of Weber's logical and empirical works, even though oriented to show their relation to the particular problem of the emergence of the voluntaristic system of action, is the most complete and satisfactory account in English known to the reviewer. The basic characteristics of idealism are traced from Kant down to the present. The fundamental hostility of the idealistic tradition to that of the positivistic is explained in detail. Weber took issue with the adherents of the idealistic tradition in their denial of "the possibility or validity of general concepts in the field of human action".

In his attack on Marxian historical materialism he developed a theory of the rôle of value elements in the form of religious interests such as value attitudes in their relation to metaphysical ideas. For example, the Protestant-Ethic was demonstrated to have played a role in the development of modern Capitalism. These and other considerations which are given detailed treatment by the author sustain his view that Weber's use of the means-end schema approached that of the voluntaristic theory of action which has been shown to emerge from positivism and idealism. The author completes his work with a classification of the sciences of action and demonstrates that sociology is not merely the study of social "forms" on the one hand and a study of the universals of all sciences on the other. It is the science of social action dealing with "relationships and group schema". - Charles P. Loomis, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stierling, Griffion. Die landflucht und der einsatz von stadtjugend in der landwirtschaft. 104pp. Berlin, Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft. 1937. 281.175 St5

The author's subject is the establishment of German young people on the land to fill the gaps left by those who have left the work of the farm to engage in non-agricultural pursuits elsewhere. He sketches briefly the characteristics, history, causes, and extent of the flight from the land and the measures adopted to combat it up to 1933. He distinguishes between a necessary and a harmful rural exodus, traces the origin of the exodus back to the Middle Ages, and lists among its causes the greater freedom of life in the city, the abolition of serfdom and the genesis of the agricultural worker in the nineteenth century, the increasing differences between working conditions in the country and in the town, and the influence of compulsory military service on the outlook of the young men. Statistics are given showing the extent of the rural exodus in Brandenburg and East and West Prussia, and it is estimated that from 1882 to 1907 agriculture supplied 10 million people directly or indirectly to the towns. Measures adopted to combat the situation up to 1933 included the use of force in the earlier times, the institution of seasonal workers, native and foreign, better housing conditions, and land settlement, but these were little better than palliatives.

It was the plight of post-war youth, a million and a half of whom were unemployed in 1932/33, that instigated the measures adopted by the National Socialist Government to provide for them by filling the gaps left by the exodus of the agricultural workers from the land, and that in spite of the bitter opposition of the young people themselves. A general survey of the placing of the young people on the land is followed by a detailed account of the three main channels through which this has been effected.

Before discussing these in detail the author calls attention to three other methods of training youth in agricultural pursuits without placing them on the land. The Landjahr was created by a law of March 29, 1934. From 30,000 to 40,000 young people from the cities are placed for three-

quarters of a year in camps at a distance from their homes. Four hours' work a day on a farm are required. The Women's Labor Service (Frauenarbeitsdienst) developed more slowly. It is open to young women of 17 to 25. Their work has been found to be of great assistance to wives of settlers. An opportunity is also given to students to work on the land for 8 to 10 weeks in the summer.

The three forms of assistance in placing young people on the land are the Landhilfe, Landdienst, and Mädelumschulungslager. The Landhilfe was organized by an order of March 3, 1933 to place individual unemployed young men and girls from the cities with individual farmers. The farmer is assisted by the State to pay their wages. A contract is drawn up which arranges for the payment of wages, the provision of suitable sleeping quarters, and the inclusion of the worker in the life of the family. The first period of six months was later lengthened to a year, or it may be longer under certain circumstances. Emphasis is placed on the care, physical, mental, and spiritual, of the young people by the labor bureaus.

In the Landdienst young men are settled in groups on private estates. They live in camps and are under the guidance of a trained leader. From 20 groups in 1934 the number had grown in 1936 to 282. They also are under a contract which determines their wages and hours of work.

The Mädelumschulungslager, or women's training camps, were established to supply the need for female help on the farm for which the Landhilfe was inadequate. At first these camps were for unemployed girls on relief but by 1936 all unemployed girls were admitted. They are trained for a period of 8 weeks at a cost to the Government of 1.53 Reichsmarks per day per girl, exclusive of travelling and outfitting expenses. A specimen program for a day is given. The girls work alternately on the land, in the house, and in the kitchen under trained supervision. After their training they are placed on farms, as often as possible in the neighborhood of the camp. Some of them marry and settle permanently on the land.

Their initial opposition having been overcome, favorable and even enthusiastic reports are cited from young people and also from the farmers and landowners.

The cost of the whole enterprise from 1933 to 1936 is estimated in round numbers at 70 million Reichsmarks. During these years the young people earned not less than 75 million Reichsmarks in wages for which they did productive work. Had they remained in the cities they would not only not have earned the money, but they would have had to be supported by the State. Because of the employment of these young people on the land unemployment in Berlin fell from over 650,000 in 1933 to below 190,000 in 1936. Moreover, agriculture was badly in need of workers, especially for the carrying out of the production campaign. The placing of the young people on the land in 1933 and 1934 is described as an eleventh hour rescue from a threatening danger. The author stresses the fact that the money cost of the movement has been far outweighed by

material, moral, and spiritual gains, a new mutual understanding between city and country, and an increased feeling of patriotism among the young people of Germany. Thus does he enumerate the outstanding benefits of this movement which in the nature of things is of limited duration.

The book is well and clearly written and presents a very interesting, first-hand account of a country's attempt to kill two birds with one stone by making use of unemployed, restless youth to help in the recovery of its agriculture. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Riches, Naomi. The agricultural revolution in Norfolk. 194pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1937. 30.9 R39

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During the course of the eighteenth century, there began a series of great changes in agriculture which have come to be known as the agricultural revolution. Basically it consisted of the application of new methods to farming with the object of making money rather than merely subsisting. Beginning in England, the new agricultural practices of the revolution were contemporaneously referred to as the "Norfolk system" in acknowledgement of its localized origin. Despite a general recognition of this fact, we have lacked a detailed analysis of "the primary material on Norfolk farming in such a way as to show what the Norfolk system actually was." Miss Riches has essayed this significant task and also made clear "the relation of the system to the progress of agriculture in England."

In the words of the author, "There were probably five reasons why Norfolk... gained its preëminence in the practices which revolutionized agriculture. First, its early field system; second, the influence of continental practices early and continuously felt in the county; third, its wide market; fourth, the leadership of certain prominent agriculturists; and fifth, its adaptability to wheat cultivation at just the time when that crop was of the greatest interest to agriculturists." Each of these factors is discussed at some length.

In addition, the distinctive features of the Norfolk system are analyzed historically. According to Arthur Young, its chief popularizer, they were: "first, enclosures without assistance from Parliament; second, use of marl and clay; third, proper rotation of crops; fourth, culture of turnips, hand-hoed; fifth, culture of clover and ray grass; sixth, long leases; and seventh, large farms." The author has also considered the increasingly important role of livestock and the use of agricultural machinery, especially as related to the practices peculiar to Norfolk.

The methods evolved in Norfolk spread to the rest of England, and as a result it was able to feed its own people from 1750 to 1815. Thus Norfolk contributed greatly toward staving off the day when England had to turn to wheat regions beyond the seas for daily bread. The famous

"Norfolk course" of crop rotation also marked a very vital step between the old medieval three-field system and the nineteenth-century drill cultivation supplemented by the use of artificial fertilizers.

Considering the significance of the agricultural revolution, it is of special consequence that we now have this scholarly, adequate, and succinct study of its localized English origin and development. The volume has a useful bibliography as well as pertinent illustrations and appendices. - Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

"A. E."

Russell, George William. The living torch, A. E., edited by Monk Gibbon, with an introductory essay. 381pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1938. 145 R91

"Practically everything in this present book has been drawn from The Irish Statesman... It is A. E.'s table-talk, a note-book of his ideas and ideals." - pp. 66-67.

Monk Gibbon opens this volume with an introductory essay (pp. 3-81) which provides the reader with what seems a faithful picture of the mind of "A.E.", which Mr. Gibbon knew and admired so greatly. The remainder of the book is made up of selections from the writings of A.E. arranged in broad subject groups such as Literature and criticism, Politics of time and eternity, Civics and rural economy. In this last group may be found his statement "To Some American Economists."

Agricultural Labor

U. S. Farm placement service. California. State-wide report, all counties, on wages paid in agricultural occupations... 1937. 23pp., processed. [Los Angeles, 1938] 283.9 Un33 1937.

Compiled by U. S. Farm Placement Service, Los Angeles, California, from data received from: County Managers of the California State Employment Service, National Reemployment Service, State of California.

Very useful detailed data showing wide variety and rates of agricultural wages.

Agriculture

Schmiedeler, Edgar. Agriculture and international life, by Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler... and Sub-committee on agriculture. 64pp. Washington, D. C., The Catholic association for international peace; New York, N. Y., The Paulist press [1937] ([Catholic association for international peace] Pamphlet no. 24) 281 Sch52

Bibliography, p. 62.

Partial contents: Agricultural resources, Trade restriction, Liberalization of trade.

Agriculture - Africa

Stockdale, Sir Frank Arthur. Report ... on his visit to East Africa, January-March, 1937. 117pp. [London?] 1937. ([Gt. Brit.] Colonial advisory council of agriculture and animal health. C. A. C. 345) 281.19 St6

"This visit to East Africa was made with the object of (1) examining with the agricultural officers concerned the progress which had been achieved since my last visit to East Africa in 1930-31 in the development and experiment work of the several Departments of Agriculture, (2) investigating the various schemes of inspecting, grading and marketing agricultural produce, (3) discussing certain matters relating to animal husbandry, and (4) studying in some detail the serious problem of soil erosion which faces the Administrations, agriculturists and pastoralists throughout East Africa. An examination was also made of the work of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, and consideration given to its programme of work for the next five years. The report is divided into five sections, which consist of separate reports prepared for, and issued to, the Governments of the four East African territories [Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya] concerned and a final section devoted to the work of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani." - Introductory paragraph.

The Bible and Rural Life

Griffeth, Ross John. The Bible and rural life. 117pp. Cincinnati, O., The Standard publishing company [1937] 281.2 G87

"The theme of this book, 'The Bible and Rural Life,' is as familiar to the farmer as the earth he tills... The Bible is written about farmers and people who lived from the land. The simple facts of Christianity are readily apparent to any one who has lived a great deal in the outdoors, surrounded by the beauties of nature...

"In these times of profound social changes, this book serves to remind us that Christian ideals and principles are a mighty bulwark against tyranny and degeneration." - Foreword.

Business Cycles and Markets

Chait, B. Les fluctuations économiques et l'interdépendance des marchés. 344pp. Bruxelles, R. Louis, 1938. 280 C342
Bibliography, pp. 327-331.

This is a study of economic cycles and of the interdependence of markets. The mobility of modern economy is stressed and attention is called to the important rôle of profit as a determining factor of economic activity. A general law is established controlling the divergent movements of markets.

Business Depression and Its Cure

Bosch, Robert. The prevention of future crises in the world economic system. With a preface by Lord Davies. 39pp. London, Constable & co. ltd., 1937. 280 B652

"This brochure is intended to fulfill three objects:

"(1) To demonstrate that technological progress in the full sense of

the term is productive of the greatest benefits for mankind: that it can achieve its purpose of assuring mankind as a whole a maximum of opportunity and happiness.

"(2) To show that social conflict, the class war, is futile and can only result in a reduction of the standard of living, and to demonstrate that free trade raises the standard of life of all human beings, whereas protectionist tariffs rob every man, however remote he may seem to be from the areas of technical development, of a part of his opportunities for a full and happy life.

"(3) To suggest, moreover, last but not least, that a change in the mental attitude of man to his fellow-men and among nations is capable of producing a fundamental transformation in the trend of the world's history."-
Introduction.

Cooperation - Czechoslovakia

Galla, Karel. Sociology of the cooperative movement in the Czechoslovak village. 124pp. Praha, Spolek Péče o blaho venkova. 1936. (Library of the Country life association in Praha. vol. VIII) 280.2 G13

Reviewed by Joseph S. Roucek in American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals. v. 191, p. 228, May 1937.

Mr. Roucek states that the author shows in this study how cooperation has been the basis of many component parts of the social progress of Czechoslovakia. He describes the social features of Sány (a settlement of some 800 people in Bohemia) and shows the origin, development and results of the cooperative movement there.

Hůlka, Antonin. La coopération agricole en Tchécoslovaquie. 23pp. Paris, Jouve & cie, 1936. 280.2 H872

Reviewed by S. Borodaewsky in Journal of Farm Economics, v. 19, no. 1, pp. 385-386, February 1937.

From this review the extracts below have been quoted:

"This brochure gives an illuminating picture of the development and the present state of agricultural cooperation in Czechoslovakia. Its author, a high official of the largest federation of agricultural cooperative societies, the Central Union (Ústřední jednota) of Agricultural Cooperative Societies at Prague, presents a clear idea of the principles of the organization of agricultural cooperation in that country...

"A special chapter is devoted to the cooperative credit system which is only a base for the agricultural cooperatives in Czechoslovakia, and which has succeeded in recent years in ridding the field of usurers of all kinds...

"One chapter of the booklet is devoted to the cooperative storage associations. These cooperative societies number 335 and have more than 200,000 members. The author presents data showing the extensive operations of these cooperative societies, especially those of the largest, known as Kooperativa, and points out the important rôle played by this type of cooperative in the work of the Czechoslovak grain monopoly established in 1934.

"Interesting figures are likewise given concerning the cooperative producing concerns, that is to say, those that turn out alcohol and spir-

its, work up milk into dairy products, turn out flour and bread, prepare chicory for the market, as well as the cooperatives for the purchase of machinery, for the exploitation of electricity, and for the sale of animal products...

"The author illustrates the methods adopted by the cooperative unions to bring up the young people in a spirit of devotion to the cooperative idea, and to train them for posts as employees in cooperative enterprises...

"The author refers to the vigorous participation of the agricultural cooperative movement in Czechoslovakia in the activities of the International Federation of Cooperative Societies... M. Klindera, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperative Societies at Prague, and also of the Centrocooperativa, a man of great energy and initiative, has for many years represented the Czechoslovak agricultural cooperative movement in all these organizations of international character.

"The brochure... deserves the fullest attention of all interested in the cooperative movement. It is brief, but at the same time it is a storehouse of contemporary data, and presents a clear picture of the existing state and most important aspects of the economic life of Czechoslovakia. To it may be applied the ancient Roman maxim: 'non multa, sed multum:'"

Cooperation - Poland

Warsaw. Spółdzielczy instytut naukowy. Informator spółdzielczy. 143pp.

Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Spółdzielczego instytutu naukowego, 1937. (Biblioteka spółdzielcza nr. 30) 280.2 W26In

Contains bibliographies. "Polska bibliografia spółdzielcza za lata, 1932-1936," by Edmund Szubert, pp. 107-125.

Part I is devoted to the history, organization and work of the Polish cooperatives. Part II is devoted to cooperation in foreign countries

Cost of Government - United States

National industrial conference board. Cost of government in the United States 1934-1936 by Lewis H. Kimmel. 137pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc. [1937] (National industrial conference board. Studies, no. 235) 284.5 N212Cos 1934-36.

"There is at present no more important element in the national economy than the level of governmental expenditures. During the period of the depression, government became increasingly important as a source of realized income. Not only did payments by government increase, but they increased in a period when income realized from private sources declined. With recovery, in the past few years, income from private sources increased, but payments by government have continued at a very high level. On the basis of present indications, government will for some time to come play a more prominent role in the national economy than it did prior to the depression.

"Despite the importance of governmental expenditures and the implications of the present level of expenditure for the future, there is no branch of statistics in the field of public finance in which the availa-

ble official data are less satisfactory. The Federal Government currently releases data for expenditures, but the accounting methods employed are such that the data must be used with caution if misinterpretations are to be avoided." - Introductory paragraphs.

Cotton

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Economic and statistical dept. The changing conditions of world trade in cotton and rayon goods. VI. The state and industrial reorganisation in Great Britain. 44pp. Manchester, October 1937. 304 J662 pt. 6

Cotton - Japan

Uyeda, Teijiro and Minoguchi, Tokijiro. Small-scale industries of Japan; the cotton industry. 101pp. Tokyo, Japanese council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1936. (IPR International research series) 304 Uy3
Japanese Council Papers, No. 4. Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, Yosemite, California, August 15th to 29th, 1936.

County Government - Kentucky

Kentucky. University. Bureau of government research. Local government study, no. 2. Government in Kentucky counties, by John W. Manning. 54pp., processed. Lexington, 1937. 280.9 K412 no. 2

Partial contents: County organization and functions; The fee system; County functions; County finance; and The reorganization of the county.

Credit and Social Reform

Moldenhauer, Kurt. Kreditpolitik und gesellschaftsreform; eine international-vergleichende untersuchung zur problemgeschichte des sozialismus. 134pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1932. (Probleme der weltwirtschaft, schriften des Institutes für weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. 56) 284 M73

Bibliography, pp. viii-xv.

Credit policy as a means toward social reform has been particularly discussed in the writings of Keynes, Hawtrey, and a few others. The purpose of the author's present study (No. 56, in the series "Probleme der Weltwirtschaft" issued by the Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr, Kiel) is to trace, analyse, and compare the historical development of this idea. He begins with the writings of Saint-Simon wherein the concept of credit policy as an instrument of social reform is expressed. Saint-Simon's pupil, Bazard, further developed the theory of socializing the means of production on the basis of centralized credit control. A chapter is devoted to Proudhon's system wherein credit policy is treated as an independent instrument of social reform, and to the controversy in this respect between Proudhon and Blanc and

between Proudhon and Marx. The development of credit cooperatives under Schulze-Delitzsch in the middle of the nineteenth century as an attempt toward partial social reform and the contrast between this development and the theories of Lasalle and Blanc are discussed in detail. The concluding chapter is on monetary reform as the basis for a social-reform oriented credit policy, with special reference to the writings of Silvio Gesell. Dr. Moldenhauer's study contains a comprehensive bibliography. - H. L. Franklin.

Economic Conditions - Cuba

Gerling, Walter. Die wirtschaftsgeographische entwicklung der insel Kuba unter besonderer berücksichtigung der zuckerwirtschaft und des problems kapitalismus und landschaft. 143pp. Solingen-Ohligs, 1935. 278.14 G31
Inaug.-diss.- Freiburg.
Bibliography, pp. 139-142.

The author makes a survey of the economic development of Cuba since 1492 and shows that the distribution of the economic enterprises of today, the area cultivated, the settlements and the railways are the result of the penetration into the country of American capitalist ideas. Settlements, factories, workers' dwellings, thousands of kilometers of railways and innumerable cane sugar fields are not the result of haphazard establishment, but are placed where the highest possible return will be attained. The world market price has been the instigating factor and not the development of Cuban economy.

Economic Conditions - Czechoslovakia

Národní banka československá. La première période décennale de l'activité de la Banque nationale de Tchécoslovaquie. Publication jubilaire sur la monnaie tchécoslovaque, l'activité de la Banque, la situation et l'évolution de l'économie tchécoslovaque. 497pp. Prague, Edition de la Banque nationale de Tchécoslovaquie, 1937. 284.9 N16P
Bibliography, pp. 495-497.

Appears in connection with the general stockholders' meeting of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia at which was submitted the report for 1936, closing the first ten-year period of the bank's activity. This publication has two objectives: To explain the essentials of the bank's history and organization, and to give a brief survey of the national economy of Czechoslovakia and its historical evolution.

Partial contents: Le bilan de L'histoire tchécoslovaque, by Josef Šusta, pp. 11-33. (A sketch of the historical origins of Czechoslovakia); La monnaie tchécoslovaque, son origine et son évolution, articles by Karel Engliš and by Jaroslav Rudolf, pp. 37-70. (Accounts of the history and management of the Czechoslovakian monetary system); Forme juridique, administrative et direction commerciale de la Banque Nationale de Tchécoslovaquie, by Ladislav Frantisek Dvořák and Viktor Kopfstein, pp. 73-90. (Explains how the National Bank is organized and controlled); L'évolution et l'activité de la Banque à la lumière de ses situations hebdomadaires et bilans annuels, by Felix Kořimský, pp. 287-329. (Contains tables showing the financial progress of the bank from 1926 through 1936); Les conditions

sociales en Tchécoslovaquie, by Jan Čákrť, pp. 343-354. (Gives some social statistics); Agriculture, by Ludvík Koniček, pp. 355-369. (Contains statistics on agricultural production, imports and exports); L'industrie et les métiers, by Miloš Horna, pp. 370-392. (Shows the relative importance of various industries); Le commerce extérieur, by Ivan Jež, pp. 393-405. (Discusses foreign trade); Les établissements de crédit en Tchécoslovaquie, by Alois Král, pp. 406-427. (Deals with various institutions for credit, including agricultural banks and credit cooperatives); Évolution des conjonctures économiques de la Tchécoslovaquie, by Miloš Horna, pp. 447-453. (Traces the development of economic cycles in Czechoslovakia); Graphiques et statistiques de l'évolution économique en Tchécoslovaquie, by Josef Metlicka and Miloslav Zelenka, pp. 467-491. (General graphs and statistics showing the economic progress of the republic of Czechoslovakia)

Of the authors, Karel Engliš, writer of one of the articles on currency, is governor of the Bank and a former finance minister of the republic; Ladislav Dvořák, co-author of the article on the organization of the Bank, is deputy-governor of the Bank and director-general of the Central Association of Agricultural Cooperatives at Prague. - Margaret Elsworth.

Economic Conditions - Germany

Reichs-kredit-gesellschaft, aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Deutschlands wirtschaftliche lage an der jahreswende 1937/38. 107pp. Berlin [1938] 280.9 R27 1937/38

This is an account of economic conditions in Germany at the end of 1937 compared with world conditions. In the field of agriculture tables show production of crops from 1933 to 1937, area in 1936 and 1937, stocks of grain at the end of the crop year in 1935, 1936, and 1937, fodder production in 1936/37, quantity and value of grain and grain products imported in 1935/36 and 1936/37, numbers of hogs at the beginning of September in 1932, 1936, and 1937, milk and butter production from 1932 to 1936, fat imports in 1936 and 1937, proceeds from the sale of agricultural products from 1932/33 to 1936/37, price indices of agricultural products sold in 1932, 1935, 1936, and 1937, expenditures in agriculture from 1932/33 to 1936/37, the money balance of German agriculture from 1932/33 to 1936/37 and agricultural indebtedness from 1928 to 1936.

Economic Conditions - Great Britain

Cole, George Douglas Howard, and Cole, M. I. The condition of Britain. 471pp. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1937. 280.171 C672
Bibliography, pp. 457-466.

Partial contents: The rich and the poor; Health and nutrition; The dwellings of the people; The unemployed; Standards of life; The educational system; Taxation and the social services; Production; The working-class movement; and What is to be done?

Economic Conditions - Syria and Lebanon.

Latron, André. La vie rurale en Syrie et au Liban; étude d'économie sociale. 273 pp. Beyrouth [Impr. catholique]. 1936. (Mémoires de l'Institut français de Damas) 281.185 L35

Bibliography, pp. 4-5.

This is a study of economic and social conditions in Syria and Lebanon based on the village as a social unity. The author describes the measures in use and the monetary system and then discusses the various types of rural contracts and rural economy including such topics as methods of farming, labor, wages, cost of production, agricultural marketing, the use of profits, and land values. An investigation of real property discloses the existence of communal, individual, and collective property, small farms and large estates. The structure and activity of the village community are described.

Economic Conditions - Turkey

Conker, Orhan, and Witmeur, Émile. Redressement économique et industrialisation de la Nouvelle Turquie... Preface de s.e. Ismet İnöü. 345pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1937. (Bibliothèque de l'École supérieure de sciences commerciales et économiques de l'Université de Liège. vol. XVIII) 280.185 C76

Bibliography, pp. [333]-337.

The author sketches the economic rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire as a background for and an incentive to the reaction and revolt which generated the new régime. An account of the national resources and the traditional industries of the country shows the material at the disposal of the Government in its task of economic and particularly industrial rehabilitation of the country. The Government is shown improving the means of communication, aiding and protecting private initiative as much as possible, but when necessary assuming the reins itself. The five-year plan of 1933 is analysed, as well as the labor legislation which is meant to safeguard the vital interests of the workers and to aid industry in general while placing it under control. In the domain of agriculture, attention is called to the provision of agricultural credit by the agricultural cooperatives and the Agricultural Bank, the success of the wheat campaign and the measures taken to protect and regulate the price of wheat, the construction of silos and the policy of irrigation and reclamation.

Economic Geography - Puerto Rico

Picó, Rafael. Studies in the economic geography of Puerto Rico. 84pp., maps. Rio Piedras, P. R. [1937] (The University of Puerto Rico bulletin ser. 8, no. 1) 273.14 P54

"The agricultural problems of Puerto Rico (Report prepared as consultant geographer for the Planning division of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction administration... May, 1936)" pp. [23]-56.

Partial contents: Geographical and economic factors influencing Puerto Rican agriculture; The agricultural problems of Puerto Rico; and The geographic regions of Puerto Rico.

Economics

Roll, Erich. Elements of economic theory. 276pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1937. 280 R64

"Professor Roll attempts to provide an introduction to the big treatises on economic principles. He gives a summary and occasionally simplified treatment of the major problems of theoretical economics. The reader will not particularly enjoy this book - unless he likes the intellectual exercise of elementary theory - but he will enjoy Marshall and Wicksteed and Pigou more afterwards than he would otherwise have done. The only gratitude the author will get from those he is writing for will be accorded years after they have read his book. By then they will have found that Professor Roll has helped them unobtrusively over many awkward and uninteresting styles, and guided their steps to the really interesting things in difficult theory with a minimum of unnecessary divagation." - The Economist (London) v. 129, no. 4912, p. 116, Oct. 16, 1937.

Eggs- Marketing - England

National farmers' union. Egg marketing organisation; report of Joint committee of the National farmers' union and the National poultry council on marketing. 8pp. [n.p., 1937?] 280.347 N213

Farm Mortgage Loans

Woodruff, Archibald M., Jr. Farm mortgage loans of life insurance companies. 204pp. New Haven, Published for Williams college by Yale university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1937. (Williams college. David A. Wells prize essays. No. 7) 284.2 W862

Bibliography, pp. 183-196.

"This is the seventh of the David A. Wells Prize Essays to which Williams College has made the award provided by the will of the late David A. Wells of the Class of 1847." - Foreword.

It describes the loan situation as it was at the end of 1935 under the divisions which follow: "(1) conditions surrounding the making of the loans; (2) foreclosure and ordinary liquidation of the loans; (3) legal and other obstacles to liquidation; (4) aids to liquidation."

There are two appendixes - A. The legal aspects of a mortgage. B. Moratorium legislation in thirty states.

Germany

Roberts, Stephen Henry. The house that Hitler built. 380pp. London, Methuen [1937] 280.175 R54

Reviewed in The Economist (London) v. 129, no. 4914, Oct. 30, 1937, p. 216, from which the extract below has been taken:

"Dr. Roberts is a professor of modern history who was granted eighteen months' study-leave by the University of Sydney to examine the character of the new German State. Already he knew and liked the country and its people; and he came to its problems with a tolerance limited by the integrity of his academic purpose and by his own faith in liberal democracy.

He was given every facility for his researches by the German authorities. The result is this full, lively, shrewd and very readable book...

"The object of the book is simply to describe: the men who made the movement which created the State, ... the course of their political victory and the details of the changes which they have effected in government; the economics of dictatorship and re-armament; the achievements of the Third Reich; and its obvious failures. Dr. Roberts paints a full canvas. His brush is not consistently apt: he confuses mere enumeration with information in his account of the National Socialist Party and the Civil Service, which still leaves the system of administration a little obscure; and his very readable analysis of ... policy in trade and finance is sometimes more ingenious than illuminating - though, in general, this section is a most valuable summary of the consequences of autarky in economic policy, industry, agriculture and politics."

Gold

Einzig, Paul. Will gold depreciate? 178pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937. 284 IL6W

"This book was written in response to inquiries by many readers of my book *The Future of Gold*, who were anxious to know whether, in the light of recent developments, I had modified my views expressed in that book... Accordingly, I set out to re-examine my conclusions published in 1934 in *The Future of Gold*. The essence of those conclusions was that, after a temporary relapse, the price of gold would recover to well above the figure at which it stood at the time of writing - 143s. per ounce - and that the final rate of stabilisation would also be well above that figure...

"I have carefully reconsidered the gold situation, but my views about it are still substantially the same as they were three years ago. I am still convinced that in the long run the price of gold will rise, and will be fixed well above the present figure; this in spite of the fact that in the meantime it has become fashionable to forecast a substantial reduction in the price of gold...

"The main object of this book is to prove that the wave of distrust that arose during the second quarter of 1937 regarding the prospects of gold was not justified. Factors which were making for a lower price of gold were essentially on the surface. One of them, wholesale dishoarding, has already completely ceased at the time of writing. Nor is the factor of Soviet gold output thought to be as dangerous as it was a few months ago. The very ease with which the gold scare subsided at the slightest improvement in the technical situation and outlook proved how essentially shallow its foundations were. The boggy of a plethora of gold is already fading into the background. It no longer appears so menacing as it did under the influence of a panicky atmosphere. In fact, amidst the calmer atmosphere that followed the termination of the gold scare, it became possible to consider the question whether a further increase of the gold stock would be something inherently evil, or whether it would be a blessing in disguise." - Preface.

Government

Walker, Harvey. Public administration in the United States. 698pp.

New York, Farrar & Rinehart, inc. [1937] 280.12 W154

Bibliographical note at end of each chapter.

"In recent years there has been a definite effort among teachers of government... to present government to the students as a living organism...

"The present volume sets forth the problems which are encountered in carrying out the public will as expressed by the representatives of the people. Together with a previous volume on 'Law Making in the United States,' which deals with the process of declaring the public will, it presents government to elementary students on the functional basis of 'politics' and 'administration.'"

This work was reviewed in the American Political Science Review, p. 733, August 1937.

Government Boards - Great Britain

Robson, William Alexander, ed. Public enterprise; developments in social ownership and control in Great Britain. Edited for the New Fabian research bureau. 416pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1937] 280.171 R57P

Slip pasted on title-page: Distributed in the United States by the University of Chicago press.

Dr. Charles A. Beard reviewed this volume in The American Political Science Review, v. 31, no. 6, pp. 1157-1159. Dec. 1937. From this the extract below has been taken:

"This volume is a symposium of nine sections, with a preface and a summary of conclusions by the editor. The public agencies covered are the Port of London Authority, the Forestry Commission, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Central Electricity Board, the London Transport Board, the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, the Agricultural Marketing Boards, and the Post Office. To the chapters on these subjects is added one on the Organization of the Coöperative Movement. The inclusion of this private organization is explained by the editor: the consumers' coöperative movement is 'the other great alternative method of producing and distributing goods and services without profit to the producers.'...

"The several chapters are done competently and in the scholarly tradition, if with a certain tenderness for the Fabian conception of things. The text is mainly descriptive and contains invaluable information on these agencies and the policies involved in their operation. Students of government and economy everywhere will be grateful to the authors for their clear and orderly exposition of British theory and practice in respect of public enterprises.

"Americans, in particular, may draw from these pages fundamental data for comparison with similar undertakings in the United States. For instance, the milk commissioner in Connecticut and the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington can here discover their own problems and troubles, with variations, as handled by British agricultural marketing boards. Again, those Americans who are seeking some program for coöperation between pri-

vate electrical utilities and utilities publicly owned can now find out 'how the British do it.' The present reviewer is a little bit disappointed because the volume does not give more precise information relative to the effect of the British grid on electrical rates for consumers and on the development of public ownership and operation. But that is a private grievance of no immediate pertinence...

"No doubt many politicians and students will continue to talk glibly and volubly about the absolute opposition between public and private, government and economy, planning and no planning, the individual and society, collectivism and individualism - absolutes that do not exist outside of imaginations. But this volume will be helpful to everyone who tries to distinguish between throbbing and knowing and fain would look upon the tendencies of things with clear eyes."

Government Corporations

Thurston, John. Government proprietary corporations in the English-speaking countries. 294pp. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1937. (Harvard political studies, pub. under the direction of the Department of government in Harvard university). 280 T42
Bibliography, pp. 281-283.

"The subject of this study is the government corporation as a form of organization for the public operation of economic undertakings. Inasmuch as the greater number of such corporations in the United States since the beginning of the twentieth century came into existence at times of national crises and were established for the purpose of coping with these crises, the experience with government corporations in the United States is of rather limited value in revealing the principles of law, finance, administration, and public control which, on the one hand, are likely to attend upon the normal operation of a business by means of a government corporation, or, on the other, have been found through the results which followed their adoption to be canons of desirable practice.

"For this reason it has been thought advisable to include within the scope of this study government proprietary corporations in other English-speaking countries, particularly in view of the fact that the corporations in these countries were established as the result of conscious policy for permanent solution of particular problems.

"The method employed has been essentially that of comparison, in an effort to determine if there are certain principles common to financial methods, organizational structure and administration, and public control of government proprietary corporations. Variations from the usual practice have been noted as being of value in suggesting alternative principles and methods. An effort has been made to analyze the effect of different types of organization and practice with a view to discovering, if possible, the principles likely to facilitate good and efficient management and at the same time provide for responsiveness to legitimate public demands but resistance to selfish misuse by groups or individuals. It must be admitted that the combination is difficult to establish...

"I have been exceedingly fortunate in being able to observe at first hand the operation of the government corporations established in the

United States for the financing of agricultural credit needs, through my employment in the personnel office of the Farm Credit Administration. Here I was able to study an excellent example of governmental control and supervision of proprietary corporations and to watch attempts at political interference with their management. Many of the conclusions and recommendations in the study have grown out of this practical experience.

"The body of the study falls into four main chapters. The first of these deals with the legal aspects of government proprietary corporations...

"The second principal chapter discusses the methods of financing the corporations and the effect of different methods upon the efficiency of management...

"The chapter on management and administration deals with the appointment and control of the directors of the corporation, their term of office and compensation, the size of the board, the executive officers and administrative organization, and problems of personnel, including the question of whether employees of government proprietary corporations are to be regarded as employees of the government and given the benefits enjoyed by civil servants...

"Under the heading of public control come all the questions of the practical relation of the corporation to the government, from necessary supervision for the purpose of insuring proper management and agreement with general public policy to undesirable political interference with administration...

"In the concluding chapter, in addition to a summary of the advantages of the government corporation as a form of organization for the public operation of business enterprises, there are brief discussions of the problem of maintaining efficiency, the mixed corporation, and the relation of government corporations to democratic theory." - Author's preface.

History - Graphic - United States

Hacker, Louis Morton. The United States; a graphic history. Pictorial statistics by Rudolf Modley, statistical research by George R. Taylor. 243pp. New York, Modern age books, inc. [1937] (The Modern world series no. 1) 277.12 H11

Bibliography, pp. 236-242.

Part I. The establishment of capitalism. Part II. The triumphs of capitalism. Part III. Capitalism in crisis.

"In a number of senses, The United States: A Graphic History is presented as an experiment. It is the first work in that project in adult education to which the whole series will be devoted. It represents an effort to tell a complex story in as simple and non-technical terms as possible, but at a level mature enough not to insult the intelligence of a grown reading public. It is not a propagandistic piece of work, although the writer is quick enough to acknowledge that it is not 'objective' in the worst sense of that abused term; in other words, it represents a clear-cut philosophical attitude toward historical development. But other points of view, as long as they are honestly represented, will find their place in the series." - Foreword.

Housing

Unwin, Sir Raymond. Housing & town planning, 1936, lectures, 1937. 86pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Sub-committee on research and statistics, Central housing committee [1937] 93.5 Un9

"Released by courtesy of Columbia University."

Partial contents: The standard of housing needed for family life in modern communities; Planning should promote the best relations between housing, industry, commerce, culture and the other elements of community life; On what conditions can good housing be secured for all who need it? Some economic aspects of planning; Regional and state planning.

Income

Leven, Maurice, and Wright, Kathryn R. The income structure of the United States. 177pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1938. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 74) 284 L57In

"The purpose of the present study is to contribute toward the clarification of thought in the important field of income and its distribution..."

"The analysis might be undertaken from several viewpoints. It might run in terms of broad economic, social, or industrial groups, or it might refer to the simpler elements of the income structure such as the individual income recipient or the family. Our major concern in this study is the latter, although some attention will be given to the consideration of income groups - employees, entrepreneurs, and investors - and to the industrial composition of the national income. Since the majority of the income recipients in the country, of whom there are more than 50 millions, gain most or all of their income as employees, a considerable portion of our analysis will be in terms of variations of wages and earnings..."

"The subject matter of this study falls into two parts. The first... deals with the wage and income structure in general, and the second with the changes which have occurred since 1929. The first seven chapters are devoted to the causes of the wide variation found in the incomes of the American people. Two groups of determinants are discussed: those related to the characteristics and environment of the income recipients, such as occupation, industry, age, sex, and color; and those related to the ebb and flow of business activity, which are superimposed on the more basic factors included in the first group."

"In undertaking to set forth the reasons for the variations in income there is no intention to 'explain away' the inequalities in income and the existence of poverty in the United States. The purpose is only to show that income inequality and poverty are traceable to different causes calling for different remedies. Some sources of inequality can be eliminated only by making the people concerned more productive, that is, by adding to the sum total of the national income rather than by dividing a given total more equally; others must be remedied by the more adequate recognition of the social responsibility of caring for the aged, the disabled, and the unfortunate who cannot be expected to make any great contribution towards the national income and who must be either fully supported or have their meager earnings properly supplemented." - Introduction.

Preinreich, Gabriel A. D. The nature of dividends. 226pp. New York
[Lancaster, Pa. Lancaster press, inc.] 1935. 284 P91
Bibliography, pp. 215-220.

"The distribution of corporate wealth and the extent to which its various forms may be considered income to the investor occupies a prominent position among the moot questions of corporate finance, which do not appear to have received their share of attention up to the present...

"It is the purpose of this book to approach the subject with an open mind, having regard to economic rather than legal theories and develop a framework of general principles which may then be subjected to tests in the light of other opinions." - Preface

Chapter II is entitled "What is Income?"

International Affairs

Institute of Pacific relations. 6th conference, Yosemite national park, Calif., 1936. Problems of the Pacific, 1936; aims and results of social and economic policies in Pacific countries; proceedings of the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific relations, Yosemite national park, California, 15-29 August 1936. Edited by W. L. Holland and Kate L. Mitchell, assisted by Harriet Moore and Richard Pyke. 470pp. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago press [1937?] 280 In72 1936
Bibliography, pp. 443-446.

King-Hall, Stephen. Chatham house; a brief account of the origins, purposes, and methods of the Royal institute of international affairs. 144pp. London, New York [etc.] Oxford university press, 1937. 280.9 R314

"The Royal Institute of International Affairs exists to encourage and facilitate the scientific study of international questions and to provide and maintain means of information upon international affairs.

"It will be seen that the purposes of the Chatham House are pursued along two distinct but interdependent paths. There is the scientific study of foreign affairs which is a form of research work, and there is the provision of information about foreign affairs."

International Commission of Agriculture

Commission internationale d'agriculture. Annales ... [no.] 18. 159pp. Paris, C. I. A. [1937] 28 C732A no.18

Address of Commission Internationale d'Agriculture is 18, Rue de Bellechasse, Paris (VII^e), France.

Contains the Statistics of the International Commission of Agriculture, Regulations of the Special Commission on Agricultural Cooperation and the Special Commission on Agricultural Labor of the International Commission of Agriculture.

These are preceded by a report of the proceedings of these bodies at the meeting held at The Hague from June 21-24, 1937, and of the resolutions of the Commission dealing with the regulations of the butter market, the importance of agricultural education, agricultural cooperation, agricultural production, viticulture, livestock raising, agricultural industries, and rural hygiene.

International Trade

Cabiati, Attilio. Fisiologia e patologia economica negli scambi della ricchezza fra gli stati. 671pp. Torino, G. Giappichelli, 1937.
284 Cl Ed.4

"Quarta edizione". - Prefazione.

"The fourth edition of Professor Cabiati's ample treatise on the theory of international trade includes a number of new chapters which bring his historical account up to 1937 and fit new developments into his abstract frame. The result is a brilliant and suggestive study in the great tradition of Italian economics. It is a pleasure nowadays to find a book on foreign trade which at the same time attacks both over-subtle theorising, and sub-intelligent policies." - The Economist (London) v. 129, no.4915, p.265. Nov. 6, 1937.

Labor

Metcalf, Henry Clayton, ed. Collective bargaining for today and tomorrow; approach and method. 182pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1937. 283 M56

Bibliography, pp. 179-182.

Partial contents: An evolving national labor policy, by Henry C. Metcalf, pp. 1-15; The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.: Principles, policies, tactics, by David J. Saposs, pp. 16-34; Property rights versus the mounting demand for more equitable income distribution, by Scoville Hamlin and Henry C. Metcalf, pp. 103-124; Trends in collective bargaining as affecting personnel management, by Ordway Tead, pp. 125-145;

The crisis in leadership: Government, industry, labor, by H. S. Person, pp. 146-163; and The challenge to business leadership, by Henry C. Metcalf, pp. 164-178.

Land and civilization

Sears, Paul Bigelow. This is our world. 292pp. Norman, University of Oklahoma press, 1937. 280 Sel2

Russell Lord reviewed this book in the New York Herald Tribune Books, p. 6, Nov. 14, 1937. From this review a few sentences are quoted below:

"The author of 'Deserts on the March' having warned us, with justifiable dramatics, that we are destroying this continent as a place of civilized abode, here settles back in his professorial chair and considers more deliberately the spectacle of life and of civilization...

"Six chapters have to do with the pattern of inanimate nature, six with the pattern of living nature (plants and animals), the last six with the pattern of human cultures.

"Note his insistence on the word, 'pattern.'... Ecology is the science, or 'pattern' for a science, which takes in everything and seeks to weave it all together, as nature does. ..

"The story starts with the weathering elements mysteriously impregnating the rocky face of this whirling planet. Millions of years swing by. A scum of plant life creeps ashore from the waters of the sea. Dying, yet reborn with spring, plant life creeps toward higher forms, rootless, more animal-like in structure, more like man.

"This growth, this exchange and transmutation between the inanimate and animate, builds and depends upon a thin mantle of organic and mineral debris laid down on the face of the continents and islands: Soil...

"Soil is earth's placenta, said Shaler of Harvard, years ago... When forests are slashed down; grass land torn and tortured heedlessly with steel implements, and mined by overcropping, then earth's placenta is thinned, torn, hurt; and the land in question becomes an enfeebled and a wounded land. That is the main trouble in the United States today, Sears insists, and he does not know whether, as a people, we can change our culture pattern, and survive.

"His middle chapters, dealing with the amazing economy of plant communities under natural conditions, and the upsets civilization imposes, seem to me the least engrossing in the book. The botanical growths of which he knows most, in point of detail, drag a little in the telling. He knows too many words and tags that really do not matter in a sweeping presentation of life as a whole.

"When he gets beyond his systematic learning, his book becomes great... and the end is a burst of noble writing... He inclines to the view of the educator, as opposed to that of the propagandist or agitator, and hopes that by an aroused public opinion Democracy will exert the necessary authority:

"So long as we are a democracy, no amount of good intent on the part of leaders is going to offset ignorance and apathy in the common citizen. This book is written to make plain to the average man the realities of man and his environment, so that he may see what his leaders are about...

"The duty of the democratic leader is to inform. He must throw the community into a debating camp, seeking only that the agencies of government supply the factual information, guarding its honesty and singleness of purpose as his most precious trust. Then, by the decision of his people, fully informed, he must have the courage to act, and his followers to stand or fall.

"Less exciting but more deeply informed and moving than 'Deserts on the March,' Mr. Sears's new book should be read by all who begin to see that to ruin and desecrate a piece of land is an act of unpatriotism far more deadly than childish refusals to salute the flag."

Land and People - Brazil

Freyre, Gilberto. Sobrados e mucambos. Decadencia do patriarcho rural no Brasil (Edicao illustrada) 405pp. São Paulo, Companhia editora nacional, 1936. (Serie 5.a. Brasiliana v.64. Bibliotheca pedagogica brasileira) 280.163 F89

Bibliography, pp. 393-405.

This work whose title means Mansions and Cabins represents a continuation of an earlier work by the same author entitled Casa Grande e Senzala - Great House and Negro Quarters. The book covers the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century and deals with the establishment and growth of a landed gentry, its decline with the growth of cities and its final absorption into urban life. It is a study of the relationships between the various elements that went to make up life in the new country with special attention given to the great sugar plantations and gold and diamond

mines. It discusses the relation of the landed estate to the town, the Brazilian to the European, and many other social aspects of life in Brazil. The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"In these pages, an effort is made principally to study the processes of subordination and at the same time those of adjustment of one race to another, of the various religions and traditions of culture into one, which characterized the formation of our rural patriarchy and, beginning with the end of the 18th century, their decline, and development of the cities; the formation of the empire; and it may almost be said the formation of the poor class Brazilians." - Annie D'Armond Marchant, Pan-American Union.

Land and People - Egypt

Lozach, Jean. Le delta du Nil; étude de géographie humaine. 303pp. Le Caire, Imprimé par E. & R. Schindler pour la Société royale de géographie d'Égypte, 1935. (Publications de la Société royale de géographie d'Égypte) 278.192 L95

Bibliography, pp.iii-xxiii.

This is a study of the relation of man to the land in Lower Egypt or the Delta of the Nile. Man's use of the Nile for his own purposes, the cultivation of the soil, the necessity for drainage, the struggle for and against water, the production of cotton, and rural and urban life are discussed. And the main task of the author has been to tie all these varied factors together, to show their relation and interdependence, to trace the evolution of the country and its people and to seek out its determining factors.

Land Enclosures - Nottinghamshire - England

Tate, William Edward. Parliamentary land enclosures in the county of Nottingham during the 18th and 19th centuries (1743-1868)....With a foreword by T. M. Blagg. 215pp. Nottingham, Printed for the Thoroton society by Cooke & Vowles, Ltd., the Thoroton press, 1935. (The Thoroton society. Record series, v.5) 282 T18

"In 1904 this Society issued, as the second volume in its Record Series, the Domesday of Inclosures for Nottinghamshire, edited by Mr. I. S. Leadon, dealing with the inquest held by the Royal Commission of 1517.

"The volume now presented records and analyses the enclosures brought about under Parliamentary authority. These fall, roughly, within the period of one hundred years between 1750 and 1850, and far exceed in area the total enclosures of the three preceding centuries." - Foreword.

Land Settlement - Victoria

Raws, Sir William Lennon. A century of land settlement in Victoria; lecture... in the Assembly hall... Melbourne, on 2nd April, 1935. 24pp. [Melbourne] Melbourne university press, 1936. 282.2 R19

One of a series of five centenary lectures on "A Century of Development in Victoria," arranged by the University of Melbourne.

Reviewed by R. B. Lemmon in Economic Record, v. 13, no. 24, pp. 127-129, June 1937.

Land Tenure

South Africa. Transvaal. Asiatic land tenure act commission. Report... of the Transvaal Asiatic land tenure act commission; appointed under government notice no.1324, dated 4th October, 1932; pub. by authority. 7v. in 6. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1934-37. 282 So83

Land Tenure - India

Sen, Sachin. The tenure of agricultural land. 114pp. Calcutta, The Politics club, 1937. 282 Se52T
Bibliography, pp. 113-114.
Consists of two chapters - Agriculture and tenure, and Tenancy reforms in India.

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. A.18-21. 4 nos. Geneva, 1937. 280.9 L47P 1937. II. A 18-21.

1937. II. A.18. Fiscal committee. Report to the Council on the seventh session of the Committee held at Geneva from October 11th to 16th, 1937. 6pp.

1937. II. A. 19. Financial position of Hungary in the third quarter of 1937. Twenty-fourth quarterly report by Mr. Royall Tyler. 19pp.

1937. II. A.20. Quarante-quatrième rapport du commissaire de la Société des nations en Bulgarie (periode juin-août 1937) 15pp.

1937. II. A. 21. International trade in certain raw materials and foodstuffs by countries of origin and consumption. 1936. 164pp.

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.8. International sugar conference held in London from April 5th to May 6, 1937. I. Text of the agreement. II. Proceedings and documents of the conference. 83pp. Geneva, 1937. 280.9 L47P 1937. II. B.8

Marketing - Consignment

Newton, Cornelius R. Practical and legal aspects of consignment marketing. v. 2. 122pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Mimeoform press [1935] 280.3 N4692 v.2

Chapter IV, Auction sales at city markets; Chapter V, Common carriers in interstate commerce, bills of lading, loss and damage claims; Chapter VI, Federal Produce Agency Act, 1927, Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930.

Migration - East Prussia

Steyer, Konrad. Die wanderungsbewegung in Ostpreussen; eine bevölkerungsstudie. 147pp. Königsberg, Pr., Gräfe und Unzer [1935] (East Prussia. (Province) Statistisches amt. Beiträge zur statistik der provinz Ostpreussen. Heft 1) 280.175 St4

Bibliography: pp.74-75.

This comprehensive study of the migration movement in East Prussia

is in two parts. The first part deals with migration within the borders of East Prussia, from 1929 to 1932, and the second deals with emigration from East Prussia from 1925 to 1933. Among the topics discussed are the migration fluctuations in the separate months and years, the volume of migration with special reference to the influence of land distribution, internal migration and emigration with respect to volume, religion, lineage, and age, and the division of emigrants according to nationality, origin, and destination. The author stresses the fact that in addition to the natural population increase other very important factors, such as land distribution, quality of soil, age, occupation, and above all economic conditions exercise a lasting influence on the strength and direction of the migration movement. It is shown that in the years 1925 to 1929 East Prussia suffered a loss of over 20,000 people a year by emigration. In 1931 and 1932, on the other hand, there was a gain through immigration mainly due to a return from the industrial centres of the west because of unemployment there, and an influx of skilled labor lured by the program of reconstruction. In the last decade East Prussia has had an average yearly surplus of births of over 22,000. Should it be possible to provide 22,000 new positions a year in addition to those filled by immigration, a great and important work of colonization could be accomplished in eastern Germany. Tables, maps, and charts are appended.

Milk

Connecticut. Milk administration. Report of the Milk administration of the state of Connecticut, December 31, 1936. 40pp. [New Haven, Conn., 1937] 280.3449 C76

The period July 1, 1935 to December 31, 1936.

Milk - Cost of Production - England and Wales

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Milk investigation scheme. Costs of milk production in England and Wales. Interim report no. 1. November 1, 1934 to September 30, 1935. 87pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 281.344 Ox2M no. 1

"Since the establishment of economic advisory centres in England and Wales in the years immediately following the War, investigations have been conducted on economic problems affecting the production of milk, and valuable contributions have been made to existing knowledge of the subject. Prior to 1934, however, difficulties, mainly financial, made it impossible to organize an investigation on a scale warranted by the importance of the industry. Milk production is carried on in every county in England and Wales; the income from milk and dairy produce forms no less than 28 per cent. of the nation's agricultural income, and the industry is outstanding in the agricultural economy of the country.

"In 1933 the inauguration of a scheme under the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, by which the marketing of all milk in England and Wales came under the control of the Milk Marketing Board, created a demand for more widespread knowledge of the financial and economic position

of milk producers throughout the country. The Board's interests were essentially national, and with funds at its disposal for research purposes a more extended and sustained programme of research work could be conducted than had been possible hitherto. In the early part of 1934 the Board approached the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicating its desire to obtain a body of evidence on the financial aspects of milk production on farms throughout the whole of England and Wales, at the same time offering to provide the necessary funds, and asking for the co-operation of the research centres in the work. The proposal came before the Conference of Agricultural Economists at which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Agricultural Research Council, and the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, are represented, and of which all Advisory Economists are members. The Conference appointed a Sub-Committee to make arrangements with the Milk Marketing Board.

"A scheme was approved...

"All Advisory centres and the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, were to participate in the work. It was agreed to follow an accepted technique and to make uniform returns...

"The Report which follows is based on the information contained in the returns submitted." - Foreword

Partial contents: Method of costing; General information about the co-operating farms; Statement of cost on wholesale, intermediate, graded, and producer-retailer groups; Analyses of costs on wholesale farms.

Milk Prices - Control

Tobey, James Abner. Federal and state control of milk prices. 42pp. Chicago, Ill., International association of milk dealers, 1937. 284.344 T55

"Table of cases", pp. 39-41.

"In this book an endeavor has been made to present a factual and impartial review of the constitutional status of laws fixing prices and regulating the production and distribution of milk, as shown by the numerous court decisions that had been reported in the federal and state courts at the beginning of 1937.

"No attempt has been made... to discuss the philosophy of this subject, which has been a matter of considerable controversy. The facts reported may, however, aid in the solution of the problem; and they may also serve as a guide to persons affected by or concerned with existing legislation on milk control." - Preface

National Cotton Board - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodón. Memoria anual ... 1936. 128pp. Buenos Aires, 1937. ([Publicaciones, no. 22]) 281.3729 Ar3M 1936/37

This is the first report that covers a whole year's activity of the National Cotton Board of Argentina, the report for 1935 having covered only the first eight months of the functioning of the Board. During the crop year under consideration production is shown to have steadily increased, and there are indications that this progress will be continued in 1936/37. While the Cotton Board has been functioning the cotton area has been extended to other provinces. Nevertheless, the sown area in

Argentina only equals a little more than one percent of the world area, and is nearly 3 times less than the cotton area of the United States. Fibre exports in 1936 were greater than any registered up to the present. Prices were maintained at a higher level than during the preceding years. Cost of production is lower than in other cotton-producing countries. A brief account is given of the settlement for cotton production of the Chaco and Formosa, the granting of credit by the National Bank of Argentina, and the cotton cooperatives. Tables, maps, and charts illustrate the text.

Pig Production - England

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Farmers' bulletin no. 7. Management in pig production. 11pp.

[Cambridge, Eng., Printed by R. I. Severs, 1937] 281.9 C14F no.7

"The Cambridge Food Recording Scheme for Pigs was established in April, 1936. It's main object is to help individual farmers to reduce their costs of production. This Bulletin summarises and discusses some of the results obtained by members of the scheme during the twelve months April, 1936 to March, 1937. Statistics have been omitted as far as possible, and emphasis has been laid on practical aspects."

Planning

Champaign co., Ill. Regional planning commission. A regional planning program for Champaign county, Illinois. 32pp. Urbana, Ill., Regional planning commission of Champaign county, 1937. 280.7 C35

"Compiled and written by Karl B. Lohmann" - cf. p.32

Gibbon, Sir Gwilym. Problems of town and country planning. 200pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1937] (The town and county hall series of books on local government, ed. by W. Ivor Jennings. - no. 2) 98.5 G35

"The purpose of this volume is to examine some of the principal problems of town and country planning. I have undertaken the task because I have been concerned with planning from its early days, have had much to do with its development, and have had an exceptional opportunity of knowing its achievements and its difficulties.

"The general idea of planning has now become a popular panacea for modern ills, so much so that it is in danger of disrepute because too readily advocated without sense of the complication of human affairs or the limits of human foresight. The British people have been so criticized for not taking thought for the morrow and so praised for a gift of improvisation, for muddling through, that they have become proud of the habit and cherish it almost as a special dispensation of Providence. And they are by no means without some cause for pride in results achieved. It means that they have not been given to elaborate plans but wait on circumstances and then meet the emergency as it arises, unencumbered with pre-conceived plans which might, but might not, have fitted the occasion.

"If the alternatives were only improvisation as occasion requires or detailed planning with rigid adherence to the plan, the former would be the wiser practice. If there be one thing certain of human developments it is that often they will be very different from the expected, almost as uncertain as our weather, and that the consequences of measures, direct and indirect, will often not tally with the intended.

"But these stubborn facts need by no means lead to a counsel of despair for planning. The right conclusion is that we should plan with modesty, ever watchful of the trend of affairs, as full of surprises as journeying in an unexplored country, as indeed in large measure we are doing - but modesty need not bar the door on boldness. For plan we must if we are to secure more control of circumstances, circumstances which to-day more than ever before threaten to overwhelm us by the rapidity and multiplicity of their developments, most of them the outcome of man's own initiative and energy. Man is a creature of irony, contriving means for his own service and falling a slave to his servants.

"It is by now a truism that one of the most pressing of modern problems is how to match the fertility of man's ingenuity in the material with an equal adaptability in his own habits and outlook and in social organization and purpose. Planning is one path along the needed line of advance. Life is becoming more and more conscious and deliberate with relatively less of the instinctive and the traditional, and planning is one manifestation of this change." - Introduction.

Population

Marshall, T. H., Carr-Saunders, A. M., Henderson, H. D., Kuczynski, R. R., and Plant, Arnold. The population problem; the experts and the public. 176pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1938] 280 M354

Partial contents: The situation in England, by A. M. Carr-Saunders, pp. 64-83; Economic consequences, by H. D. Henderson, pp. 84-106; World population, by R. R. Kuczynski, pp. 107-119; Population trends and international migration, by Arnold Plant, pp. 120-141.

Price Control

National industrial conference board. International raw commodity price control, by Robert F. Martin. 166pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc., [1937] (Its Studies no. 238) 284.3 N213

Bibliography, pp. 147-150.

The foreword to this study states that:

"It is a study of the attempts that have been made during the past seventeen years, by groups and government, nationally and internationally, to control the prices of coffee, copper, cotton, rubber, silk, sugar, tea, tin, and wheat. It analyzes in detail the economic record of these efforts, in their effect upon the prices of those important foodstuffs and raw materials... The story that emerges from it, for each of these attempts, is one of temporary success, followed by failure and collapse; reorganization; a shorter period of success followed by another collapse. In most cases this has been repeated until what

began as temporary market intervention has become government control of the entire industry. In all, the process is one of progressive dependence upon State authority and ultimate subjection to it."

Price Policy - Germany

Wagner, Josef. Die preispolitik im vierjahresplan. 18pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1938. (Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kieler Vorträge, 51) 280.9 K54

This discussion of Germany's price policy under the auspices of the four-year plan is by the first price commissioner appointed after the passage of the law of October 29, 1936. At that time Germany's recovery from post-war conditions is said to be evidenced by the solution of the unemployment problem resulting in increased purchasing power of the people and a great increase in the use of consumption goods. The industrial upswing created the necessity for a larger supply of raw materials, most of which had to be imported. To protect Germany's interests in the world market and to maintain stable relations between wages and prices, it became necessary to curb the tendency of prices to rise in the German market. Price increases were prohibited by an order of November 26, 1936. The effect on various types of products is discussed and the success of the measure is proclaimed.

Price Spreads

International institute of agriculture. Contributions to the study of the problem of nutrition. No. 1. Investigations into the margin between producers' and consumers' prices of certain foodstuffs. 102pp. Rome, 1937. 389.9 In86 no.1

This report, which was made at the suggestion of the League of Nations' Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition, is in two parts. Part II presents short surveys of some of the most important studies of price spreads in Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Part I is an attempt, on the basis of these studies, "to bring out certain general principles relating to the 'distributive margin'." These are discussed under the topics: The normal structure of distribution costs; factors leading to excessive distribution costs and margins; methods of reducing distribution costs. The report was prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Social Studies, of the International Institute of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. G. Pavlovsky, and was drawn up by Mr. A. Emanuel.

Prices and Business Cycles

Bouvier-Ajam, Maurice. Les mouvements cycliques des prix et leur explication par la théorie capitaliste. 37pp. Paris, Paillard [1936] 284.3 B663

Bibliographical foot-notes.

A short study of economic price cycles, explanatory theories about them and attempted remedies.

Religion and Public Affairs

Rall, Harris Franklin, ed. Religion and public affairs, in honor of Bishop Francis John McConnell. Contributors; Roger Baldwin, Heber Blankenhorn, Edgar Sheffield Brightman [and others]. 240pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1937. 280 R13

"The general plan of the work includes two parts. The first half is taken up with specific social situations in which religion is interested...

"The second half of this volume is more general in character. It is concerned with the principles and forces that underlie social thought and change, and with the nature of the process." - Preface.

Partial contents: Social security, by Abraham Epstein, pp. 87-112; International relations, by Samuel Guy Inman, pp. 115-140; East and west, by Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, pp. 143-158; The world of ideas, by Edgar Sheffield Brightman, pp. 161-186; The public mind, by George Albert Coc, pp. 189-210; Social change, by Harris Franklin Rall, pp. 213-240.

Landis, Benson Young. The church and American rural life; a course for adult groups, based primarily on Rebuilding rural America (Mark A. Dawber). 41pp. New York, Council of women for home missions and Missionary education movement [1937] 281.2 L230

"More about this question" at end of each chapter.

A review of this small volume signed "I. M. C." appeared in the weekly Information Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for Nov. 13, 1937. It follows:

"Dr. Landis here provides a guide for leaders of discussion groups on rural problems and the relation of the church to them. It is based mainly on Rebuilding Rural America by Mark A. Dawber. Twelve important topics are considered, including the church and tenancy, the church and cooperatives, the way rural church forces are working together, the spiritual in country life. For each topic there is a brief introduction to the subject, suggestions for projects, questions for discussion, a statement of issues which may arise, and a brief bibliography."

Rural Community

Lewis, Charles Dickens. The rural community and its schools. 412pp. New York, Cincinnati [etc.] American book company [1937] (American education series...) 275 L58

Bibliography, pp. 399-402.

George D. Strayer, Editor, writes in part as follows in his introduction:

"We are all dependent for life upon the production of the farm. The standards of living which we all enjoy will be determined in no small degree by the demand for goods and services which come from this part of the population. It is only as relatively high standards of living and of tastes are developed in the whole population that we may hope to secure that balance between consumption and production which will mean a maximum of good for all of us. Furthermore, our social life and our government are dependent upon the quality of persons who are recruited from the rural areas to maintain our city population. It is a well-known

fact that in the large cities of the United States the birth rate is not sufficient to maintain even a stable population. Young people who live on farms and in villages migrate to the city. These young persons will, in the years that lie ahead, staff our industries and occupy places of importance in business and in our professional life. Indeed we may be sure that the quality of leadership throughout the nation will be determined in no small degree by the type of opportunity provided for children who live in the country.

"This book deals primarily with the problems of rural education...

"With the development of a higher quality of professional leadership in rural areas will come an improvement in the educational opportunities provided... The solution of the rural school problem waits upon the professional service of a generation of men and women who see in rural life an opportunity through education for the development of social life as rich and as significant as that enjoyed by city people." - Introduction.

Partial contents: The background of the rural problem; The factors that have brought about the rural problem; The advantages and disadvantages of the rural community; The development of rural education in the United States; The obligation of the rural school to the community; The rural school and other educative agencies; and What rural schools have done for other lands.

Sombart, Werner

Plotnik, Mortin J. Werner Sombart and his type of economics. 132pp. New York, Eco press [1937] 280 P72

Bibliography, pp. 129-132.

"The first part of this study deals with the cradle of Sombart's set of problems, and the frame of his problem-setting. Every generation has its own troubles, its own problems. The problems of economics are eternal, but the time frames their setting. The mind of the savant, like that of any other living man in society, is shaped by the social mind. To understand Sombart means then to understand the mind of the nineteenth century as well as to understand the historical setting of his national environment at the time when he was born, and the years during which he grew up and matured.

"The second part deals with Sombart the man, whose life was as dramatic as his time. It is the first attempt toward a biographical sketch. Sombart is fortunately among the living; there is therefore very little known outside of the official accounts. The material is very scarce; sometimes a footnote discloses a chapter of his life. The sketch does not, therefore, pretend to be complete, but rather to throw light on those curves of life that determine the savant to think as he does.

"The third and main part is the exposition of his type of work. An early motto of Sombart, 'Je ne suppose rien, je n'impose rien, j'expose,' was the ideal guide throughout this study. Its aim is to let Sombart tell his own story wherever possible, in a language and manner comprehensible to pragmatically minded American readers, yet with no distortion of his way of thinking and not at the expense of accuracy in stating his views and approaches. What is changed in this study is Sombart's audience, not his thought." - Foreword

Unemployment and Taxation

Pantin, Vincent. Britain is pawmed! 114pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 284 Pl9

"This book is an attempt to solve two problems: Unemployment and Exploitation, without destroying individual liberty to produce and consume. There are two schools of thought opposing each other on the economic question: Socialism and Communism, on the one hand, which postulate the necessity for the abolition of private enterprise in production in order to solve the problem of equitable distribution for consumption. On the other hand there are those who include monetary reformers of various views and the adherents of the Henry George school of thought, known as Single Taxers, who do not consider that production would be increased by departing from the proved methods of private enterprise. Consequently, their efforts are entirely devoted to solving the problem of equitable distribution for consumption which, at the same time, will encourage further production under private enterprise.

"The views expressed in these chapters have at least this in common with the advocates of monetary reform and the Henry George school of thought, that individual effort to earn profits under private enterprise need not be interfered with in order to solve these two problems. It should be understood that the writer opposes the idea that it is necessary to alter the present monetary and banking systems in order to abolish unemployment, though it would be advisable to maintain the present price level stable by state control; a method to enable this to be brought about is explained in Chapter VII. Nor need the existing debt or the sum of interest be reduced for unemployment to be abolished. Unemployment, it is claimed, is directly due to over-saving and may be abolished by redistributive taxation of a kind that will bring about the necessary equation between saving and spending...

"The arguments in this book go further than suggesting a remedy for unemployment. The claim is made that exploitation in all forms, which shows itself as a sum of interest, may also be abolished. The state, which is now a mortgagor, should retrieve its position by building up an annual budgetary surplus in the form of a loan fund until it becomes a mortgagee, thereby destroying spurious capital values and bringing down the sum of interest, i. e. unearned incomes, to zero...

"The proposed method of imposing this redistributive taxation would be by increasing death duties and imposing annual taxation upon capital values, but untaxing the consumer. The yield from this source of taxation, however, should be sufficiently large to enable the revenue to retain an annual surplus. The abolition of consumer taxes would encourage and increase consumption, and the existence of a budgetary surplus would in its turn encourage the production of capital goods by enabling loans to be borrowed from this surplus at a lower interest rate than is at present available, on the security of these fresh capital goods. It is claimed that the effect of these alterations in the present methods of taxation would

be as follows: --

"(1) To increase the consuming power of the producers.

"(2) To bring about the necessary equation between saving and spending, thereby creating a maximum of production and consumption; for it is the present lack of this equilibrium between saving and spending which is the immediate cause of unemployment.

"(3) To reduce and ultimately abolish both the saving and spending power represented by a sum of interest now in the possession of non-producers.

"The terms producers and non-producers do not refer to individuals, but to aspects of individuals. The term producer refers to the possessor, in whole or in part, of an earned income, whereas the term non-producer refers to the possessor, in whole or in part of an unearned income....

"The more intelligent and influential members of society must learn to realize that the growing increase in the improvement of technical methods of production with reduced wages sheets cannot bring about the requisite consumption in a community loaded with a national debt and consumer taxes. They must tackle this problem of under-consumption, both due to and in turn causing unemployment, in self-defence; for there is a strict limit to the amount of debt that any community can carry without unduly reducing consumption and, therefore, both wages and earned profits, and that limit has been exceeded in the case of Great Britain. The sum of those unemployed is the measure of that excess." -- Introduction.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Quintus, Paul E., and Stitts, T. G. Cooperative fluid-milk associations in Iowa. 72pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1937. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Circular no. C-105) 166.2 C4923 no.105

Issued in cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Vereeniging van Landbouwconsulenten in Nederlandsch-Indië

Landbouw*; landbouwkundig tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië, dertiende jaargang nos. 7 en 8 - Juli/Aug. 1937. 539pp. Buitenzorg, 1937 22.5 L23

"Landbouw" is a monthly magazine published by the Society of Advisory Agricultural Experts in the Netherlands East Indies.** This issue contains a report of the proceedings of the 12th business meeting of agricultural and industrial advisory experts in the Netherlands East Indies. These experts are government officials whose task it is to study ways and means of increasing the production and marketing of vegetables, fruits, and other products of the soil and also the output of the native industries, to carry on sociological and economic research on a comprehensive basis, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the

*"Agriculture"

**Vereeniging van Landbouwconsulenten in Nederlandsch-Indië

government. This double issue of "Landbouw" contains the addresses delivered before the meeting by leading experts in the various fields.

Partial contents:

Overheid en economisch leven in Nederlandsch-Indië (Government and economic life in the Netherlands East Indies) by G.H.C. Hart, pp. 11-48.

The speaker discusses the principles of government intervention in the economic life of a country and justifies the measures taken during the depression by the governments of the Netherlands and of the Netherlands East Indies, traditionally advocates of international free trade, to control imports and exports, and to regulate production and prices, in order to mitigate the unemployment, undernourishment, and concomitant evils inflicted upon small free-trade countries by the high tariffs and trade restriction policies of the larger nations of the world.

De Landbouw-voorlichtingsdienst in de laatste jaren (The Agricultural Advisory Service during the past [six] years) by J.G.B. Beumee, pp. 49-75.

A discussion of the budgetary limitations and necessary economies in the service during the depression period.

De kleine nijverheid in inheemsche sfeer en hare expansiemogelijkheden op Java (The small industries in their native environment and their possibilities of expansion in Java) by P.H.W. Sitsen, pp. 76-106.

A discussion of the native home industries and their development into larger manufacturing units, and a comparison of this evolution with the industrial revolution of the West. The Javanese, however, unlike occidental labor, do not lend themselves to be turned into factory slaves or machines, so that of necessity industrial expansion will take place along different lines and must be planned and encouraged to give the greatest possible degree of satisfaction and material well-being to the rapidly increasing population of the island of Java.

Enkele Gezichtspunten van den economischen ontwikkelingsgang van Nederlandsch-Indië (Some aspects of the economic development of the Netherlands East Indies) by H. J. Van Mook, pp. 107-128.

A discussion of the natural development of the Netherlands East Indies as an exporting country of food supplies, agricultural raw materials for industrial manufacture, and mineral products. During the period 1900-1930 exports increased from fl. 220,000,000 to fl. 1,400,000,000, between 35 and 40 percent of the total production of the country, and a cumulative annual increase of between 7 and 8 percent. The depression with its high tariffs and low import quotas greatly reduced this export and correspondingly the material prosperity of the native population, and imposed upon the government, instead of its previous laissez-faire policy, the dual task of alleviating present distress and planning a program of orderly future economic development. This has resulted in a policy of economic self-sufficiency, chiefly through the exchange of products between the different islands of the Archipelago. A complicating factor is the great natural increase among the Javanese and the problem of over-population following in its wake. A partial remedy to ease this pressure

may be found in the colonization and development of the more thinly inhabited islands.

De handelspolitiek in verband met bevolkingsbelangen en prijsbewaking in Nederlandsch-Indië (Trade policies in connection with the interests of the native population and the protection of the price level in the Netherlands East Indies) by J. E. van Hoogstraten, pp. 129-147.

The hands-off policy in matters of international trade, pursued by the governments of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies, although it had worked satisfactorily for decades, during the depression not only failed to protect but nearly ruined the colonial empire in the East. Competition with unbelievably low-priced Japanese products threatened still further to aggravate the situation by destroying the native industries. The instinct of self-preservation forced the Government of the Netherlands East Indies to adopt the unfamiliar tactics of the Western nations and their various policies regulating imports and exports, levying tariffs, and establishing price levels, in order to obtain for the native population both an adequate income from its products and a moderate price for its needs. In this defense of its domestic economic interests the government has been quite successful.

Rijstpolitiek op Java in vroeger jaren (Rice [price control] policies in Java in the past) by E. de Vries, pp. 148-155.

A brief survey of the methods used over a period of 300 years to control the price of rice in Java, a usually successful attempt to maintain the price of this chief staple of the native diet low enough to keep it within the reach of the masses, and simultaneously high enough to induce the growers to produce an adequate supply.

De rijstpolitiek in de jaren 1933 tot 1937 (The rice [price control] policy during the years 1933 to 1937) by G. J. Schimmel, pp. 156-172.

The purpose of the government of the Netherlands East Indies during this period was identical with the established policy indicated above, but was considerably complicated by the fact that the depression had disturbed the price level of rice, the chief staple of the native diet, to such an extent that it threatened to upset the entire economic system. To preserve the balance between the prices paid by the consumer and those received by the producer the import of rice was gradually prohibited so that the price level became independent of the world market and could more readily be controlled by the government. This policy made the Netherlands East Indies not only self-sufficient so far as its chief food supply was concerned, but actually resulted in 1936, for the first time since 1888, in a surplus of rice for export from Java. Similar measures covering other products resulted in a great increase in the domestic production of soya beans, reducing the previous annual import of 100,000 tons, about 40 or 50 percent of the total consumption, to nil, and in 1936 even producing a surplus for export to Europe.

The government is motivated in its price control policies by certain general principles. These are: (a) to maintain the cost of living at the lowest possible level, both because the purchasing power of the native population is very limited, and because the country must compete with its exports in the world markets. At the same time, however, the government should try to raise the standard of living as high as possible; (b) In view of this the government should nevertheless not attempt to maintain an artificial price level, independent of and departing from comparable prices elsewhere; (c) Also in view of this the government should seek to mitigate the sharp ups and downs of the domestic price level in response to international fluctuations; (d) The government should aim to prevent that the present upward trend in the world markets should result in an excessive and general increase in prices at home; (e) Government regulation should result as little as possible in establishing definite prices, but should apply preventive measures both to inflation of prices and to hoarding of supplies, with this understanding that the use of such measures should rarely be necessary.

The application of these principles and practices in the Netherlands East Indies has been successful in accomplishing the desired results and has achieved a better distribution of the national income than would have been possible otherwise.

Maatregelen op het gebied van voedingsgewassen en voedseldistributie (Measures in the field of food plants and food distribution) by E. de Vries, pp. 173-201.

A discussion of certain phases of the problem of the food supply in the Netherlands East Indies and particularly on the island of Java, which for many years has lived under the threatening shadow of a chronic food scarcity. Its natural population increase is about 500,000 annually, which means that in the last twenty-five years the requirements for starchy foods have increased in terms of rice from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons per year. The fact that in 1936 Java for the first time since 1888 produced a rice surplus for export, and that in 1928 for the first time since 1866, and again in 1936, the Netherlands East Indies as a whole had a positive food balance, would indicate that at least for the time being the situation is under control. Nevertheless, the race between the increase in population and the increase in food supply in Java is very close, and the balance between production and consumption is about even, except that for Java every short crop results in a negative balance.

From the point of view of price fluctuation such a close balance is desirable, because shortages and surpluses, which tend to drive prices up or down, are often an almost insignificant percentage of the total consumption, but have an influence quite out of proportion to their size.

The annual increase in the food supply on Java is chiefly the result of more intensive cultivation, fertilization, and irrigation. Even should Java fail to produce sufficiently to feed itself there will still be available the abundant resources of the other islands.

Another difficult problem is the proper food distribution over the entire archipelago. In order to prevent excessive price fluctuations during the depression it was necessary for the government to open certain districts for the import of rice from abroad and to close others, depending upon seasonal and local supply and demand. The most aggravating phase of the distribution problem is presented by the conflicting interests of the parties concerned: producers versus consumers, buyers versus sellers, etc. Government intervention means of necessity not only price control but also profit control. The government is anxious to interfere as little as possible with the law of supply and demand, but on the other hand it has been forced as a matter of social justice to establish certain minimum prices to be paid to the producer and maximum prices to be paid by the consumer. In between are various processing and distributing agencies which also must have their fair share. It is partly in connection with this type of work that the agricultural advisory experts, because they come in close contact with the needs and wants of the native population, have done such excellent work.

Tuinbouw en het belang van een menu-onderzoek (Horticulture and the importance of a menu inquiry) by J. J. Ochse, pp. 202-225.

Horticulture in the Netherlands East Indies has been aided and stimulated by the establishment of a considerable number of experiment stations and nurseries in which the best western methods were applied to native plants. Under the supervision of the government experts the economic significance of the practical application of such plant research is determined, desirable new or improved plants are distributed, and suitable methods and practices taught to the native population. The government also attempts to find adequate markets for the surplus produce not locally consumed and investigates for the natives all kinds of preservation, transportation, and distribution problems.

Research of this type is carried on partly with a view to increase both the quantity and the food value of the produce grown and also to introduce the necessary variety in the native diet, which is often lacking in certain essential elements or is otherwise unbalanced. Dietary experiments conducted along this line have resulted in a noticeable improvement in the health of the participating natives. The government is assisting in further research to determine what may constitute a proper diet in the various districts, and to introduce and distribute through the medium of nurseries the necessary plants at little or no cost to the natives so that without a too radical change in their menu they may correct their dietary deficiencies through the consumption of a greater variety of food calculated to include the elements now lacking.

Coöperatie en binnenlandsche handelsvoorlichting, (Cooperatives and a domestic commercial information service) by H. J. van Mook, pp. 226-234.

Although the first cooperatives in the Netherlands East Indies were credit cooperatives, there soon appeared to be a need for pro-

ducers cooperatives, especially in agriculture. The government took cognizance of the desirability of native cooperatives by establishing in 1931 a cooperative service. Such producers cooperatives as were experimentally organized resulted in a considerable improvement in the economic situation of their members. It was evident, however, that to be successful the government cooperative service should not confine itself to financial supervision, but should study supply and demand, because increased production would be of no value unless there were a market for it.

A domestic commercial information service, established in 1932, complemented the work of the cooperative service, so that the two agencies coordinating their activities succeeded in establishing a number of successful cooperatives, both agricultural and industrial. The initiative lies with the natives, and assistance is given only when the situation and the prospects seem to justify it.

A further service to the native population consists in the adjustment of more than normal debts resulting from the depression. Cooperative organizations have been chosen as the agencies to deal with the various creditors, to arrange the repayments, and to sell the debt-burdened produce to the best advantage. In this, as in other fields, it is intended that after the initial period government supervision be preventive, and that native initiative be given the greatest possible latitude.

De export der bevolkingshandelsgewassen, (The export of native trade crops) by A.W. M. Schade, pp. 235-249.

Native trade crops are: (a) those, such as rice, cassava, and others, which are primarily grown for local consumption but of which there may be an export surplus; (b) those, such as pepper, rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco, copra, kapok, etc., which are almost exclusively produced for world markets; and (c) various forest products. In addition there are some native home industry products such as bamboo hats.

The cultivated crops are partly annual and partly perennial. In the case of a pronounced downward trend of world prices for the former the natives may presumably protect themselves against further loss the following year by sowing something else, but in the case of the perennial crops this is out of the question. It is necessary, therefore, that the distributing agencies for all crops be so organized that export may take place without ruinous competition. Such competition resulted, for instance, in a price paid to the native manufacturers of less than one cent each for bamboo hats, which were later sold in the United States as harvest hats for 25 cents.

The refusal of some exporters to combine in order to discontinue their throat-cutting methods has the result that all exporters must accept whatever price the importer is willing to pay for a given product, as is the case with tapioca, most of which goes to the United States.

The undesirable consequence is that the native producer, especially of the perennial crops, is the chief sufferer, the more so as he is unable to protect himself. It is advocated, therefore, that the government intervene in his behalf by assuming regulatory powers over exports and forcing the exporters to eliminate unwholesome prac-

tices. Previous experience in this field would fully seem to justify such intervention.

Werkwijze van de Commissie van Advies inzake de bevordering van de cultuur van Handelsgewassen (Methods of the Advisory Commission for the Promotion of the Cultivation of Trade Crops) by J. W. Roeloffs, pp. 250-257.

As in 1928, 84% of the value of agricultural exports from the Netherlands East Indies was represented by about half a dozen products, and 50% of it by sugar and rubber alone, it was evident that the country was economically very vulnerable. The depression has fully proved this assumption and has further substantiated the fact that prices for agricultural products tend to fall to a lower level than for industrial products. Moreover, if within the near future a synthetic product should supplant rubber the prosperity of the Netherlands East Indies would suffer a tremendous blow.

Because of this economic vulnerability the government has sought to promote the cultivation of other export crops. In 1930 a beginning was made with a study of medicinal and other plants but without any concrete result. In 1933 the Government organized the present Commission which seeks to initiate, stimulate, and coordinate research looking to the commercial cultivation and use of new crops for export and the opening up of new possibilities for old crops. The results of this research are to be disseminated from time to time as justified.

Voorbereiding voor de staatsmobilisatie (Preparation for state mobilization) by L. G. M. Hessels, pp. 258-261.

A successful universal mobilization of all the resources of the state would to a considerable extent depend upon the cooperation of the agricultural advisory service. Provided that its military protection is adequate only an economically fortified land will be able to defend itself. Although the Netherlands East Indies may be considered self-sufficient in the matter of food, in case of war its entire economic and agricultural resources must needs be under government control. Under the abnormal conditions of war an uninterrupted supply of food to the entire archipelago would require the utmost cooperation and every effort of the agricultural experts.

Vijf en twintig jaren eenvoudig landbouwonderwijs in Nederlandsch-Indië (Twenty-five years elementary agricultural instruction in the Netherlands East Indies) by G. A. de Mol, pp. 262-337.

An historical review of more or less spontaneous attempts in various parts of the archipelago to provide elementary agricultural instructions for the native population. For various reasons many of these attempts resulted in total or partial failures, but a sufficient number were successful to justify government assistance.

Generally the government follows with respect to the natives a policy of benevolent paternalism. In spite of a high degree of civilization they are not able to cope with the problems which Western domination has inflicted upon them. Among these problems over-population and dependence upon world markets are two of the most important. Although modern methods and more in-

tense cultivation may provide an adequate food supply, it is believed that this result can only be achieved if the natives have at least a modicum of agricultural education.

The chief cause for the failure of this type of instruction was inadequate personnel to remain in touch with the students after they had finished the course. The key to success in this field seems to lie in furnishing sufficient supervision over actual farming operations by teachers of agricultural subjects, by giving lectures on topics of current interest to organized groups of farmers within a village, and most of all by supplying the psychological stimulus of personal contact and guidance. As the Netherlands East Indies is chiefly an agricultural country the government cannot easily expend too much time, money, and effort to provide adequate agricultural instruction. At present this instruction is still in an incipient stage, but on the basis of past experience future development should be rapid and successful.

Eenige landbouwkundige aantekeningen bij het algemeen waterreglement 1936 (Some agricultural notes on the General Water Regulations of 1936 by J. van der Ploeg, pp. 338-378.

A discussion of certain aspects of the regulations promulgated in 1936 concerning the use of water for irrigation. In the Netherlands East Indies the east and west monsoons alternate with dry periods during which irrigation is necessary, especially on the sawahs or rice fields. The continual increase in the cultivated area has in many places resulted in a scarcity of water, aggravated by the fact that frequently an early and a late crop are grown on the same field, both requiring irrigation. The Water Regulations have laid down certain basic principles governing the distribution of water with a view to giving every farm and plantation its fair share. In districts or times of water scarcity this problem of distribution becomes acute and must result in the establishing of certain rules of priority, but hardly to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. A partial solution may be found in a more efficient conservation of the water supply through preventing seepage, eliminating wastage, and possibly a modification of the crop system and a relocation of the planting areas of certain crops.

De bemoeienis van de landbouwvoorlichting met den ladangbouw (The work of the Agricultural Advisory Service in connection with the ladang system of cultivation) by A. H. J. Kroon, pp. 379-398.

Ladang is a form of agriculture characterized by an extensive use of the soil followed by a rest or fallow period of several years. Ladang does not necessarily involve actual cultivation of the soil but may include forest or pasture as well as farms. If farms they may be planted to trade or food crops, to annual or perennial crops.

Ladang is practiced by cutting down and burning the existing vegetation, after which the sowing or planting takes place, if possible without previous cultivation of the soil. After one or more crops the fields are abandoned and permitted to revert

to their natural state, until after a number of years they are again cleared for use. There are several variations of this system, depending upon climate, soil, and population density.

In a static native society with sufficient available land such a system would be unsatisfactory, as it doubtless was in the past in large districts. The rapid natural increase in population, however, coupled with the growing demands of the more recent native generations, requires a considerably larger food supply. More intensive cultivation, together with longer use and shorter rest periods for the land would have furnished sufficient food for many years to come. During the past two decades, however, the withdrawal of extensive areas from native use for the development of rubber and other plantations has greatly accelerated the increasing need for more land. In consequence much forest was cleared for ladang which should never have been touched, and much land has been used so long and burned over so often without sufficient intervening rest periods for recovery that it has become badly eroded and in many instances wholly unsuitable for further cultivation.

It was at this point that the agricultural advisory experts were called in to prevent further damage to these natural resources and to develop ways and means for soil conservation without diminishing the food supply. There are two chief methods of repairing the damage to the land and restoring the fertility of the soil: (a) regulation of the ladang system of cultivation by establishing ladang complexes, protection against forest fires during the rest periods, etc., and (b) shortening of the rest periods by artificial reforestation and by the planting of incombustible leguminous and other soil building cover crops. Usually both of these methods are combined. Instead of letting the land revert to natural vegetation, a slow and haphazard process, the Service has obtained favorable results from planting rapidly growing nitrogenous crops, such as crotalaria and tephrosia, which will also suppress weeds, serve as a protection against forest fires, quickly restore the original fertility of the soil, and effectively prevent erosion. Numerous experiments have been conducted in an attempt to find trees which will build the soil and at the same time have economic value as well.

The chief disadvantages of the ladang system of cultivation do not arise from the use of the land as such, but from the erosion following excessive use and from the forest fires resulting from the careless burning over of adjacent fields and grasslands. After the jungle vegetation has had an opportunity to reestablish itself it is practically incombustible, but annual burnings prevent such a reversion. Such land will ultimately become grassland, so-called *alang-alang*, which will be burned over each year to promote the growth of new grass. This uncontrolled burning, however, usually includes the adjacent recently abandoned ladang fields, which thereby ultimately become unsuited for further agricultural use.

Successful experiments have been carried on to reforestate these grasslands by sowing or planting fast-growing trees and protecting them against fires. After a few years such areas will again revert to natural forest. Sloping fields subject to erosion are terraced, sometimes with stone embankments, but usually with crotalaria or tephrosia on the ridges.

When in a certain area cultivation has advanced from ladang, with alternating use and fallow periods, to permanent use, a system of crop rotation must be worked out. At this stage leguminous crops such as crotalaria are planted between the rows and regularly pruned back to serve as fertilizer. The clippings are more or less worked into the soil as the cultivated crops are being hoed, but plowing under of an entire cover crop rarely occurs because plows and similar equipment are practically unknown to the natives. Nevertheless, as such tools are indispensable to intensive cultivation attempts are being made to teach them their proper use.

The application of such methods greatly increases the fertility of the land and therefore the food supply, and also permits a considerable shortening of the rest periods, and in many cases, through erosion control and soil building practices, makes possible permanent cultivation.

Algemeene beschouwingen over de kwaliteit van het bevolkings-export-product (General remarks on the quality of the native export products) by D. R. Koolhaas, pp. 399-420.

Quality is a complex combination of characteristics partly depending upon the purpose for which a product is to be used. What may be excellent quality for one purpose may be poor quality for another. This is particularly true of such raw materials as rubber. For that reason it is difficult to establish objective standards to which all products must conform.

For the purpose of determining standards of quality for agricultural export products they may be divided into four groups on the basis of their use by the ultimate consumer: (1) industrial raw materials, (2) food, (3) luxuries, (4) medicinal products. Obviously the standards and requirements for some of these will tend to change from time to time whereas others will remain more constant.

As an export country cannot afford to send inferior products to the world markets it is necessary to raise the standards as high as possible. Unfortunately the primitive methods of the native producers prevent a thorough inspection at the source of supply so that if it is desired to improve the quality of a given product it will be necessary to require the exporters to conform to certain standards.

There usually is a sharp contrast between the quality of the native products and those grown on the large modern plantations. The latter have the advantage in the market because their quality is constant within each grade so that they can be bought and sold on sample.

As the government is trying to improve the economic status of the native population it is imperative that grades with corresponding price levels be established for various products, so that the natives will have a material incentive to improve the quality of their output.

Over de kwaliteit van bevolkingsrubber en de daarop betrekking hebbende maatregelen van overheidswege, in verband gebracht met de marktprijzen (About the quality of native rubber and the pertinent government regulations as related to market prices) by F. van Gogh, pp. 421-472.

A discussion of the several methods used by the natives in producing, processing, and marketing rubber, of the qualities of this native rubber, of the influence of government regulations under the international quota system on these and on the price, and of the methods for and the possible financial advantages of improving the quality of native rubber.

De kwaliteit van de Java-krosok (The quality of the Java krosok*), by J. van der Ploeg, pp. 473-483.

The demand on the part of certain Southern European countries for a cheap grade of tobacco resulted in the production by the natives of an inferior grade known as krosok. Unsound competitive practices on the part of buyers and exporters deprived the growers of all incentive to improve the quality of their product, and in fact tended to lower it to such an extent that even the European importers, although they were willing to take almost anything so long as it was cheap, began to complain. The demand for low grade tobacco was so great, however, that the exporters paid no heed.

During more recent years a number of these European countries have begun to raise their own cheap tobaccos and have considerably reduced their imports of Java krosok. Moreover, at the same low prices they demand a higher grade. The exporters must now compete in a declining market and try to retain whatever customers they have by selling them a superior product.

In order to prevent a possible return to the old practices, and to save what is left of the market for Java krosok, it is suggested that the government prohibit the export of certain inferior grades of tobacco.

De kwaliteit van zwarte lampongpeper en de factoren die hierop invloed uitoefenen (The quality of black Lampong pepper and the factors which influence it) by J. H. Brinkgrève, pp. 484-502.

Black pepper is made from the clusters of dried berries of the peppervine. White pepper is made from these same berries but after a different treatment. The Lampong districts produce mostly the former.

Pepper, because it is in great demand and because only relatively small quantities are produced, is a desirable speculative item. As there are no substitutes it is possible with a few million dollars to corner the market.

* A cheap grade of tobacco.

Of 57,000 tons of Lampong pepper exported in 1936 about 33,000 tons went directly to the United States. Although only one grade of black pepper is produced it may come in varying degrees of purity. Pepper going to the United States may contain not more than 3% "dust", which is anything smaller than 2.85 millimeters, including so-called "pinhead" pepper grains.

The quality of pepper depends on the weather, harvesting and processing methods, and other factors, including adulteration by producers and traders. Competitive practices among exporters aggravated this situation. However, the promulgation in 1928 of the Lampong Pepper Ordinance, which established strict standards of quality and provided fines or prison terms for violators, has done much to improve the product and to meet reasonable complaints.

The Netherlands East Indies produces 80% of the world's export surplus of pepper, and ships more than half its production of Lampong black pepper to the United States where it must conform with the requirements of the Pure Food and Drug Act. It is desirable, therefore, to keep the quality up to the standards of the chief consumer.

Over de kwaliteit van bevolkingskoffie, voornamelijk bevolkingsrobusta's (About the quality of native coffee, especially native robusta's*), by J. Roos, pp. 503-513.

During recent years the annual production of native robusta coffees varied between 50,000 and 80,000 tons, grown by possibly as many as 300,000 small producers under widely varying conditions. The result is a cheap but not necessarily inferior coffee without a definite flavor, used as a "filler". The coffee berries are harvested more or less ripe, processed in a primitive manner, and sold to one buyer after another until it reaches the exporter. This will result in different types of coffee so that it is nearly impossible to obtain a large quantity homogeneous in quality.

Nevertheless, in order to prevent adulteration and the loss of markets it is suggested that standards be established for different grades, that coffee be inspected before export, and that the export of the lowest grades be prohibited.

Eenige aantekeningen over de kwaliteit en den handel van cassavemeel in West-Java (Some notes on the quality of and the trade in cassava meal in West-Java) by H. A. A. M. Wirtz, pp. 514-523.

The Netherlands East Indies contributes about 70% of the total world exports of cassava products, chiefly in the form of meal. 80% of this goes to the United States where it is used as tapioca for food, glue, and various industrial purposes.

Most of the cassava is grown by the natives, who also process the roots to obtain the meal for local use. Meal for export is usually produced in factories.

The quality of cassava meal varies considerably according to districts and the manner of processing, but that exported by the

*A cheap grade of coffee.

larger factories usually conforms to a high standard. There are, however, exporters whose standards are not so high and who will export the native meal although it cannot compare with the first grade produced by the better factories. Moreover, as importers of cassava meal demand different characteristics and grades, depending upon the purpose for which it is to be used, it is difficult to satisfy them without objective standards. It is suggested that these be established and that shipments be inspected and certified as to certain specified and easily ascertainable characteristics.

De kwaliteit van copra, de coprahandel en een mogelijke copra-exporteur in de residentie Menado. (The quality of copra, the trade in copra, and a possible inspection of copra for export in the Residence Menado) by B. J. Hagreis, pp. 524-527.

The quality of copra varies because of a number of factors influencing the processing of the coconuts, but is usually quite high. The trade is controlled in part by a few large companies. For various reasons inspection of copra destined for export is for the present deemed advisable only in certain districts. -
Jan van der Vate, Farm Security Administration.

Viticultural Industry - South Africa

South Africa. Wine commission. Report of the Wine commission. 107pp.

Pretoria, Printed... by the Government printer, 1937. 390.1 So84

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Contains a wide variety of statistical tables on production, prices, export and import of wool and its products.

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"The present work is intended for persons who wish to know what studies of youth have been made in recent years. It is a compilation of facts about youth surveys. It identifies and briefly describes 166

surveys, national, regional, state and local, made in the United States since 1931, classifies them conveniently, provides analytical aids which will enable particular groups of surveys to be readily isolated, and tells how to obtain copies of reports...

"The citation of a study here should give it no special cachet; this is not a select list. The surveys vary widely not only in size but in reliability, and the task of assessing their work is left to the student who uses their findings. The evident disparity among them should stress the need for more comprehensive and trustworthy means of obtaining current information on matters of such importance. Although this compilation aims to be inclusive, it is based rather upon surveys which have come to the attention of the Commission's staff than upon a systematic examination of the technical literature of the fields of youth service." - Preface.

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23, 1938. (S.D.no. 11, rev.) 1.94 Su3Sd no.11, rev.
Determination of fair and reasonable wages for persons employed in the produc-
tion, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico during the
calendar year 1938, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. February 23,
1938. (S.D. no.17) 1.94 Su3Sd no.17
Instructions for holding referenda on cotton and fire-cured and dark air-cured
tobacco marketing quotas on the 1938 crop. 6pp. February 18, 1938.
(38-AAA-1-B) 1.42 Ad4
Instructions for holding referenda on cotton and flue-cured tobacco marketing
quotas on the 1938 crop. 6pp. February 18, 1938. (38-AAA-1-A)
1.42 Ad4
Instructions for holding referendum on cotton marketing quotas on the 1938
crop. 4pp. February 18, 1938. (38-AAA-1) 1.42 Ad4
Marketing quotas for cotton? Facts cotton producers should keep in mind as
they vote in the March 12 referendum. 1p. February 1938. (38-Cotton-2)
1.42 C82 no.2
The new farm act, a short summary of the provisions of the Agricultural ad-
justment act of 1938. 8pp. February 1938. (General information series,
G-83) 1.4 Ad4Ge G-83
1938 agricultural conservation program - northeast region. Soil building
practices applicable in New York. 8pp. February 10, 1938. (NER-203-
NY) 1.42 N76F
1938 agricultural conservation program, Northeast region. Soil building
practices applicable in Pennsylvania. 7pp. February 10, 1938.
(NER-203-Pa) 1.42 N76F
Questions and answers on the Agricultural adjustment act of 1938 as it applies
to cotton. 4pp. February 1938. (38-Cotton-1) 1.42 C82 no.1
Some problems involved in establishing milk prices, by E. W. Gaumnitz and
O. M. Reed. September 1937. 227pp. (Marketing information series,
DM-2) 1.4 Ad47D

Radio Talks (Processed)**

Announcement on cotton and tobacco referenda... by Loren Hall. March 2 and
March 4, 1938. 2 nos. 1.94 Ad4R
Announcement on cotton and tobacco referenda... by Key Hart, March 3, March 7,
and March 10, 1938. 3 nos. 1.94 Ad4R

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjust-
ment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information,
Radio Service.

Marketing quota referenda, radio talk by J. B. Hutson... February 25, 1938.
4pp. 1.94 T55H [no.7]

Marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco, a radio conversation among A. D. Stedman, W. G. Finn, and Charles H. Alvord... February 22, 1938. 5pp.
1.94 Ad4R

A new character for agriculture, by H. R. Tolley. Farm and home hour... February 18, 1938. 8pp. 1.94 Ad472T [no.25]

The new farm program in relation to meat... discussion between A. D. Stedman and Wallace Kadderly, March 8, 1938, 5pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Preliminary results of cotton and tobacco referenda... broadcast March 14, 1938. 1p. 1.94 Ad4R

Progress in agricultural adjustment... discussion by Wallace Kadderly and A. D. Stedman, March 1, 1938. 3pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Tomorrow's triple A referendums, by H. R. Tolley... March 11, 1938. 6pp.
1.94 Ad472T [no.27]

Miscellaneous (Processed)*

**Coordinated land use planning, by E. H. Wiecking, 24pp. 1938. 1.9 Ag8601A
"Address, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Ga., February 2, 1938".

Good neighbor, an explanation of the community services program. 4pp. [1938?]
(Issued by Farm security administration) 1.5 G59

Hedging cotton, a memorandum prepared for the purpose of presenting to the staff of the Commodity exchange administration and other representatives of the Department of agriculture for discussion and analysis various uses of "futures" contracts that have been described as hedging in the public statements and correspondence of sundry cotton merchants, by Theo. D. Hammatt. 82pp. January 1938. [CEA 13] (Issued by Commodity Exchange Administration) 1.9 C73C no.[13]

Helping farm young people with their choices [by] Eugene Merritt. 8pp. December 1937. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Office of cooperative extension. Extension service circular 278) 1.9 Ex892Esc no. 278

Legal standards for dairy products, 1936. 5lpp. (Issued by the Bureau of dairy industry) 1.9 D145L 1936

Publications on soil conservation and related subjects. 6pp. (Issued by Soil Conservation Service) January 1, 1938. 1.96 R27Pu

Situation, problems and interests of unmarried rural young people 16-25 years of age, survey of five Maryland counties, 1936. [by] Barnard D. Joy... T. B. Manny. 3lpp. August 1937. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Office of cooperative extension. Extension service circular 269) 1.9 Ex892Esc no.269

Summary of range-livestock and range-management extension work in the eleven Western states 1932 to 1936, inclusive. January 1938. 3 nos.
(Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Division of cooperative extension. Extension service circular 281)
1.9 Ex892Esc no. 281

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

**May be obtained from author's office, Room 304 Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Tetreau, E. D. Seasonal labor on Arizona irrigated farms. 14pp., processed. Tucson, Arizona college of agriculture. 1937.
In cooperation with Works Progress Administration and Resettlement Administration.

California

California. University. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. 1936 Orange county poultry management efficiency study. Tenth annual report, 1927-1936. 5pp., processed. Berkeley. [1937]

California. University. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. 1936 Orange county walnut production cost analysis. Eight year summary, 1929-1936. 10pp., processed. Berkeley. [1937]

California. University. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. 1936 tomato cost study Orange county. First annual summary. 8pp., processed. Berkeley. [1937]

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Orange county sugar beet cost study, 1936. First annual summary. 6pp., processed. Berkeley. [1937]

Erdman, H. E., and Alcorn, G. B. Decline in egg quality during the marketing process. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 63, 16pp. Berkeley. 1938.

Peterson, G. M. Index numbers of farm prices in California. (Revised to include 1936-37) 10pp., processed. Berkeley. California. Agr. experiment station. [1938]

Rochford, L. H., and Fluharty, L. W. Trends in the livestock industry. 37pp., processed. Berkeley, California Agr. college extension service, 1937.

Colorado

Colorado. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report... 1936-1937. 62pp., Fort Collins. 1937.

Golden anniversary number, includes a summary record of fifty years' service.

Rural economics and sociology section report for the year, pp. 51-54.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Bureau of markets. Connecticut seed law, rules and regulations with suggestions for the retailer, wholesaler and farmer, by Francis H. Adams. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 49, 27pp. Hartford, 1937.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Bureau of markets. Official list of live poultry dealers and carriers licensed to operate in the state as of September 1, 1937. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 48, 24pp. Hartford. 1937.

Delaware

Amos, J. M. Roadside marketing of honey in Delaware. Del. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Circ. 32, 6pp. Newark. 1937.

Illinois

Ross, R. C. Shall we move to the country? Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 479, 31pp. Urbana. 1937.

"A statement of the opportunities and problems met in acquiring and managing a small farm."

Iowa

Iowa. Department of agriculture. Thirty-seventh annual yearbook of agriculture, 1936. 464pp. Des Moines. 1937.

Partial contents: Part I, The year in agriculture; Part II, Division of Dairy and Food; Part V, Miscellaneous divisions (includes Warehousing of grain) Part VI, Reports of affiliated societies; Part VII, Special reports; Part VIII, Reports of farm organizations; Part XII, Iowa Weather and Crop Bureau (Includes county data, pp. 379-446); Part XIII, Statistical tables of Iowa's principal farm crops (Summaries for previous years).

Robotka, F., and Cowden, J. M. Financial records for farmers' creameries. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 369, pp. 347-375. Ames. 1938.
Supersedes Circular 106, published in 1927.

Kentucky

Kelley, J. B., and Welch, E. G. The cost of rural electric service. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 305, 7pp. Lexington. 1937.

Nicholls, W. D., Bondurant, J. H., and Galloway, Z. L. Family incomes and land utilization in Knox county. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 375, pp. 155-219. Lexington. 1937.

One of a series of economic and social studies begun in 1929 in this Eastern mountain region of Kentucky. "The territory concerned in the present study included all the land in two contiguous magisterial districts in Knox County, comprising approximately 68,000 acres making up the entire drainage basin of Sturking Creek."

Roberts, J. B., and Price, H. B. Milk marketing in Lexington. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 377, pp. 263-301, Lexington. 1937.

Includes data relating to consumption, receipts, sales and price spreads.

Maine

Maine. Agricultural experiment station. Report... year ending June 30, 1937.

Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 387, pp. 157-262. Orono. 1937.

Dairying, pp. 185-194; Farm credit, p. 195; Land use, pp. 213-214; Economic studies of potatoes, pp. 214-223.

Maine. University. Agricultural extension service. Annual report... year ending June 30, 1937. Maine Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 244, 40pp. Orono. 1937.

Agricultural economics, pp. 7-10.

Maryland

Russell, Ralph. Exemption of farmers' cooperatives from income taxes. Md.

Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil 67, 6pp., processed. College Park. 1937.

Michigan

Gibbard, H. A. Agricultural land ratings and the farmers' levels of living.

Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bull., v. 20, no.3, pp. 144-150. East Lansing. February, 1938.

Thaden, J. F., and Mumford, Eben. High school communities in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bull. 289, 36pp. East Lansing. 1938.

Includes map of school districts and high school communities of upper Michigan, pp. 18-19 and a folded one of Southern Michigan attached.

Minnesota

Koller, E. F., and Jesness, O. B. Organization and operation of Minnesota cooperative creameries. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 333, 82pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

"This bulletin places particular emphasis on an analysis of the factors affecting the efficiency of cooperative creameries." Only those creameries were selected for analysis whose main function was the manufacture of butter.

Morris, W. E., Warrington, S.T., and Eggert, R. J. Cold storage lockers. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Special Bull. 187, 15pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

Points out advantages and disadvantages and describes the organisation, equipment, and operation of locker plants including data on costs.

Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Summary report of the farm management service for farmer-borrowers of Rural Rehabilitation division of the Farm Security Administration for the year 1936. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 94, 38pp. University Farm. St. Paul. December, 1937.

Waiter, W. C., and Garver, W. B. Marketing margins on Minnesota agricultural products. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 182, pp. 1-3, processed. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Mississippi

Dickins, Dorothy. Family living on poorer and better soil. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 320, 46pp. State College. 1937.

Based on information concerning the incomes and the expenditures of 250 farm families living on poor soil and 250 farm families living on better soil in Oktibbeha, Noxubee, and Winston counties, Mississippi, during 1934.

Nebraska

Nebraska. State board of agriculture. Annual report... for the year 1937. 744pp. Lincoln. 1938.

Contains proceedings of the annual meeting, January 19th-20th, 1937 and those of conventions of state agricultural organizations, January, 1937.

New York

Beck, R. S. Poultry marketing survey, Onondaga county, 1936-1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 197, 11pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Blanford, Charles J. Cooperative marketing of milk in the New York milk shed. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 195, 6pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Cunningham, L. C. Farm management survey, Columbia county, 1936-1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 188, 30pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.
In cooperation with the Columbia County Farm Bureau.

Cunningham, L. C. Milk. Metropolitan co-operative milk producers' bargaining agency, inc. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 187, [16pp.], processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Cunningham, L. C. Wyoming county farm accounts, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 204, 14pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.
In cooperation with the Wyoming County Farm Bureau.

DeGraff, Herrell F. Farm organization and labor income, summary, 50 farms, town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 190, 22pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

DeGraff, Herrell F. How growers increased their returns from peaches. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 203, 30pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Data on costs and returns from the 1936 peach crop and 1937 peach yields and sales were obtained in the summer and fall of 1937 from a farm management survey of 52 farms in the town of Porter, Niagara County.

Drake, Louis S. Agricultural production in land classes I and II in New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A.E. 201, 17pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

In cooperation with Farm Security Administration.

Harper, F. A. Canning factory tomatoes in New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 200, 6pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Hedlund, F. F. Development of assessment of property and collection of taxes in rural New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 681, 51pp. Ithaca. 1937.

Hurd, T. N. Some facts concerning the constitution of the state of New York and the constitutional convention to be held in 1938. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 181, 23pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Keepper, W. E. Canning factory tomatoes. Summary of 47 enterprise accounts, Monroe county, New York, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A.E. 192, 27pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Kling, H. R. A preliminary report on a land utilization study in Wyoming county, New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A.E. 202, 16pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Kling, H. R. Roads in Wyoming county. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A.E. 196, 14pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Includes an economic classification of the land in Wyoming county.

Matzen, E. H. An economic study of land utilization in Cortland County, New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 685, 56pp. Ithaca. 1938.

Folded land classification map attached.

Misner, E. G. A farm management survey of 100 grade A dairy farms in the Tully-Homer area of Cortland county, crop year 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 182, 25pp., processed. Ithaca, 1937.

New York (Cornell) University. College of agriculture. Ithaca. Farm economics no. 105, February 1938.

Partial contents: Farm prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2545-2547; Changes in the cycle of cattle numbers, by E. E. Vial, pp. 2547, 2554-2556; Poultry and egg situation, by A. van Wagenen, pp. 2556-2557; Costs of distributing milk by producer-distributors, by E. M. Hughes, pp. 2558-2561; Costs of and returns from cauliflower in Delaware county, by J. N. Efferson, pp. 2562-2563; Route returns at eleven retail milk distribution branches in the New York market, October, 1933, by C. J. Blanford, pp. 2563-2565; Some facts concerning the margins and operating costs of wholesalers of fruits and vegetables in New York city, by T. N. Gearreald, pp. 2565-2567; Comparison of farms in different land classes, Broome county, 1936-37, by Arthur W. Peterson, pp. 2567-2568.

New York. State college of agriculture. Dept. of agricultural economics, and farm management. List of country milk plants in the region of the New York milk shed. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 194, 31pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

New York. State college of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management, Extension staff. 1938 economic handbook for 4-H club agents. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 184, 36pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Peterson, Arthur W. Farm management survey, Broome county, 1936-1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 189, 33pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.
In cooperation with the Broome County Farm Bureau.

Spencer, Leland. References on milk marketing and public control of the milk industry. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A.E. 191, 7 pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Williamson, P. S., Henderson, P. A., and Conklin, H.E. Some results of cost accounts on New York farms, 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 193, 27pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

North Carolina

Wright, J. W., Smith, G. R., and Shanklin, J. A. The cotton marketing situation in the Salisbury area of North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 317, 58pp. State College Station, Raleigh. 1937.
In cooperation with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and United States Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Plant Industry.

Ohio

Ohio. State university. Department of rural economics. Ohio cooperatives: their business activities. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 191, 20pp. Columbus. 1937.

Wertz, V. R., and Heiby, E. P. The farmer looks at industrial trends. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Current Econ. Topics for the Ohio Farmer. Circ. 4, 16pp., processed. Columbus. 1937.

Puerto Rico

Déscartes, S. L., and Pacheco, S. Diaz. El consumo de alimentos en la ciudad de San Juan, 1937. P. R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 12, 21pp. San Juan. 1938.

Huyke, Roberto. Coste de produccion: metodos, limitaciones y usos. P. R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 10, 16pp. San Juan. 1938.

Toro, Emilio del, Jr. Brief facts on tobacco farming in Puerto Rico in 1935-36 and 1936-37. P. R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 11, 15pp. San Juan. 1938.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report... for the year ended June 30, 1937. 165pp. Clemson. 1937.
Agricultural economics and rural sociology, pp. 9-20.

Tennessee

Allred, Charles Earnest, and Sant, Paul T. Regional differences in farm price of horses and mules, Tennessee and United States. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 67, 18pp., processed. Knoxville. 1938.

Allred, Charles Earnest, and Sant, Paul T. Regional differences in farm price of milk cows, dairy products, Tennessee and United States. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 68, 41pp. Knoxville, 1938.

Utah

Utah. Agricultural experiment station. Division of publications. A bibliography of range management and related subjects in the state of Utah. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Sheet 158, 23pp. Logan. 1938.

In cooperation with Western Range Survey, and Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Agricultural economics, pp. 1-3; Climate, pp. 3-4, Range and pasture management, pp. 10-15.

Vermont

Vermont. University. College of agriculture, Extension service. The 1938 agricultural outlook for Vermont. Vt. Agr. Col. Vermont Farm Business v. 5, no. 1, February, 1938. Burlington. 6pp.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic Institute. Virginia farm economics, no. 105. Blacksburg. February, 1938.

Partial contents: Business conditions by H. N. Young, p. 622; The feed stuffs situation, by G. H. Ward, pp. 622-623; The effect of soil on bright tobacco costs and returns, by F. L. Underwood, pp. 623, 627-635; Cost of producing early potatoes in Virginia in 1936, by W. J. Nuckolls, Jr., pp. 636-638; Cost of producing canning tomatoes in Virginia in 1936, by W. J. Nuckolls, Jr., L. C. Beamer, L. B. Dietrick and A. G. Smith, Jr., pp. 638-642; The cost of terracing farm land cooperatively, by G. H. Ward, pp. 642-646.

West Virginia

Abrahamsen, M. A. A labor income study of orchard farms in the eastern pan-handle of West Virginia (with special reference to apple production) West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Circ. 27, 33pp. Morgantown. 1938.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agrarian Problem - India

Shelvankar, K. S. The agrarian problem in India. Nineteenth Century and After 123(731): 46-52. January 1938. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Uneconomic holding, poverty and indebtedness of the peasant, and expropriation of land enter into the agrarian problem in India. While some things have been done in an effort to improve the situation, their "total effect is negligible." At the center of the problem are: "(1) the rift between ownership and the financial interests associated with it, on the one hand, and the real agriculturist, who is the peasant, on the other; and (2) the unchecked liberty to sell, divide, lease, or mortgage the land. These factors must tend, in theory, to maximise productive efficiency; in actual experience, and over the country at large, they make for precisely the opposite results: they steadily undermine efficiency and lower the peasant's status. It is essential, therefore, to remove these twin sources of corruption, and establish an agrarian system where ownership is identified with cultivation and 'free trade in land' is subjected to severe restrictions. Alternate proposals and policies lead nowhere, or lead, all too clearly, to disaster."

Agrarian Reform - Palestine

Granovsky, A. The land issue and agrarian reform. State-planned development. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 10(1): 15-18. January 1938. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co., Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

The author suggests a plan of agrarian reform and regional development for the future Jewish State that is projected in the Royal Commission's Report. He discusses the present landownership and states that "an agrarian reform aiming at a new order of land conditions and at releasing surplus land for fresh settlement must be of a general character applicable to all property owners in the State, whether of Jewish or Arab nationality...In order to achieve its object of the maximum utilisation of all land resources and of the greatest possible development of close settlement, the reform scheme would have to be implemented by a series of far-reaching measures, ranging from expropriation of surplus areas to plans for the intensive utilisation of all land...The basic principle of agrarian reform in Palestine must be that the existing agriculturist must not lose his livelihood. The law

will lay down a minimum subsistence unit per family which will vary from district to district according to type of cultivation, soil and climatic conditions, irrigation facilities, etc... Together with the right of land expropriation in the Development Areas, legislation for the regulation of land prices would have to be enacted in order to avoid abnormal inflation of prices... Land laws would have to be revised and adjusted to the governing needs of land reform." The financial problem is briefly discussed.

Agricultural Credit - France

Salleron, Louis. La nationalisation du crédit agricole. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 173(515): 32-52. October 1937. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9^e, Paris, France.)

The author protests against the progress of nationalization of agricultural credit in France as typified by the provisions of the decree law of August 31, 1937, one of which, he says, practically suppresses the local agricultural banks by decreeing that the deposits received by such banks which are affiliated with a regional bank be transmitted immediately to the latter. Moreover the rate of interest on short-term and intermediate loans is to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance on the advice of the Council of Administration of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, and any mutual agricultural credit bank which does not observe the regulations in force may be deprived of the fiscal exemptions provided for by the present law by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance. Some of the "extremely serious" financial consequences of the complete nationalization of agricultural credit are suggested. An example is said to be the National Wheat Office. It is pointed out that the nationalization of agricultural credit affects the general economy and particularly the finances of the country. The reaction of agriculture to the situation is said to have been moderate so far.

Agricultural Education - Finland

Kunz, Franz. Das landwirtschaftliche Schulwesen Finnlands. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.)22(3): 483-502. 1937. (Issued by [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

This is an account of Finland's agricultural school system. Most of the schools are under the jurisdiction of the State. A number are private institutions supported by the State. The various types of schools are distinguished and the curriculum is outlined. It is said that the aim of having every peasant boy or girl attend a school of agriculture or of housekeeping has been almost attained.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Alberta

Brownlee, J. E. Position of debtors in Province undergoes important changes. West. Farm Leader 3(5): 73, 77. March 4, 1938. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

"Discusses amendments to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act introduced at Ottawa, and deals with the effect of the expiration of the debt moratorium in this Province."

Craig, G. H. Indebtedness of farm operators in the Vulcan-Lomond area of southern Alberta. Econ. Annalist 8(1): 3-9. February 1938. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"This article is an excerpt from an unpublished report on 'An Economic Study of Land Utilization in the Vulcan-Lomond Area in Southern Alberta.' Articles from the same study appeared in the Economic Annalist for April, June, October and December, 1937."

Considers size of farm and indebtedness, soil and indebtedness, and tenure and indebtedness. Three tables contain statistics on average and percentage distribution of indebtedness, and average distribution of indebtedness according to soil type and tenure in the area.

Agricultural Outlook - United States

Black, A. G. The farm outlook for 1938. Nation's Agr. 13(3): 4-5, 11. February 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Agricultural Policies

Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 59-116, processed. February 1938. (Issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.)

"This issue deals with the agricultural policies of selected surplus-producing countries that compete with the United States on world markets." The countries considered are Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, the Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary, and the Soviet Union.

"Among the methods adopted to deal with the surplus problem, the most common probably has been the subsidization of export, directly or indirectly. The devaluation of currency, either open or veiled in the form of foreign-exchange control, has been resorted to in practically every agricultural surplus-producing country with the view, among other things, of aiding agricultural exports. Preferential trade agreements as a means of promoting exports, and particularly the use of clearing or barter agreements, have become general. The restrictive type of production control, however, of which the Netherlands and Denmark provide the outstanding examples, has been much less common."

[Nichols, J. E.] Trends in agricultural policy. Primary Producer 23(3): 1. Jan. 20, 1938. (Published at 38 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

Reviews an address by J. E. Nichols, professor of Agriculture at the University of Western Australia, on trends in agricultural policy. He declared that most agricultural policies were hastily conceived, or were matters of expediency. He spoke of the outstanding developments during the past 30 or 40 years in the use in secondary industries of agricultural products, and asked what producers and governments were going to do about the changing uses for agricultural products. He spoke of what older countries were doing, and then proceeded to enumerate problems which led him to his conclusions in regard to State control and land nationalization. "He seems to see in present-day policy an almost inescapable trend towards State control of agriculture, or State intervention - which really amounts to much the same thing."

Agricultural Profits - Germany

Die ertragslage der landwirtschaft und ihr einfluss auf die erzeugungsschlacht. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(2): 12-14. Jan. 12, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

The relation of agricultural profits to the German production campaign is surveyed. An important problem is to increase production without increasing prices to the consumer, and therefore to decrease the cost of production.

Agricultural Situation

The Agricultural Situation, v. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Freight rates and the farmer, abstracts from statements presented by Secretary Henry A. Wallace and... Louis H. Bean to the Interstate Commerce Commission, pp. 9-11; Purchasing power of employed workers, by P. H. Bollinger, pp. 11-13; Distribution and seasonality of agricultural employment, by Julius T. Wendzel, pp. 13-16; Cooperative egg and poultry auctions, by John T. Scanlon and Roy W. Lennartson, pp. 16-18; World industrial production, commodity stocks, and prices, by Norman J. Wall, pp. 19-23; Economists in government service, by Wayne F. Caskey, p. 23.

Agricultural Statistics - Germany

Seedorf, W. Nutzbarmachung der landwirtschaftl. statistik nach dem vorbilde von Th. H. Engelbrecht. Journal für Landwirtschaft 85(1): 61-81. 1937. (Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

Reprint in B.A.E. Library.

The importance of agricultural statistics and the necessity for their further use in the future are stressed. The author describes the use of statistics in the work of his Institute based on the work and example of Th. H. Engelbrecht.

Agriculture - Estonia

Lõplikke andmeid 1937. a. saakidest. Area under crops, production and yield in 1937. Majandustead 4(1): 2-7. Jan. 11, 1938.

(Published by the Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia)

Tables give area, production and yield of rye, wheat, barley, oats, mixed grain, potatoes, root crops, flax and linseed in 1920-24, 1925-29, 1930-34, 1935, 1936, 1937, and of field hay and meadow hay in 1925-29, 1930-34, 1935, 1936, 1937.

Agriculture - Great Britain

[Griff, Sir Edward.] The state of agriculture. Land Union Jour. 35(1): 4-8. January 1938. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W. 1, London, Eng.)

This is the greater part of a speech delivered by Sir Edward Grigg at the annual dinner of the Farmers' Club on December 7, 1937. He expressed anxiety about the future of British farming mainly because of the decrease in the number of skilled workers on the land. To ensure better wages and better conditions farmers must have better returns. The speaker suggests reorganization of distribution and a closer relationship and cooperation between the producer and the distributor, and stresses the need of agriculture for more and cheaper capital. "I am sure that the right way of helping agriculture is not help to the commodity but help to the land, whatever commodity it produces. For that reason above all I should like to see the subject of the finance of agriculture at the present moment thoroughly investigated."

American Farm Bureau Federation

The convention. Nation's Agr. 13(2): 1-3, 12-13. January 1938. (Published by the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

An account of the American Farm Bureau Federation convention held in Chicago, December 15, 1937. Brief reviews of addresses are given including those following: President Edward A. O'Neal, vice-president Earl C. Smith, who spoke on the farm bill sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, Secretary Wallace, Robert H. Jackson, F. R. Wilcox of the AAA, and others.

Resolutions adopted at the convention are given on pp. 6-8, 10.

American Farm Economic Association

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 20, no. 1. 401pp. February 1938.

(Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This number contains the proceedings of the association held in Atlantic City, Dec. 28-30, 1937.

Contents: New horizons in agricultural economics, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 1-7; The economics of the ever-normal granary, by Joseph S. Davis, pp. 8-21, discussion by Mordecai Ezekiel, pp. 21-23; Objectives in national agricultural policy, by H. R. Tolley, pp. 24-36; Objectives in our national agricultural policy, by B. H. Hibbard, pp. 37-48, discussion by G. F. Warren, pp. 48-52; Business combinations and agriculture, by Gardiner C. Means, pp. 53-57; Prices and the agricultural problem, by Don S. Anderson, pp. 58-68, discussion by H. J. Stover, pp. 69-70; Disadvantaged rural classes, by L. C. Gray, pp. 71-85; Soil conservation in European farm management, by Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup, pp. 86-101; Farm management aspects of soil conservation, by H. C. M. Case, pp. 102-114, Discussion by C. W. Crickman of Mr. Case's paper, pp. 114-115; Discussion by W. J. Roth of the paper by Ciriacy-Wantrup, pp. 115-118; Prospects for industrial uses for farm products, by H. E. Barnard, pp. 119-133; Economic aspects of new industrial outlets for agricultural products, by T. W. Schultz, pp. 134-139; Discussion by F. L. Thomsen of Dr. Barnard's paper, pp. 139-141; Discussion by J. E. Lattimer of Dr. Schultz' paper, pp. 141-144; What should be done about farm tenancy, by Henry C. Taylor, pp. 145-152; Problems of croppers on cotton farms, by C. O. Brannen, pp. 153-158; Discussion by A. G. Black of Dr. Taylor's paper, pp. 158-161; Discussion by T. Lynn Smith of Dr. Brannen's paper, pp. 161-162; Indirect restrictions to internal trade, by Frederick V. Waugh, pp. 163-169; Market prorates as restrictions on internal trade, by H. E. Erdman, pp. 170-183; Discussion by Budd A. Holt, of Dr. Erdman's paper, pp. 183-186; Discussion by M. P. Easmussen of Dr. Waugh's paper, pp. 186-187; The future of milk control, by John M. Cassels, pp. 188-195; Western cream for eastern markets, by Leland Spencer, pp. 196-207; Discussion by C. G. McBride of Dr. Cassels' paper, pp. 208-211; Discussion by Harry C. Trelogan of Dr. Spencer's paper, pp. 211-213; An evaluation of crop insurance possibilities, by Roy M. Green, pp. 214-220, discussion by Harold B. Rowe, pp. 220-222; Land use in the Northeast by Leonard A. Salter, Jr., and R. H. Allen [a summary of a round table], pp. 223-229; Round table: Can booms be avoided? 1. Land booms and second mortgages, by W. G. Murray, p. 230; 2. Land booms and the mortgage rate of interest, by A. A. Dowell, pp. 231-232; 3. Conditions characteristic of land booms, by R. C. Limber, pp. 233-235; 4. Can land booms be avoided? by E. H. Thomson, pp. 235-236; Goals in land use policy, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 237-246; Goals in conservation policy, by W. E. Grimes, pp. 247-254; Discussion by C. F. Clayton of Professor Wehrwein's paper, pp. 254-256; Flexible payment plans for farm mortgage loans, by F. F. Hill, pp. 257-281; Place of commercial banks in agricultural finance, by Norman J. Wall, pp. 282-297, discussion by E. C. Johnson, pp. 297-301; Present federal reserve policies, by Melchior Palyi, pp. 302-309; Inflation and the price of land, by Louis H. Bean, pp. 310-320; Discussion by Arthur R. Upgren of Dr. Palyi's paper, pp. 320-322; Discussion by Fred L. Garlock of Dr. Bean's paper, pp. 322-324; Trade agreements and

agriculture, by Lynn R. Edminster, pp. 325-337; Outlook for agricultural exports, by L. A. Wheeler, pp. 338-351; Discussion by Harold S. Patton of Mr. Wheeler's paper, pp. 351-354; Discussion by R. R. Renne of Mr. Edminster's paper, pp. 354-357; Rejoinder by Mr. Edminster, pp. 357-360; Rural electrification: progress and future prospects, by John M. Carmody, pp. 361-369; Economic aspects of rural electrification, by Harold E. Pinches, pp. 370-382; Discussion by R. S. Kifer of Mr. Pinches' paper, pp. 382-386; Discussion of Mr. Carmody's paper, by W. E. Keepper, pp. 386-389; reports of officers and committees, pp. 390-401.

American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers

American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Jour., v. 1, no. 2, pp. 51-104. October 1937. (Published by the Society, H. C. M. Case, Secty.-Treas., College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.)

Contents: How farm management benefits the non-resident landowner, by Dudley C. Smith, Jr., pp. 51-53; Good five cent farm plats, by Herbert Pike, pp. 54-56; Farm mortgage investments of insurance companies, by S. F. Westbrook, pp. 57-64; Value of farm management service to the tenant, by J. B. Cunningham, pp. 65-66; Valuation of barns, by Rex R. Bailey, pp. 67-72, 86; What farm management can contribute to the solution of the problems of farm tenancy, by F. W. Reinhold, pp. 73-82; Report of the summer meeting of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, June 24 and 25, 1937, pp. 83-86; Concerning errors in appraisal, by W. G. Murray, pp. 87-92; [short biographies of E. R. Morrison, Rex R. Bailey, Frank Z. Ames, R. G. Dillingham, Andrew J. Berwick, Charles G. Robinson, Herbert G. Folken], pp. 92-95; Bibliography for farm appraisers, pp. 96-99; Bibliography for rural appraisers, pp. 99-100; Members of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, pp. 101-104.

Appraisal of Farm Property

Field, Ralph V. Farm land appraisal standards. Amer. Inst. Real Estate Appraisers Jour. 6(1): 40-49. January 1938. (Published at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

Business - Annual Review

Commercial history of 1937. Economist, v. 130, no. 4929, Feb. 12, 1938. 68pp. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Agriculture, p. 4; Commodity prices, pp. 6-7; Foodstuffs (wheat, sugar, tea, cocoa, coffee, livestock and meat, dairy produce, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables, fish) pp. 33-40; Oilseeds and oils, pp. 42-44; Cotton, p. 48; Silk, wool, other textile fibres, pp. 49-50; Cotton textiles, wool textiles, rayon, pp. 56-58.

Business Depression

The depression. What has happened? Whose fault is it? How it may be explained. What Government can do. How long will it last? New Repub. 93(1209, pt. 2): 377-393. Feb. 2, 1938. (Published at 40 E. 49th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: What has happened - and whose fault is it? by George Soule, pp. 377-382; What causes a business downturn? by Alvin H. Hansen, pp. 382-384; What can the Government do? by J. Frederic Dewhurst, pp. 384-385; Economic authorities discuss the depression, pp. 386-387; What is ahead? by Arthur D. Gayer, pp. 388-393.

Kähler, Alfred. Business stabilization in theory and practice. Social Research 5(1): 1-18. February 1938. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Short, C. M. Easy money policies as a cause of the recession in business and commodities. Annalist 51(1308): 230. Feb. 11, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Canning Industry

Convention number 1938. The Canner, v. 86, no. 12, pt. 2, Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

This number is devoted to the proceedings of the 31st annual convention of the National Cannery Association. Partial contents: The struggle for honest business practices, by Millard E. Tydings, pp. 34, 35; Business and economics, by Neil Carothers, pp. 38, 40; The consumers' place in the canner's picture, by Anna Steese Richardson, pp. 46, 48; Some factors affecting quality in canned tomatoes, by Charles L. Smith, pp. 76, 79-80, 83; Meat canning goes ahead, by Paul I. Aldrich, pp. 98-99.

Proceedings of the National Food Brokers Association are given on pp. 113-122.

Proceedings of both associations are also given in Canning Trade, v. 60, no. 28, Feb. 14, 1938.

Capitalism and Agriculture

Reischle, Hermann. Kapitalismus und landwirtschaft. Odal 7(2): 94-105. February 1938. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Bäckerstrasse 22, Goslar, Germany)

The peasant is defined as having been from the beginning of time the incarnation of productive activity. He has a profound and unshakable conviction that nothing can be gained without labor. This attitude is contrasted with that of capitalism which seeks the greatest possible return for the smallest possible expenditure of means and activity. The author argues that the victory of capitalism means the downfall of agriculture and with it the people. He cites as examples what he calls the revenge of the prairies in the United States, the building up of latifundia and the cultivation of only one crop, and the development of parks and hunting estates in England. He believes that the

German National Socialist party has seen the handwriting on the wall and has protected German agriculture by market and price regulation. To complete the task, cost of production must be decreased, and prices of industrial products lowered to bring about a more just balance between agriculture and industry.

Cartels - Germany and Switzerland

P., H. Compulsory cartels in Switzerland and Germany. Hamburg World's Economics Archives, Bull. 4(4): 52-53. December (second issue) 1937. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 56, Germany)

The relation of the German State to the economic system is said to be "illuminatingly reflected in the relation of the State to the cartels in private enterprise and to the introduction of compulsory cartelisation as a means of State economic policy.

"In Germany in particular the development of the free cartel set in comparatively early and, by the regulation of competition and the general organisation of the economic system which was to some extent an inevitable result, prepared the soil for State intervention. This intervention, however, was restricted, apart from a few exceptions, to a regulating process, especially by means of compulsory formation of cartels of the entrepreneurs under State supervision. The State itself appeared comparatively seldom as entrepreneur, and the cases in which this has practically happened since the war have partly been cancelled by restoration of private control."

Reference is made to a comparative study of cartels in Germany and Switzerland, made by Dr. Hanspeter Brunner in his book; Zwangskartelle. Rechtsverhältnisse von Zwangskartellen in der Schweiz und in Deutschland.

Cartels - Japan

Fujita, Keizo. Cartels and their conflicts in Japan. Osaka Univ. Com. Jour. no. 3, pp. 65-109. December 1935. (Published in Osaka, Japan) 280.8 Osl

Contents: I. The evolutionary stages of the cartel and the compulsory cartel; II. The compulsory cartel and the clash in its present stage; III. Criticisms of our industrial control and an anticipation of future development.

Census Statistics and Terminology

Brandt, Karl. Fallacious census terminology and its consequences in agriculture. Social Research 5(1): 19-36. February 1938. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.) Library has also a reprint of this.

This article is critical of the farm and tenancy statistics of the United States, particularly plantation statistics and the listing of sharecroppers as tenants.

"What really matters today", the writer states in conclusion, "is not how the present condition originated but how long we can

be justified in continuing to base the vast, costly and important agricultural census on some erroneous, or to say the least, unrealistic concepts. The fact that the United States farm and tenancy statistics are not comparable with those of most other countries may perhaps be ignored. But the fact that the federal policies concerning tenancy and labor cannot be based on sound statistics, and that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has had to revamp the statistics for its own purposes, should be sufficient reasons for considering most seriously a thorough reform of the agricultural census. As long as the present census definitions are maintained the costly and yet inaccurate compilation of sample statistics in governmental agencies and other research bodies will continue indefinitely. The minimum that should be achieved in 1940 should be a thorough investigation of the entire plantation sector, with an approach that goes far beyond that of the special inquiry under the auspices of the 1910 census. For those who desire to base their conclusions on realistic data this would permit, for any specific purpose, at least a calculation of the error in the farm, tenancy, labor, property and income statistics."

Meserole, W. H. What do you mean - rural and urban? Jour. Marketing 2(3): 233-235. January 1938. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Discusses the confusion among marketing men as to the meaning of the terms "rural" and "urban."

Reed, Vergil D. The census of agriculture - a primary guide to profitable farm markets. Jour. Marketing 2(3): 226-232. January 1938. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Discusses the census of agriculture, particularly its income and population statistics, as an analysis and measure of farm market potentialities.

Citrus Fruits - Argentina

Boncrino, Jorge Arturo. The cultivation of citrus fruits in Argentina. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 923-928. December 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

An account of production of citrus fruits in Argentina. At a meeting of citrus fruit growers and exporters "Standards were defined which citrus fruit growers should adopt without delay, to prevent over- or under-production and to obtain the greatest possible return. The meeting filled a great need: to draft a coordinated, scientific plan for citrus-fruit-growing as a whole throughout the country, as a remedy for the confusion caused by hit-or-miss planting without any study of the technical, economic and commercial aspects of the subject."

Cobweb Theorem

Ezekiel, Mordecai. The cobweb theorem. Quart. Jour. Econ. 52(2): 255-280. February 1938. (Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

This article develops the cobweb theory more generally, and clarifies "its relation both to neo-classical economic theory and to statistical price analysis."

"History of the cobweb theorem, 255. - Restatement of the theory of market price, 257. - Restatement of the theory of normal price, 261. - Summary of cobweb theorem; (1) continuous fluctuation, 263; (2) divergent fluctuation, 263; (3) Convergent fluctuation, 265. - Extension of the cobweb analysis: (1a) two-period lag in supply, continuous fluctuation, 266; (3b) three-period lag in supply, convergent fluctuation, 266. - Cycles revealed, 268. - Limitations of the theory, 272. - An illustrative case from actual data, 274. - Not all commodity cycles cobwebs, 277. - Equilibrium economics in the light of the cobweb theory, 278." - Summary, p. 255.

Coffee - Costa Rica

Downey, J. L. High level of coffee culture in Costa Rica. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 74(2): 11. February 1938. (Published in East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Coffee - Ethiopia

Italy fosters Ethiopian coffee. Favorable trade conditions and reduced taxes go hand in hand with improved crop preparation. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 74(2): 18. February 1938. (Published in East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Cold Storage Locker Industry - Iowa

Maher, Frank. Truth about food lockers. Meat Merchandising 14(1): 13-27. January 1938. (Published at 105 South Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo.)

A survey of the cold storage locker industry in the State of Iowa.

This article is followed by an article, by John L. Hoppe, pp. 28-29, entitled "How Storage Locker Units in Rural Retail Meat Markets Can Increase Retailers' Profits."

Collectivization - U. S. S. R.

Hindus, Maurice. The strongest Soviet weapon. Asia 38(3): 188-191. March 1938. (Published by Editorial Publications, Inc., 10 Ferry St., Concord, N. H. Editorial and General Offices, 40 East 49 St., New York, N. Y.)

The author believes that collectivization will be the salvation of Russia in case of war.

"In spite of the mounting number of executions of officials associated with agriculture, the work on the land now is so well organized and disciplined that productivity cannot slump, but must, because of intensified effort and fresh application of science, continually increase." Among the achievements of collectivization attention is called to the direct military preparedness it makes possible, and to the banishing of famine and many of the age-old conflicts between peasants and between the kulak and the poor peasant. "With all its short comings collectivization is to me the most astounding achievement of the Revolution, because of what it has already achieved and even more, far more, because of its inestimable potentialities." It has brought about changes in farming methods, the use of selected seed, proper crop rotation, afforestation as a weapon against drought, and improvement in social life and educational facilities.

Russell, Sir E. John. The farming problem in Russia; how it is being met. Slavonic and East European Rev. 16(47): 320-340. January 1938. (Published for the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London by Eyre & Spottiswoods, Ltd., 6, Great New Street, London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

The author describes the State farms as well as the collective farms. Two of the latter are described in detail. The author sees in the Russian agricultural experiment "one of the most interesting experiments in the world at the present time... Taking a wide view, the problem is still far from solution. The trend of events in Russia is towards the building up of an urban, rather than of a rural, civilization...It is difficult to find anything in common between the peasant and the educated Russian of the town...The Russian peasant...retains the general characteristics of the peasant in other countries. His desire is to be secured in the holding of his land and to be left in peace to look after his animals and his crops."

Consumer Interests in Public-control Schemes

Lewis, Ben W. The "consumer" and "public" interests under public regulation. Jour. Polit. Econ. 46(1): 97-107. February 1938. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This analysis was undertaken with the experience of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration "particularly in mind; but such conclusions as may be valid will have substantial implications for any public-control scheme presently or prospectively in operation. The analysis...[is not] concerned directly with the organization to be adopted or the practices to be followed by consumers' advisory agencies, nor... [does] it touch upon the desirability or undesirability of public regulation; the issue is simply whether or not in the administration of any scheme of regulation of industry there should

be so recognized an identifiable 'consumer' interest, to be made the subject of representation by a special agency apart from the board set up to represent and to act for the public in general."

Cooperation

Blackburn, R. W. Co-operatives and the farm bureau. Nation's Agr. 13(4): 5, 13, 14, 16. March 1938. (Published at 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Cooperative Journal, v. 12, no. 1, January-February 1938. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

This is the 1938 Bluebook Issue of the National Cooperative Council. Contents: Agriculture - her international and domestic relationships, by John D. Miller, pp. 1-9; Board of directors, 1938, p. 10; Officers of the Council, 1938, and executive committee, p. 11; The scope of the Council, pp. 12-13; The co-operative book-shelf [a list of books and pamphlets], pp. 14-16; Council activities in 1937, a report by Robin Hood, pp. 17-20; The Council editorial service, by Val C. Sherman, pp. 21-22; State cooperative councils - 1937, by Ezra T. Benson, pp. 23-25; Resolutions, 1937, pp. 26-32; By-laws, pp. 33-36; Incomplete roll of members, pp. 37-40.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v. 4, no. 11, February 1938. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Analyzing the co-op for credit, by Jesse P. Strong, pp. 3-4; Patrons finance their own co-op, by Quentin Reynolds [method of financing used by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange] pp. 5-6; "Strictly cash" is ideal, but -, by L. A. Taylor, pp. 7, 17; Yardstick ratios for local purchasing co-ops, by Joseph G. Knapp, pp. 8-10; A new field for cooperative enterprise [cold storage lockers] by L. B. Mann, p. 13; Revolving capital - how it works, by E. A. Stokdyk, pp. 14-15; Farm women work together, by Roy H. Park [curb market for women in Anson County, N. C.] p. 16; Utah co-op adopts group insurance, by John J. Scanlan, p. 18; Moving dairy products cooperatively, by T. G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp. 19-20; Same co-op serves both producer and consumer [Waukegan, Ill., Cooperative Trading Company] by John J. Kolehmainen, p. 20; Keeping members interested in an egg auction, by Philip J. Wadhams, p. 21; Depreciation vital to co-op in property accounting, by C. H. McClain, p. 22.

Cooperation - Canada

Richards, A. E. Co-operation in Canada. Econ. Annalist 8(1): 9-14. February 1938. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

An address to Ottawa Presbytery Young People's Union, United Church of Canada, Oct. 3, 1937; in which the following topics were

considered: early history, objectives and organization of a cooperative, why a cooperative should incorporate, development of cooperatives in Canada, activities in 1935/36, financial standing, size of business, definition and distinguishing features of Canadian cooperatives, and what cooperatives have and have not done.

Cooperation - Yugoslavia

Frangès, Otto v. Das neue genossenschaftsgesetz Jugoslawiens. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(3): 481-483. 1937. (Issued by [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

A summary of the provisions of the recent legislation dealing with cooperation in Yugoslavia.

Cooperative Farming - Alabama

Catholic agrarian notes. Free Amer. 2(2): 9. February 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

A short article telling of a cooperative rural settlement, opened January 1 near Montgomery, Ala., by the Rev. A. W. Terminiello. The settlement was founded to aid poor sharecroppers and is in the form of an incorporated "Village of St. Teresa." After the land is paid for the farm will be run on a cooperative basis, both as regards production and consumption. The State has not been asked for aid.

Corporative Régime - Italy

Eccard, Frédéric. Mussolini et les corporations. Revue des Deux Mondes 43: 522-548. Feb. 1, 1938. (Published at 15, rue de l'Université, Paris, France.)

A study of the Fascist conception of the state and the corporative organization in Italy.

Cost of Living

Bollinger, P. H. Is food too high? Nation's Agr. 13(3): 7, 13, 14. February 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The question 'Is food too high?' is one that cannot be answered as a lawyer would desire, with an unqualified yes or no. The question involves many problems", writes the author, and then enumerates and discusses some of the more important of these problems. In conclusion he writes: "Food prices in general are not high in relation to other living costs or in relation to income of employed workers."

Cotton - Argentina

The area under cotton. Rev. River Plate 84(2405): 15. Jan. 14, 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Gives the estimate of the area under cotton cultivation in Argentina for the year 1937/38, as issued by the Junta Nacional del Algodón, as 419,030 hectares, "a decrease of 58,870 hectares, or say 12 per cent, of the figure of 477,900 hectares estimated at the beginning of December. This decline is attributed partly to the drought and partly to late frosts which destroyed early sowings."

Seeds for free distribution to cotton planters in Argentina. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 951. December 1937. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

"According to a decree recently issued in the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina, 44,000 pounds of seed have been made available for free distribution to cotton planters. Not more than 330 pounds, the amount estimated as sufficient for 25 acres, may be given to a single planter. The Agricultural Experiment and Research Institute will be responsible for distributing the seed and giving planters practical information on cotton growing. It is hoped that by encouraging the planting of well-known varieties of cotton in the province, the quality of the crop will be increased and a greater diversification of crops be stimulated."

Cotton - Cost of Production

El costo de producción del algodón. Vida Agrícola 15(170): 13-16. January 1938. (Published in Lima, Peru.)

The cost of cotton production;

[Revere, C. T.] U. S. favourable production costs. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 16(2): 226, 228. January 1938. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

Cotton - France

Beaumelle, R. Angliviel de la. L'évolution de l'industrie cotonnière. Journal des Économistes 96(3): 378-383. May-June 1937. (Published at 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)

The evolution of the cotton industry in France and in French colonies.

Abstract of address at a meeting of the Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière, May 11, 1937.

Cotton - King Plan

Brown, MacDonald. The King plan for cotton. The South should analyze its cotton problem carefully, and might well consider whether the King plan is the answer to its cotton and tariff troubles. Farm Jour. 62(3): 18, 69, 70, 71. March 1938. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses the Bankhead Act, pro and con, and the need for tariff reform, but is mainly devoted to an explanation of the King plan (a form of the domestic-allotment plan of production control) and tells how it worked out in the case of Mr. Cobb Garner Harrison.

Cotton - New Uses

Stephenson, Howard. Cotton finds new markets. Growing surpluses and keen competition force cotton to search for new markets. Current Hist. 48(3): 44-46. March 1938. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

Cotton - Texas

Baltazar, Eulalio P. Cotton growing in Texas. Philippine Agr. 26(8): 667-679. January 1938. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

Contains information on the leading cotton counties of the state, climate, soil, varieties, seed selection, preparation of the land, time and methods of planting, distance of planting, thinning, weeds, cultivation, blooming season, insect pests, diseases, harvesting, yield, ginning, baling, classifying and marketing.

Van Meldert, Léon. La situation cotonnière au Texas. Annales de Gembloux 44(2): 43-50. February 1938. (Published by the Association des Ingénieurs sortis de l'Institut Agronomique de l'État, Avenue des Volontaires, 35, Auderghem, Belgium)

Cotton - United States

Revere, C. T. Cotton - a record of futility. Com. Fertilizer 56(2): 31-34, 36. February 1938. (Published at 223 Courtland St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.)

The defeat of the Government in (1) bringing about either "parity" price or "parity" income, (2) controlling the size of the crop, and (3) losing its hold on world markets, is discussed.

Cotton Industry - Bulgaria

Magri, Francesco. L'Industria cotoniera in Bulgaria. II. Bollettino della Cotoniera 32(11): 772-785. November 1937. (Published at Via Borgonuovo, 11, Milan, Italy)

Tables and charts give statistics of cotton production and imports; and production, imports and exports of yarn and cloth.

Cotton Industry - Iran

The cotton industry in Iran. Internatl. Labour Rev. 37(1): 80-84. January 1938. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Presents extracts from a report on the cotton industry in Iran, carried out by the Central Bank of Iran, published in the Bulletin de la Banque Mellié Iran, Teheran, November 1937, pp. 1-67. The information given deals with ginning, spinning and weaving. Two tables show distribution of the workers by age and sex and wages per worker for a ten-hour day.

Cotton Industry - Japan

Cotton trade control. Oriental Econ. 4(11): 643. November 1937.
(Published at 2 Sanchome Hongokuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan)
Also published in Internatl. Cotton Bull. 16(2): 271-272.
January 1938.

Nawa, Toichi. The cotton spinning industry in Japan and the problems of raw cotton. Osaka Univ. Com. Jour. no. 4, pp. 82-115.
December 1936. (Published in Osaka, Japan) 280.8 Osl

In four parts: I. Introduction; II. The progress of the cotton spinning industry in Japan and its policy of purchasing cotton in a free market; III. The new stages in the cotton policy of Japan; IV. Japan's recent attempts for the acquisition of raw cotton and their prospects of success.

Cotton Industry - Peru

Bernales, Manuel Montero. The cotton industry in Peru. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 903-910. December 1937. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

Cotton is shown to be the foremost industry of Peru, "not only because of its importance but because of the variety of national interests it represents... Since it is the most widespread; since it gives employment to the greatest number of citizens; and since it pays the heaviest taxes in proportion to profits, it is logical that its well-being should react rapidly on the whole national economy. A rise in the price of cotton is instantly reflected in the rising exchange value of currency, just as a violent drop at once lowers the exchange, regardless of other factors involved."

The history of cotton production in Peru is outlined and three ways of increasing production are suggested.

Cotton Textile Industry - Great Britain

Industrial control in Great Britain. Record of economic planning. Index 18(1): 20-25. Spring, 1938. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)
Cotton textiles, pp. 21-22.

Cotton Textile Industry - United States

Murchison, C. T. The cotton-textile industry in 1937. Manfrs. Rec. 107(1): 28-29. January 1938. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

Contains information (including statistics) relating to the cotton industry. In the opening paragraph Dr. Murchison writes: "Abnormally low demand for cotton goods in the last six months of 1937 obscures the fact that the cotton manufacturing industry had a remarkably active year. The mills manufactured more goods, employed more people and paid higher wages than in any of the

last ten years. In fact, the volume of cotton goods production may establish an all-time high record for the industry."

Wolf, Herman. Cotton and the unions. Survey Graphic 27(3): 146-150, 189, 190. March 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"A first-hand report on the CIO campaign to organize the southern textile workers - the methods and strategy of unions and of employers, and the outcome to date, told in terms of industry and the South."

Crop Estimating

Baum, Arthur W. How's crops? Country Home Mag. 62(3): 19, 33. March 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

America has five professional crop reporters - Snow, Donovan, Murray, Cromwell and Mrs. Eileen Henington Miller. In this article the writer tells how they work and of the amazing accuracy of their estimates.

Dairy Products - Export - Estonia

Jaanhold, Agr. J. Piimasaaduste väljavedu ja kvaliteet 1937. A. Exports and quality of milk produce in 1937. Majandusteated 4(5): 90-94. Feb. 8, 1938. (Published by Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn, Estonia.)

Drought Area - Canada

Eggleston, Wilfrid. What of the drought area? Dalhousie Rev. 17(3): 275-281. October 1937. (Published by The Review Publishing Company, Limited, Halifax, N. S.)

Contains a brief account of the opening of western Canada to promiscuous settlement and the different opinions of explorers as to the outcome. "Though developments, in the main, have vindicated the optimists, the fluctuations of fortune have been amazing. The Bank of Canada's recent economic survey noted that the average income in Saskatchewan in the period 1925-28 was, with one exception, probably the highest ever attained on any part of the globe for such a large area. Ten years later, a large part of the same area had been reduced to destitution almost as complete as that which follows flood or earthquake.

"The Dominion Government's policy for the drought-stricken area has been formulated in the past three or four years, and was re-stated in the House of Commons as recently as February 11th, 1937, after eight successive failures in the drought core... Briefly, it is a policy built on the belief that a cycle of better times will arrive, that selective rather than wholesale abandonment should be undertaken, that ten years from now the drought area will probably be found to contain a population slightly more than the present figure of 900,000, rather than less. At the

same time the 1937 crop failure will compel even stricter attention to water conservation, tree planting, the development of irrigation districts, community pastures, the breeding of hardy grasses, strip farming, and other means which are to be used to combat drought. It will also tend to define more emphatically those marginal areas where the odds against the grain farmer are evidently too great for long-term success, no matter what they may be capable of in a brief period of exploitation during a cycle of excessive rainfall."

Economic Conditions - Dutch East Indies

Furnivall, J. S. The machinery of economic uplift in the Netherlands Indies. A lecture to the Burma Economic Society. Asiatic Rev. (n.s.) 34(117): 115-130. January 1938. (Published by East and West, Limited, Westminster Chambers, 3 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

The author distinguishes between economic progress and economic uplift which he defines as "the advancement of [the] people by developing their latent or potential productive capabilities...Economic uplift is the main function of one of the main Departments of Civil Administration, the Department of Economic Affairs." It "is primarily concerned with framing measures whereby the permanent improvement of native agricultural production may be ensured." The activities of the Department are grouped under three heads: Scientific research, European production, and native production.

Economic Conditions - Germany

Fünf jahre nationalsozialistischer wirtschaftsaufbau im zahlenbilde. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(4): 19. Jan. 26, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

A statistical picture of economic conditions in Germany from 1932 to 1937, including labor conditions, the development of production, State expenditures, foreign trade, transportation, returns from taxation, etc., and new trend of consumption. Raw material production which in 1932 was only slightly in excess of the import is shown to be now more than twice the amount imported.

Oberascher, Leonhard. "Zu wenig menschen, zu wenig land!" Wirtschaftsdienst 23(5): 142-144. Feb. 4, 1938. (Published for the Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Hamburg, by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

The full-time employment of the German people and the gradual improvement of the standard of living are said to be the most elementary social requisites of the National Socialist policy. They are predicated on an adequate supply of food and raw materials as well as room for development. None of these pre-requisites are said to be fulfilled and to that extent German economy is crippled.

The scarcity of workers on the land is shown to be a threat to the national existence which will have an effect on industry and on prices. A number of remedial factors are suggested, the most important one being more room to which, it is asserted, the German people have a right.

Economic Conditions - Irish Free State

Economic Series, 1934-37. Irish Trade Jour. and Statis. Bull. 12(4): 214-220. December 1937. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 3-4 College St., Dublin, C.5, Irish Free State)

This is "a series of economic indicators illustrated by charts... giving a general picture of economic tendencies in the Saorstát since 1934."

Economic Fallacies

Weldon, John D. C. Debunking economic fallacies. Mag. Wall. St. 61(9): 556-558, 603-604. Feb. 12, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses fallacies concerning mass purchasing power, high wages, cheap money, and prices and volume.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 14, no. 1, 108pp. January 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: The Italian beet-sugar industry, by C. J. Robertson, pp. 1-15; Agricultural pattern of East Lothian, Scotland, by G. Donald Hudson, pp. 16-22 ("The study reported here makes two definite contributions to this field of investigation: (1) it demonstrates the value of the traverse as a tool in the study of occupance patterns, and (2) it demonstrates the desirability of making the traverse at right angles to the general plan of the pattern being studied"); Swine industry of Denmark, by Earl B. Shaw, pp. 23-37; Transhumance in the land economy of Schächenthal, by Franklin C. Erickson, pp. 38-46 [Switzerland]; Dark-fired tobacco region of the North Highland Rim [Kentucky and Tennessee], by W. A. Browne, pp. 55-67; Geographical aspects of farming in the Vale of York, by H. B. Hodgson, pp. 73-79; Erosion conditions in Grainger County, Tennessee, by Robert M. Glendenning, pp. 80-84; Functional areas in political readjustment, by Charles M. Davis, pp. 85-88; Climate and crop isopleths for southern Ontario, by Griffith Taylor, pp. 89-97.

Economic Outlook

Stamp, Sir Josiah. The international economic outlook. Hungarian Quart. 3(3): 418-434. Autumn 1937. (Published in Budapest. May be obtained from Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y.)

In conclusion the author lists seven factors which are involved in the outlook for international relations.

Eggs - China

Cheng Lin-Chuang. A study of the egg trade in the Peiping area. Chinese Social and Polit. Sci. Rev. 21(3): 341-390. October-December 1937. (Published in Peking, China. May be obtained from G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 East 10th St., New York, N. Y.)

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 2, no. 9, January 1938. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Beef or milk? by I. Sibson, pp. 165-167 [accompanied by a table showing income and expenditure on groups of milk and beef farms in Northumberland in 1936]; Chicken rearing costs on a South Midland farm, by J. R. Lee, pp. 168-169; Hay-making equipment in Yorkshire, by W. H. Long and I. Macfarlane, pp. 170-172; Rural roads, by P. E. Graves, pp. 172-174; The consumption of cream [in Oxford], by K. A. H. Murray, pp. 174-176; Fixing of retail milk prices, by John Cripps, pp. 177-179.

Flax - Great Britain

Malcolmson, V. A. Flax - a national asset. Importance of reviving cultivation in the United Kingdom. Empire Producer, no. 254, pp. 33-34. February 1938. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

It is suggested that flax production could be increased in the United Kingdom which is said to be the largest importer of flax in the world. A table shows that a net profit of £10 an acre could be obtained by growing flax under the conditions prevailing for the season 1936-37.

Fodder and the Production Campaign - Germany

Backe, Herbert. Die erzeugungsschlacht eine futterfrage. Vierjahresplan 2(1): 19-24. January 1938. (Published at Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin, S.W. 68, Germany)

Discusses the German production campaign the crux of which is said to be the production of fodder.

Food Production - Germany

Die nahrungsmittelversorgung Deutschlands. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(2): 10-12. Jan. 12, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Germany's consumption of food products and the proportion of those produced at home are shown from 1924 to 1936.

Four-year Plan - Germany

Stamp, Sir Josiah. Wirtschaftsplanung und internationale ordnung. Der Vierjahresplan 2(1): 26-27. January 1938. (Published at Zentralverlag der NSDAF, Berlin SW 68, Germany)

An English translation of this article appears under the title: "Planning and the International Order," in News in Brief 6(1-2): 7-9. Jan. 31, 1938. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e.V.)

This is a discussion of the ideas and objectives of the German four-year plan, and the position it bears in relation to international trade. The author says that "The world has to feel its way towards new ideas of an international currency structure where the confidence and stability of international investment and international trade are the paramount issue." He hopes that Germany's policy will not isolate her from other countries.

Freight Rates

Morrison, Hunter. Economic justification for regulating competitive truck and rail rates. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 66-71. February 1938. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This article was called forth by a decision (1936) rendered by the California Railroad Commission with "reference to the rates and practices of rail and truck carriers engaged in the transportation of petroleum and petroleum products."

Frozen Foods

Diehl, H. C. Frozen food production; some observations on its meaning and status, especially in the Pacific Northwest. The Canner 86(11): 15-17. Feb. 19, 1938; (12, pt. 1): 16, 18, 24. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"From an address before the Michigan Cannery Association of East Lansing, Michigan, January 7, 1938."

Fruit (Dried) Industry - Australia

K., C. The organization of the dried fruits industry for marketing purposes. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(8): 186-189, processed. November 1937. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.)

Statistics are given of the production of dried vine fruits and dried tree fruits. "Each of the four States (Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and West Australia) has in operation an Act providing for the control by a State Board of dried fruit packing and selling within the respective states...The four State Boards confer from time to time and make estimates of production and domestic consumption of the various varieties of dried fruits." Uniform quotas for the sale of the fruit are declared in each State. The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Act 1928-1935 was passed to regulate interstate trade but was held in court to be "in excess of Constitutional powers." The Dried Fruits Control Board was appointed in 1925 to control the export overseas and the distribution after export of Australian dried vine fruits. The passing of the Wine Export Bounty Act of 1924 was occasioned by the decline in prices of dried currants and lexias.

Fruit Marketing - United States

Thomas, P. H. Marketing fruit. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 21(254): 10-11. Dec. 1, 1938. (Published in Franklin, Tasmania)

Observations on American fruit marketing methods by the chief horticulturist of the Agricultural Department of Tasmania, who "has just returned after an extensive tour of the fruit growing States of America." These comments were made in a report to the Minister for Agriculture.

Fruit Production and Export

Splechtner, F. Stand und entwicklungstendenzen des welthandels mit fruchten. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(8): 256-259. Feb. 25, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

This article takes up the shifts and and developments in fruit production and the fruit trade, which are said to have increased in importance within the last few years, the present prospects for an opening up in the state of the market, and its apparent pattern in the coming years. It discusses movement of citrus production and citrus exports, the banana trade, international trade in stone fruits, other fruits, canned fruits, and dried fruits. Tables show (1) area of citrus plantings in the chief regions of production, 1928 and 1934 in thousands of acres; (2) production of citrus fruits in the chief countries of origin 1929/33 and 1935 in thousands of tons; (3) export of citrus fruits from the chief exporting countries in thousands of tons, 1929/33, 1934, 1935 and 1937; (4) import of citrus fruits into the chief consuming countries in thousands of tons, 1929, 1934, 1935 and 1937; (5) exports and imports of bananas in thousands of tons, 1929/33, 1934, 1935 and 1937 for various countries; (6) exports and imports of apples in the chief countries in thousands of tons (the exports for 1929/33, 1935, and 1937, and the imports for 1929, 1934, 1935 and 1937); and (7) exports and imports of pears in the chief countries in thousands of tons (exports for 1929/33, 1934, 1935 and 1937, and imports for 1929, 1934, 1935 and 1937).

Futures Trading

Bratter, Herbert M. Uncle Sam eyes future trading. Nation's Business 26(3): 25-26, 86, 88-89. March 1938. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"Apparently government regulation of the commodity exchanges is here to stay. The question is: What kind of regulation will we have?"

The article is concluded with the following sentence: "Experience with the Commodity Exchange Act to date indicates that those directly affected by regulation might be considerably worse off than they are."

Templeton, Kenneth S. Futures profitably used by cash grain merchants
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(2): 59. Jan. 26, 1938.
(Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, in which
the President of the Chicago Board of Trade discussed the value of
futures trading and told about the hedging operations of his own firm.

Grain Moisture Testers

Coleman, D. A. Efficiency of electric moisture testers. Farmers'
Elevator Guide 33(2): 34-36. Feb. 5, 1938. (Published at 327
South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

A discussion of the utility of electric moisture meters for
routine use in grain inspection. The writer points out that
Canada and the United States disagree on this question. In the
Tenth Annual Report of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory
doubt is expressed "as to whether electrical methods of moisture
testing can satisfactorily replace the Brown-Duvel method in
routine grading."

The writer adds: "This general conclusion differs materially
from the conclusions reached by the United States Bureau of
Agricultural Economics as a result of its nine years of research
on methods and devices for determining the moisture content of grain."

Granary, Ever-normal

Erickson, A. W. Joseph-Wallace & Co. Northwest. Miller 193(3): 13,
22-24. Jan. 26, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis,
Minn.)

In the introductory paragraphs of this article the writer
mentions the fact that statements have been appearing in our daily
news to the effect that the ever-normal granary plan proposed by
Secretary Wallace "is not unlike the plan employed by Joseph in
ancient Egypt". He then tells the story of Joseph and calls
attention to the fact that the "Bible states specifically that the
fat and lean years were anything but an economic success for the
Egyptian farmers."

Farm storage laws are next discussed and present efforts of
the Government to help the farmer are compared with the Egyptian
stabilization plan.

Great Plains, Southern

Wilson, M. L. The Department's program in the Southern Plains.
Land Policy Circ. February 1938, pp. 16-22. (Published by the
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.)

Reviews briefly the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Soil
Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the
Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Extension Service.

Handicrafts, Rural

Currey, Margery. Rural craftsmen. Country Home Mag. 62(3): 44-45. March 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An illustrated article in which the writer describes the craft work of rural folk. The articles that are pictured were part of the exhibition held in connection with the Department of Agriculture's 75th anniversary. In the final paragraph the author writes:

"The nationwide enthusiasm aroused by the glorious arts and crafts in the Washington Exhibition has spurred an attempt to establish a more permanent display. It is to be hoped, also, that rural arts displays will become a regular part of state and county fairs everywhere. And all of us who know and appreciate countrymen's skill will expect to find the National Rural Arts Exhibition one of the biggest drawing cards of the World's Fair in 1939."

Human Relations

Lundberg, George A. Social attraction-patterns in a rural village; a preliminary report. Sociometry 1(1-2): 77-80. July-October 1937. (Publisher's address, Post Office Box J, Beacon, New York) Libr. Cong.

This is a report of a survey of the friendships of the housewives of a Vermont village of a population of about 1000. The primary aim of the study was to develop "an objective technology for the analysis of those underlying social processes which stand in the same relation to obvious social events as atomic behavior stands to the obvious characteristics and behavior of matter."

Wolman, Shepard. Sociometric planning of a new community. Sociometry 1(1-2): 220-254. July-October 1937. (Publisher's address: Post Office Box J, Beacon, New York) Libr. Cong.

A report on the application of sociometric techniques to the problem of resettling the occupants in the Resettlement Administration's Centerville project in the Middle West.

Income, Concept of - Germany

Wueller, Paul H. Concepts of taxable income. I. Polit. Sci. Quart. 53(1): 83-110. March 1938. (Published at 111 E. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa. for the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

This article presents "a critical examination of the principal concepts of income advanced by German, Italian and American economists." Part I is concerned with the German contribution.

Income, National - United States

National industrial conference board, inc. National income. Conf. Bd. Bull. 12(2): 9-15, Feb. 17, 1938. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This consists of two articles: The national income in 1936 and 1937, by Robert F. Martin, pp. 9-11; and Income received in the various states, 1936 and 1937, by John A. Slaughter, pp. 11-15.

For national income the following tables are given: Total accountable income and production income, 1936 and 1937; private production income, by type, 1936 and 1937; realized production income, by industrial origin, 1935 and 1936. The following is tabulated for geographic regions and states; total accountable income received and production income received, by type, 1937 and 1936; production income received, by industrial origin, 1936.

Income and Living Conditions - Japan

Kawada, Shiro. The income and living conditions of the agrarian population in Japan. Osaka Univ. Com. Jour. no. 4, pp. 1-27. December 1936. (Published in Osaka, Japan) 280.8 Osl

In three parts: I. National agricultural income, pp. 1-4; II. The income of the agricultural family, pp. 5-11; III. Living conditions of the farming family, pp. 11-27. The section on living conditions contains statistics of the amount, and the percentage of the budget, spent for housing, food, clothing, light, etc., by the proprietary farmer, the tenant and proprietary farmer, and the tenant farmer, for a series of years. Statistics of the average monthly living expenses of farmers, laborers, and salaried men in 1926/27 as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics are also given.

L'Italia Agricola

L'Italia Agricola, v. 74, no. 12, pp. 851-1060. December 1937.

(Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy)

Partial contents: I problemi dell'autonomia alimentare, by M. Muzzarini, pp. 853-855. (Discusses the problems of food autonomy in Italy.); Produzione e consumo della carne in Italia, by G. Medici, pp. 857-862. (Production and consumption of meat in Italy, with tables showing amounts of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and goats in Italy, 1901-1936; quantity of animals slaughtered and consumption of meat in 1930 and 1932; consumption of meat per capita, 1926-1934); Produzione e consumo dei grassi in Italia, by U. Cerdelli, pp. 863-871. (Production and consumption of fats in Italy, with tables showing national production in vegetable oils for food and for industrial uses; animal fats for food and for industrial uses; production of fatty substances in quintals 1933-1936; production based on manufacturing tax; production of milk in Italy; numbers of hogs; national production of flax, cotton and palm; and imports and exports and their difference in quintals 1933-1936, for butter, animal tallow, hog fat, lard, fish oil, seed oils, vegetable oils, coconut, illipe and palm oils and vegetable tallow); L'azione della Confederazione fascista degli agricoltori per la soluzione del problema della carne e dei grassi animali, by V. Crea, pp. 872-880. (Work of the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists in solving the problem of meat

and animal fats); Il bestiame bovino delle Tre Venezie nei riguardi della produzione carnea, by V. Ronchi, pp. 881-889. (Cattle of the Three Venices in regard to meat production); Il bestiame bovino della Lombardia, by V. De Carolis, pp. 890-894. (Cattle of Lombardy); Il bestiame bovino del Piemonte e della Liguria, by G. Pisu, pp. 895-902. (Cattle of Piedmont and Liguria); Il bestiame bovino dell'Emilia e Romagna e dell'Italia centrale, by C. Gugnoni, pp. 903-915. (Cattle of Emilia, Romagna and central Italy); I bovini dell'Italia meridionale, by A. Romolotti, pp. 917-923. (Cattle of southern Italy); I bovini della Sicilia e Sardegna, by A. Campus, pp. 925-934. (Cattle of Sicily and Sardinia); Gli ovini e il problema della carne, by B. Maymone, pp. 935-977. (Sheep and the meat problem, including a discussion of the consumption and production of mutton with numerous statistical tables); I suini e il problema della carne e dei grassi, by M. Guardasoni, pp. 979-990. (Swine and the problem of meat and fats. Discusses increase in production, direct organized aid for hog producers in times of crisis, the industry of prepared meats); Gli equini e l'approvvigionamento carneo, by N. Fotticchia, pp. 991-996. (Horses and the meat supply); I prodotti dell'avicoltura, by A. Vecchi, pp. 997-1004. (Studies the place of poultry in the problem of food); La produzione carnea del coniglio, by F. Maiocco, pp. 1005-1009. (The meat production of rabbits); L'olivicoltura e il problema dei grassi vegetali, by L. Donato, pp. 1023-1029. (Olive culture and the problem of vegetable fats. Includes tables on the olive production of various countries, olive production in Italy by Departments, and production by province); Piante oleaginose: 1. Colza, ravizzone, lino, girasole, by A. Vivenza, pp. 1037-1046. (Fat-producing plants: rape-seed, field cabbage, flax, sunflower); 2. Arachide, sesamo, cotone, ricino, by E. Mancini, pp. 1047-1052. (Peanuts, sesame, cotton and the castor oil plant with figures of imports and exports for the seed and oil of these plants).

Jews as Farmers - United States

Kent, George. Beating back to Canaan. Country Home Mag. 62(3): 22-23, 32. March 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)
Describes the return of the Jew to the land in the United States and the activities of the Jewish Agricultural Society of New York.

Labor - Japan

Isobé, Hidetoshi. Labour condition in Japanese agriculture. A study of the problem of agricultural population. Utsunomiya Agr. Col. Bull. Sec. B, 2(1): 1-88. 1937. (Published in Utsunomiya, Japan)
Reprint in B.A.E. Library.
A study of agricultural labor in Japan in 3 parts: Part I. The power of maintaining the labouring population held by Japanese agriculture and the constitution of labour in this industry;

Part II. The intensive degree of labour in small farming management; Part III. Small farmers and non-agricultural labour. This is preceded by a brief account of the fundamental conditions of land utilization.

Labor - Netherlands

Hilgenge, J. The situation of agricultural and horticultural workers in the Netherlands. Internatl. Labour Rev. 37(1): 44-58. January 1938. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Reviews the importance and general situation of agriculture; the Emergency Organisation Decree of June 27, 1934 [which provided that "(1) all employers in agricultural undertakings should be under an obligation to discuss the questions of wages and other conditions of employment with the three agricultural workers' unions...; (2) arbitration should be introduced for the settlement of disputes; (3) the agreements concluded and arbitration awards given should be observed"] workers' organizations; wages and collective agreements in agriculture; employment of women and young persons; wages in horticulture; holiday regulations; measures to combat unemployment; and hours of work.

Labor - Pacific Coast States

Bracken, James. Farmers answer challenge of racketeers. State-wide organization gets ready to enforce fair play during the growing and marketing season of 1938. Washington Farmer 63(3): 57. Feb. 3, 1938. (Published in Spokane, Wash.)

"The Associated Farmers of Washington are going to town. They are going to town in the slang sense that the organization is meeting with success in its efforts to organize the agricultural interests of the state into a united group to deal with labor racketeering and to bargain collectively with legitimate labor groups when the need arises."

Pacific Coast States farmers all organized now against labor interference. Calif. Fruit News 97(2590): 3. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Farmers in the three Pacific Coast States have been incorporated in the past few days as the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast. "The farmers...have come to the conclusion that they can not individually defend their rights against organized groups interfering with production and transportation and arranging marketing boycotts, and so they are getting together in large numbers to do so jointly, when threatened by labor groups demanding the 'closed shop' and other conditions which agricultural producers announced they will not meet."

Labor Unions, Agricultural

Lewis, John L. A.C.I.O. for the farmer? Country Home Mag. 62(2): 11, 36. February 1938. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Land Distribution - Hungary

Éber, Ernest. Land and people in Hungary. Hungarian Quart. 3(3): 435-443. Autumn 1937. (Published in Budapest. May be obtained from Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y.)

After referring to the predominance of agriculture in the life of the country, and to the character of the climate and soil, the author discusses the distribution of land in Hungary, "a very important question both economically and socially...Large estates, that is, of over 575 hectares, account for 25 per cent of the total area of the country. Their large proportion...led in 1936 to two Acts of Parliament which reformed the institution of entails and provided means for settling people on the land on small farms. In order to give a true picture of the large estates it must be added that out of the 5.5 million hectares of arable land only 13 per cent belongs to the large estates, while their share in pasture-land and forests is much greater.

"At the other end of the scale are the small farms of under 3 hectares - termed in Hungary 'dwarf-holdings' - the owners of these comprising more than half of the number of owners of agricultural holdings while the land in their possession is hardly more than 12 per cent of the total area. Between these two extremes are the larger peasant holdings and the medium-sized holdings extending to over 60 per cent of the total territory.

"The area of the large estates was reduced by 500,000 hectares, or 9 per cent, by the Land Reform Act of 1920, this amount being distributed amongst small farmers to increase the size of their holdings and also in the form of building-plots for cottages for agricultural labourers. The number and area of large estates is being further reduced by the natural process of developing land." The Acts of 1936 are said to be intended to bring about a gradual change in the distribution of land for economic, financial, and social reasons.

A brief account is given of agricultural production and live-stock raising in Hungary, of the assistance of the State to relieve agricultural indebtedness, and of the improvement in agricultural training.

Land Inheritance - Poland

Ballerstedt, Kurt. Um ein neues bäuerliches erbrecht in Polen. Odal 7(1): 2-15. January 1938. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Bäckerstrasse 22, Goslar, Germany)

A discussion of land parcellation in Poland, the need of a new inheritance law and tentative measures in that direction.

Land Law - Germany

Herschel, Wilhelm. Das neue bauernrecht als lehrmeister sozialen bodenrechts. Jahrbuch der Bodenreform 33(2): 65-70. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

The author attempts to compute the extent to which the basic concept of the German land inheritance law can be applied to other branches of economic life.

Land Planning - Great Britain

Stamp, L. Dudley, and Hall, Sir Daniel. Planning the land of Britain. Scot. Jour. Agr. 21(1): 1-15. January 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

In Part I, by L. Dudley Stamp, three groups of factors are said to have been instrumental in determining the existing land use in Britain. They are the natural or geographical factors, the historical factors, and the economic factors. The first group is the main consideration in this article. It includes position and accessibility, physical build, soil and climate. With regard to the future, a table published by the Land Utilisation Survey shows the "changes which could, within the limits imposed by the natural factors alone, be carried out not by radical changes in land use, but by a reconditioning of the land in Britain.

In Part II, by Sir Daniel Hall, attention is called to the decline in the agricultural use of British land and to the decline in the number of men employed upon the land. "The continued loss of men alone indicates that farming as currently practised is running to a standstill, and that something in the nature of a bold constructive 'plan' is needed if we are to get value out of our land."

Certain constituents of a national plan are suggested which would involve national ownership of the land, with the State in the position of landlord.

Land Rent Valuation - Italy

Dari, E. Masè. La base di valutazione del reddito fondiario. Rivista di Politica Economica 27(1): 9-16. January 1938. (Published at Piazza Venezia, 11, Rome, Italy)

This paper is a study of the basis of land rent valuation, and the question of which of the two fiscal systems should be adopted; the one based on ground rent in force at present, or the other, adopted through the parallel impost on movable revenues, namely the system of "controlled declaration." The author feels that the ground rent system lacks the flexibility necessary to follow the rapid evolution of agriculture, but that the latter system is adapted to changed conditions.

Land Settlement - Costs - Argentina

Settlement problems in Argentina. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(6): 156-159. Feb. 7, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Information is given as to the cost of transport and settlement of immigrants in Argentina. A sum of 15,000 pesos is quoted as the initial cost of settlement of a small farmer on 75 hectares of good land on which intensive farming is combined with dairy work. Other expenses are enumerated which must be met by

the settlement organizations. Among these are high land taxes which vary in the different provinces. Careful selection and training of settlers are shown to be essential.

Land Settlement - Granger, Iowa

Ligutti, L. G. The story of the Granger Homesteads. Iowa Bur. Farmer 2(2): 7-8. February 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

The writer gives a first hand description of the homesteads in the Granger Homestead project in Iowa.

Land Settlement - Hightstown, N. J.

Armstrong, Ralph F. Four-million-dollar village; a belated report to Doctor Tugwell. Sat. Evening Post 210(32): 5-7, 34, 36, 38-39. Feb. 5, 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A report on the cooperative, all-Jewish settlement of Jersey Homesteads, near Hightstown, N. J., in which the writer makes some startling statements about this government project.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Communal settlements. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 10(1): 34. January 1938. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co., Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine)

This is a short summary of the published results of "an exhaustive investigation into the economic position of labour communal settlements...by the Audit Union of the Jewish Agricultural Workers Federation."

Land Settlement - Rhodesia

Umgusa irrigation scheme. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 34(12): 904-905. December 1937. (Published in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia)

Attention is called to certain subdivisions falling under the Umgusa irrigation scheme which have been subdivided for European occupation into holdings of 167 to 247 acres, each holding having land suitable for irrigation. "The holdings will be granted, in the first instance, under lease for three years, at the expiration of which time the lease may be renewed for a further five years with the option of later acquiring the land under Agreement of Purchase terms. All rental paid will be credited to the purchase price if title is ultimately acquired. The first three years' lease will be regarded as a probationary period. Extension of the provisional lease will only be granted provided occupation and development of the holding has been carried out satisfactorily. Preference will be given to persons who have been resident in the Colony for an appreciable period, and who undertake not to engage in any other occupation than farming. Title will not be issued until the land has been beneficially occupied and developed for a period of twelve years... Grantees will be carefully selected...The price of the holdings

varies from 30s. per acre to 35s. per acre, the rental being based on 4 per cent. of the purchase price...Soil conservation works must be undertaken and the land must be farmed in a husbandry-like manner...Personal occupation by the grantee will be required and no grantee may sub-let or dispose of his holding or any portion thereof within a period of twelve years without the consent of the Minister, and then only if title has been granted."

Land Taxation - Germany

Blattau, R. H. Die steuerbemessungsgrundlage des Reichsgrundsteuergesetzes vom 1. Dezember 1936. Jahrbuch der Bodenreform 33(2): 77-88. Nov. 15, 1937. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

A critical discussion of the standard value as the basis of assessment established by the German land tax law of December 1, 1936 to go into effect on April 1, 1938, and a survey of preceding land tax legislation, beginning with the Prussian law of May 21, 1861.

Land Tenure - England

Homans, George C. Partible inheritance of villagers' holdings. Econ. Hist. Rev. 8(1): 48-56. November 1937. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6, Soho Square, London, W. 1, Eng.) 277.8 Ec7

Customs of partible inheritance of villagers' holdings in England in the Middle Ages.

Land Tenure - Hungary

Körmendy-Ékes, A. Big estates in Hungary. Hungarian Quart. 3(1): 43-58. Spring 1937. (Published in Budapest, Hungary. May be obtained from Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y.)

The author explains "why Hungary has so far found it impossible to abolish big estates, or to institute agrarian reforms such as have been introduced in the Successor States. We regard the obstacles as insurmountable: We therefore aim at consolidating our agriculture by a measure intended to improve methods of production, and to assure as favourable conditions as possible for the marketing of its products. A process of education and organisation still lies ahead before we can hand over all the land-whose fruits are the basis of our national economy - to small holders."

Land Tenure - Mexico

Message of the President of Mexico. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 940-942. December 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

In his annual message to Congress, delivered on September 1, 1937, President Cárdenas stated that "the change from the tenet of private ownership of the soil to the concept of collective

land tenure in the interest of agricultural workers is producing results, the crops harvested in 1936-37 being larger than former crops,...The Government has taken great strides in carrying out its program for land distribution among communal farmers. From August 1936 to September 1937, 5,186,973 acres of land were distributed among 275,879 communal land owners...A law was recently enacted exempting land devoted to cattle raising from expropriation liability for 25 years."

Land Tenure - United States

Fowler, Bertram B. Land tenure. Free Amer. 2(2): 5-6. February 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

On the importance of a sound land tenure system, as opposed to our "present speculative system", and the cooperative enterprise.

Land Titles

Gage, Daniel D., Jr. The land title underwriter. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 56-65. February 1938. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer calls attention to an article (Insurance of Title to Property) by James G. Smith, who "was the first to present a non-legal discussion of the problem of marketable land titles and its economic significance." He then states that his purpose in the present article is "to continue further in his pioneering work, in (1) augmenting the contribution of Smith by adding new material, (2) showing how title companies have emerged from the depression period and if they have met the tests mentioned by the previous writer, (3) indicating how title companies have been affected by recent governmental housing and mortgage-lending activities, and lastly (4) showing the probable future trend in title-assuring agencies and their documents."

Land Utilization - Piedmont Region

Leffelman, L. J. Better land use for the Piedmont. A demonstration in the Clemson College land utilization project. Land Policy Circ. February 1938, pp. 12-15. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Land Utilization Research

Salter, Leonard A., Jr. Categories of land use research. Land Policy Circ. February 1938, pp. 7-11. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This article sets forth "a provisional classification of four categories of land use research." The first would include purely descriptive work and might be subdivided into "inventory" description and "compound" description. A second category "comprises

those undertaken for a particular use in a special program. A third consists of area-planning studies. In the fourth "are those which more closely approach the meaning of 'pure' research in land economics."

Land Values - Argentina

Land values. Rev. River Plate 84(2406): 5, 7. Jan. 21, 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A survey of a number of factors in the real estate situation leads to the conclusion that good landed property in Argentina is a safe investment at current values.

Livestock - Prices - Estonia

Lutter, O. Elusloomade hindada liikumine. Movement of live animal prices. Majandustead 4(3): 50-52. Jan. 25, 1938. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia)

A table gives monthly prices of livestock at fairs in 1937 and yearly averages for 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Livestock and Crops - Irish Free State

Livestock and crops in An Saorstát. Analysis of trends since 1927. Irish Trade Jour. and Statis. Bull. 12(4): 212-213. December 1937. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 3-4 College St., Dublin, C. 5, Irish Free State)

Tables give numbers of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and horses from 1927 to 1937 and also the area under corn, root and green crops, and hay.

Livestock Industry Act, 1937 - Great Britain

The Livestock Industry Act, 1937. Scot. Jour. Agr. 21(1): 33-36. January 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The Livestock Industry Act which became law in July, 1937 "provides for (a) the constitution of a Livestock Commission and a Livestock Advisory Committee; (b) the continuance of a subsidy to producers of fat cattle in the United Kingdom, financed by an annual vote of Parliament not exceeding £ 5 million; (c) the control of imports when such a course appears desirable in order to secure the stability of the market for livestock and meat; (d) the regulation of livestock markets and, where necessary, the reorganisation of the markets system; (e) the establishment of experimental slaughter-houses of the meat factory type; and (f) facilities for the preparation of service schemes for such purposes as research, the collection of information, insurance of livestock, advertisement of livestock and livestock products and the like."

Comments are made.

Machinery and the Family-operated Farm

Davis, Harry G. Family-operated^{farm} and farm machinery due for Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 65(3); 6, 11. Jan. 29, 1938; (4): 13. Feb. 12, 1938. (Published in Racine, Wis.)

On the progress made in farm machinery and its contribution toward efficient and economical operation of the family-operated farm.

Marketing - Australia

Review, by director of marketing, of developments during 1937. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(1): 231-235, processed. January 1938. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

Marketing Legislation - Australia

McPhee, Sir John. Primary production; aspects of the marketing bill. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 21(254): 6-7, 9. Dec. 1, 1936. (Published in Franklin, Tasmania)

The Bill which the writer considers in this article, "provides for the setting up of Boards for the marketing of any primary product (other than wool), or any other article of commerce, prepared (otherwise than by any process of manufacture), from the produce of agriculture, horticulture, grazing, poultry farming, bee keeping, or fishing operations."

The powers of the Board, which the writer considers very drastic, are described.

Marketing Policy - Great Britain

Duckham, A. N. State intervention in marketing policy. Scot. Jour. Agr. 21(1): 16-26. January 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"Current marketing policy falls into four well-defined functional categories: (a) Statutory regulation and standardisation of farm products and of commercial practice (or, to speak paradoxically, interventions designed to make laissez-faire work better). (b) Statutory combination and statutory control of competition. (c) Statutory price stabilisation schemes. (d) Statutory attempts to influence demand, by what the Germans call 'consumption steering.'" These are discussed.

Meat Production and Consumption - Germany

Abel, Wilhelm. Wandlungen des fleischverbrauchs und der fleischversorgung in Deutschland seit dem ausgehenden Mittelalter. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(3): 411-452. 1937. (Issued by [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The author calls attention to an unfinished work of Gustav Schmoller on the historical development of meat consumption and

of livestock and meat prices in Germany up to the time of the Thirty Years War in which he sponsored the theory of the maintenance of a comparatively large consumption of meat in Germany up to the late Middle Ages and its decrease because of an increase in the population and higher prices. The author traces the development of meat consumption and production from the end of the Middle Ages when the per capita consumption of meat is said to have been at least 100 kilograms per annum. But as the population increased the consumption of meat decreased in favor of the cheaper grain and vegetables. The purchasing power of the lower income groups did not keep pace with the rise in prices. And in the 16th, 18th, and 19th centuries meat prices remained below those of grain as the latter increased. Grain cultivation was therefore encouraged and livestock raising restricted to the level of a "necessary evil." However, in the middle of the nineteenth century, improved labor conditions and greater employment brought about an increase in the incomes of the consumers and an increase in the consumption of meat and also in meat prices.

Migration

Emigration of Italian agricultural workers. Agreement between Italy and Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(5): 127. Jan. 31, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

An agreement has been made between the German and Italian Governments to send between 25,000 to 30,000 Italian workers to Germany to "be employed chiefly in the cultivation of beet-root, potatoes, wheat, rye, etc." They will be in squads of 10 to 25 men, each with a foreman, a cook, and an interpreter. They will stay in Germany for 8 or 9 months.

Migration - Germany

Hink, Waldemar. Zum problem der wanderungsbewegung. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(3): 453-480. 1937. (Issued by [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

This is a study of the migration problem in Germany, based on statistics for the district of Rostock. A distinction is made between movement of the population and what is usually termed flight from the land. The relation of the place of departure, the birthplace and the destination of the migrants is discussed, as well as remigration and emigration.

Attention is called to the type of migrants according to occupation, social standing, age, and marital relationship, and to the time at which migration occurs most frequently. The author believes that a thorough knowledge of the structure of the migration movement is necessary to suggest measures for the stopping of migration to the large and medium-sized towns and attaching the rural population as closely as possible to the soil.

Migration - U. S. S. R.

Agricultural migration in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(5): 127-129. Jan. 31, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

An order of November 17, 1937 provides for travelling facilities, exemption from taxes, dues, etc., long-term loans, and subsidies to migrants from one region of the Soviet Union to another.

Milk - Cost of Production - Scotland

The cost of milk production on certain farms in Scotland in 1934-5 and 1935-6. Scot. Jour. Agr. 21(1): 27-32. January 1938.

(Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"The chief lesson to be learnt...from the figures set out is the overwhelming importance of feeding-stuff costs and labour charges, which together make up approximately four-fifths of the total cost of production."

Milk - Great Britain

Bridges, A. Economics in milk production. Home Farmer 5(1): 10-11. January 1938. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

Contains information on the cost of producing milk. A table entitled, "Comparison of costs on Wholesale Farms by Size of Herd for the Year 1934-5" is reproduced from the First Interim Report on Costs of Milk Production in England and Wales, compiled by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford.

Cohen, C. Waley. The milk problem in Great Britain. Nineteenth Century and After 123(732): 174-185. February 1938. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Discusses the milk problem in Great Britain, particularly the problems arising from bulk distribution of liquid milk and "the Government White paper on milk policy issued in July 1937, which, if carried out, will involve special legislation, particularly in the matter of compulsory pasteurization of all milk in certain areas."

Long, W. Harwood. East or West for milk production? Country Life 83(2143): 174. Feb. 12, 1938. (Published at 20 Tavistock St., Strand, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Comments on the Consumers' Committee's report on the Milk Marketing Board's contract for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1937, the cost of production of milk in eastern and mid-western counties, and states that efficiency should be the true criterion in the stimulation of milk production.

Walworth, G. The government and milk. A demand for efficiency criterion. Co-op Rev. (n.s.) 12(2): 48-51. February 1938. (Published by the Co-operative Union, Ltd., Holyoake House, Manchester 4, Eng.)

A critical review of the operation of the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales, and a plea for greater efficiency in the interest of the consumer.

Milk - New York State

Janeway, Eliot. A fair price for milk. Forum and Century 99(2): 72-76. February 1938. (Published at 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the price of milk in New York City and New York's two great milk trusts, Borden and National Dairy (Sheffield Farms). "Add it all up, and we find that the trustification of the milk industry has benefited the two combines fantastically, has done nothing to help the consumer, and has harmed the consumer." A possible remedy is discussed in the last part of the article.

Noyes, Holton V. Putting all eggs in one basket brought insecurity to New York agriculture. Hoard's Dairyman 83(2): 38-39. Jan. 25, 1938. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Extracts taken from an address of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, at Canton, N. Y. His opening remarks follow: "We have been putting all our eggs in one basket. We have been depending upon one form of agricultural industry. We have risked our security, the security of our children and of the prosperity of the state by overemphasizing one phase of New York agriculture. We have overemphasized milk. Milk too often and too extensively is front page news in New York State.

"But would milk be front page news in New York State today or tomorrow, if our farmers took two steps, which I feel it my duty as Commissioner of Agriculture to advise them to take, and would it not be constructive to take the milk business off the front page? The steps: (1) Establish and develop farmer-owned facilities for utilization of surplus milk. (2) Inaugurate at once a program of greater diversification of agriculture on the dairy farms."

Milk - United States

Bartlett, R. W. Increasing efficiency of milk distribution. Hoard's Dairyman 83(3): 66, 90. Feb. 10, 1938. (Published in Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"For the United States as a whole two major conflicting forces in the milk business are now in operation: (1) a marked upward trend in milk distribution costs and an increased spread between the retail prices of market and evaporated milk, and (2) an increasing proportion of milk sold in stores and an increasing use of paper bottles. While canned milk competition is in the picture,

the principal struggle is between retail delivery and store distribution of milk, with stores slowly but surely taking a part of the business of the older, established system of milk distribution."

The writer continues by describing the situation in various sections of the United States, beginning with New York City and then raises the question "What does increasing use of paper bottles, as well as increased competition of evaporated milk mean" to the business of the milk dealer? He reviews and analyzes some facts which "may be helpful in suggesting an answer."

Fletcher, C. W. Marketing fluid milk. Hoard's Dairyman 83(3): 75. Feb. 10, 1938. (Published in Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

The writer presents reasons why fluid milk organizations "who are thinking mainly of their primary purpose - supplying fluid milk" - should not manufacture for their own purpose.

North Dakota State Mill and Elevator

Cooke, Gilbert W. The North Dakota state mill and elevator. Jour. Polit. Econ. 46(1): 23-51. February 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This article on the State owned North Dakota State Mill and Elevator is in four parts: I. Early movement for a terminal; II. The establishment of the State mill and elevator; III. The operation of the State mill and elevator; IV. Fiscal aspects of the mill and elevator.

Northwestern Miller

Northwestern Miller, v. 193, no. 2, 60pp. January 19, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"A Special Edition for Food Distributors."

Partial contents: Hazards of flour storage, by Edgar S. Miller, pp. 15, 45; Do consumers get what they pay for in foods? by Paul S. Willis [an address before the Advertising Women of New York, Inc.], p. 25; The outlook for co-operatives, by M. H. Engle [reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor], p. 28; "Mrs. Consumer thinks out loud", by Mrs. Bert W. Hendrickson [paper read before the annual meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in New York City], p. 29; What price distribution? by Oswald W. Knauth, pp. 36-37; Excess handling eliminated in new one-story warehouse, by Lucius S. Flint, p. 37.

Peas - Grading

Walls, E. P., and Hunter, H. A. Grading raw peas for quality, 1937 investigations. The Canner 86(10): 14-15, 28. Feb. 12, 1938; (11): 20-22. Feb. 19, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Pepper - Monopoly - Hungary

Hungarian co-operatives' pepper monopoly. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 12(2): 58-59. February 1938. (Published by the Co-operative Union, Ltd., Holyoake House, Manchester 4, Eng.)

Losses to the small farmers in Hungary who grow paprika, caused by the agricultural depression, made it necessary for the Hungarian Government "to make a monopoly of paprika marketing, so as to have full control over the growing, milling, and marketing of this valuable specialty." Two cooperative societies have been granted the exclusive right to buy paprika from the farmers at prices quoted by the Board of Agriculture. A third society "has been founded in Budapest for the milling, storing, financing, and packing of paprika. The merchants...are obliged to buy...from the co-operative society at official wholesale prices. The quality and packing are subject to the control of the Government."

Population

Kuczynski, Robert R. The population problem. I-VI. Statist 130(3122): 877-878. Dec. 25, 1937; 131(3123-3127): 12-13, 43-44, 78-80, 117-118, 158-160. Jan. 1-Jan. 29, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contents: I. Population trends in the world; II. Population trends in the British Empire; III. Economic causes and consequences of population movements; IV. Possibilities of reducing mortality; V. Possibilities of increasing fertility; VI. England's unpreparedness for a population policy.

Population, Agricultural - Japan

Kawada, Shiro. The Japanese agricultural community and the composition of its population. Osaka Univ. Com. Jour. no. 3, pp. 1-30. December 1935. (Published in Osaka, Japan) 280.80sl

Contents: I. The meaning of the agricultural community; II. Population and the number of farming families in the agricultural district; III. The increase and decrease of the population of the agricultural community; IV. Sex and age composition of the population of the agricultural community.

Population and the Soil

Renew or die! Nineteenth Century and After 123(732): 129-162. February 1938. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

This consists of two articles, the first pp. 129-148, by Sir Leo Chiozza Money is concerned with the decline of the white population of the world. In conclusion the writer repeats briefly the program of positive action which he proposed in the present journal in December 1936. The fifth item in the program is as follows: "(5) A vigorous land programme should bring the soil into full cultivation and restore the balance of urban and rural life."

The second, pp. 149-162, is by G. T. Wrench and has the subtitle: The Cultivators Speak. In it the writer calls attention to the "effects in the past of the degradation of soil fertility" and to the fact that a like degradation is widespread through western civilization today, and that "the primary sickness of the present sick world is a sickness of the soil."

Population Capacity - Canada

Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried von. Die bevölkerungskapazität Kanadas im licht wirtschaftlicher entwicklungstendenzen der gegenwart. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 22(3): 502-517. 1937. (Issued by [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The author argues that under present conditions of immigration and emigration and the present state of agriculture Canada could not support a very much larger population than at present. On the other hand, he believes that the possibilities of increased industrialization and the development of the processing of raw materials are very favorable. Under such conditions he feels that the optimum population of Canada is still far from having been attained.

Price Movements

Marjolin, Robert. La production des biens et les mouvements de prix de longue durée. L'Activité Économique 3(12): 149-180. Jan. 31, 1938. (Issued by the Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris and Institut Scientifique de Recherches Économiques et Sociales. Published by Recueil Siréy, 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris, France)

The writer studies the question of the possible effect of long-time price movements on the production of merchandise and services. He reviews the theories of Kuznets, Irving Fisher and François Simiand on the subject, and makes a statistical study to verify their different theses. His conclusion is that price movements have two contradictory influences on production: during the 19th Century, long-time rising price movements checked the increase in production, but acted otherwise in the period 1895 to 1914. A multiplicity of causal series are found to exist which can not be unified under any one system.

Prices

Huhle, Fritz. Die preisschere öffnet sich. Die diskrepanz zwischen agrar- und industriepreisen in der welt. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(4): 111-114. Jan. 28, 1938. (Issued by Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Hamburg. Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

This is a discussion of the discrepancy between agricultural and industrial prices caused by a lowering of the prices for agricultural products along with an advance in the price of industrial

products. The situation as it occurs in Germany, in the United States, and in England is explained. Tables show by price indices the relation between agricultural and industrial prices in Germany for the years 1927-1931, the purchasing power of agricultural goods in the United States 1934-1937, and agricultural and industrial prices in England in monthly average for 1934-1936 and for June and September 1936 and 1937.

Tucker, Rufus S. The essential historical facts about "sensitive" and "administered" prices. *Annalist* 51(1307): 195-196. Feb. 4, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by charts which show the ratio between sensitive and insensitive prices, and the contrast between sensitive and insensitive prices in four depressions.

Prices - Control - Irish Free State

Control of prices. A summary of recent legislation. *Irish Trade Jour. and Statis. Bull.* 12(4): 209-211. December 1937. (May be obtained from Government Publications Sale Office, 3-4 College St., Dublin, C. 5, Irish Free State)

"The Control of Prices Act, 1937, is the second enactment which has been passed by Dail Eireann with the object of making further and better provision for controlling the prices of commodities. The first measure was the Control of Prices Act, 1932, which will be repealed where the Act of 1937 comes into operation."

The provisions of both acts are outlined.

Prices - England

Schumpeter, Elizabeth Boody. English prices and public finance, 1660-1822. *Rev. Econ. Statis.* 20(1): 21-37. February 1938. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

This article presents "a price index for consumers' goods from 1660 to 1822 and a similar index for producers' goods from 1660 to 1800 - with comments on some of the factors which influenced prices in this period." Statistical appendix, pp. 32-37.

Prices - Germany

Das preisgefüge im zeichen des zweiten vierjahresplans. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, *Wochenbericht* 11(1): 1-6. Jan. 6, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

A brief discussion of the relation of the price structure to the second German four-year plan. A table shows movements of wholesale and retail prices from October 1936 to October 1937. Monthly increases or decreases in prices of products in 1937 are noted, and price regulations are listed.

Processing Tax Refunds

Johnson, Mark H. AAA refunds: a study in tax incidence. *Columbia Law Rev.* 37(6): 910-934. June 1937. (Published by Columbia University, Kent Hall, New York, N. Y.) 274.008 C72

The purpose of this article is to trace the background of section 902 of the Revenue Act of 1936, "to discuss its validity, and to interpret its requirements in the light of economic, as well as legal, theory."

Raw Materials

Gérard, Max-Léo. Solution technique du problème des matières premières. *Revue Economique Internationale* 30(1): 29-50. January 1938. (Published by the Institut Économique International at the Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium)

This is a discussion of the problem of raw materials. On October 9, 1936 the General Assembly of the League of Nations voted a resolution to invite the Council to form a commission composed of members of the Economic Committee of the Financial Committee of the League as well as other qualified persons to study the question of equality of access for all nations to certain raw materials and to make a report. The experts were from Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentina, Portugal, the United States, Sweden, Great Britain, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Canada, Mexico, Poland, Russia and Japan. The paper describes the individual reports. Three sessions were held, in March, June, and September 1937. It was decided to include foodstuffs in the concept of raw materials, and to draw up a list of 70 raw materials containing essential food commodities. Professor Högbom of Sweden's opinions on the problem of raw materials are given. The Commission was divided into sub-commissions the first of which examined the complaints of countries who said they lacked raw materials, and the second studied the difficulties relating to acquisition and payment. Variations in value of raw materials, the extent to which colonies supply the world with them (for which the Commission recommended a generalization of the open port system or certain modalities borrowed from the rule of mandates A and B) and the plans of regulation taken up are described. Payment for raw materials, the place of raw materials as a part of the broader problem of international commerce and circulation of capital, suggestions made, and Secretary Eden's summary of the work and conclusions of the Commission in promising Britain's cooperation in the problem are included. Chancellor Hitler's reply of October 3rd is said to have taken the problem of raw materials from the economic plane to which the Commission had confined it and placed it on a political one.

Reclamation - Italy

Barriol, A. Le bénéfice de la transformation financière des marais pontins. *Société de Statistique de Paris. Jour.* 80(2): 58-59. February 1938. (Published at 5, Rue Auguste-Comte (VI^e), Paris, France)

The writer cites figures on the construction of villages in the Pontine Marshes, the lengths of canal constructed, number of houses, and amount of land filled in, obtained from papers presented by M. Savorgnan, President of the Institut Central de Statistique du Royaume d'Italie at the October session of the Society.

Petrocchi, Carlo. Agricoltura e bonifica. Rivista di Politica Economica 27(1): 1-8. January 1938. (Published at Piazza Venezia, 11, Rome, Italy)

The writer takes up the activities of the Fascist Government in the field of agriculture and reclamation which aim to increase economic autarchy and with it the complete alimentary autonomy of the Italian people, and to regulate production by organizing the producers. He discusses in turn the task of Italian agriculture owing to the condition into which it had fallen during the nineteenth century; rural classes and depopulation of the rural regions and Villari's views on the subject; Mussolini's plan for rural Italy comprising the "grain battle", the program of integral land reclamation, the construction of the corporative regime in which agriculture and industry were placed on the same plane, and the separation of the services of agriculture and forests from those of industry and commerce to form a ministry by themselves; agricultural prices and the adulteration of agricultural products; the customs policy with respect to agriculture; and the function of the corporative economy in agriculture which aims by means of quotas, pools, collective marketing and loans on commodities, to check confused and feverish bidding. Tassinari's statements on most of these subjects are cited.

Research

Research at the 1937 convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Expt. Sta. Rec. 78(2): 145-149. February 1938. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Rubber - Control of Production

Ménars, O. La faillite d'une expérience d'économie dirigée; le caoutchouc. L'Économiste Français 66(5): 99-102. Jan. 29, 1938. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9^e), France)

Rubber is said to be in the control of Britain and the Netherlands, and the reaction to this has been the production of renewed and synthetic rubber by other countries. The rising of cost prices has led to efforts to regulate the supply. In 1922 the Rubber Growers Association tried to arrange a limitation of production, which was ineffective. The Stevenson plan, put into effect by Great Britain, has a favorable effect for a time only since the restriction was less on production than on exportation and since such intervention in the case of an important raw material can be of use only when it is accompanied by support sufficient to form a monopoly. The use of renewed rubber and the plantations which were started by other countries as a result of this further increased production and cheapened the market. On May 7, 1934, an international agreement was finally reached, and resulted in the establishment of an International Rubber Regulation Committee to fix the quantities of rubber whose exportation is authorized by each of the countries concerned. This has proved effective in restricting exportations.

Rural Reconstruction - Mysore, India

C., R. H. Rural reconstruction in Mysore. Mysore Econ. Jour. 24(1): 9-11. January 1938. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

Scrip - Alberta

Coe, V. F. Dated stamp scrip in Alberta. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 4(1): 60-91. February 1938. (Published by the Canadian Political Science Association, 273 Bloor St., N. W., Toronto, Canada)

"This is an account of the issue of dated stamp scrip in Alberta in 1936."

Social Security Act and the Farmer - California

Miller, R. L. Agriculture under the Social Security Act. Complications of the Social Security Act are increasing and are just becoming apparent to farmers. Market Growers Jour. 62(4): 95, 98. Feb. 15, 1938. (Published in Louisville, Ky.)

Mr. Miller is attorney for the California Farm Bureau Federation.

"The application of the Federal Social Security Act and the California Unemployment Reserve Act to farm operations is a matter of primary concern to California farmers."

Sociology

Riley, John Winchell, Jr. The country weekly as a sociological source. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 3(1): 39-46. February 1938. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, Secty.-Treas., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Roucek, Joseph S. Sociology in Roumania. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 3(1): 54-62. February 1938. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, Secty.-Treas., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

More than half of this article is devoted to the sociological system and work, particularly his studies in village and family life, of Dr. Demetrius Gusti, since 1934 director of the Royal Carol Foundation.

Accompanied by numerous bibliographical footnotes.

Soil and Water Conservation Program

Roth, Walter J., and Garin, Alexis N. Economic implications of a soil and water conservation program. Soil Conservation 3(8): 223-225. February 1938. (Published by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the question from the point of view of the individual farmer and from the public point of view.

Soil Conservation

Allred, David H. Districts for soil conservation. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 91-94. February 1938. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

State Grain Farms - U. S. S. R.

Ladejinsky, W. Soviet state farms. I. Polit. Sci. Quart. 53(1): 60-82. March 1938. (Published at 111 E. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa., for the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

This article is concerned with "the state grain farm, for it was this type that was called upon to help solve the critical Russian grain problem, and to 'blaze the trail' for large-scale socialist agriculture in the Soviet Union." Subtopics are: the Communists and large-scale farming; the early period; the state farms and the grain problem; the state farm and its drawbacks; quantitative aspects of the plan in operation; qualitative aspects of the plan in operation; qualitative aspects of the state farm work; problem of management; crop rotation; size of unit; organization of labor; wages.

Statistical Divisions and Primary Production - New South Wales

The statistical divisions of New South Wales in relation to primary production. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(7): 162-166, processed. October 1937. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

"The State of New South Wales may be said to fall into four main physical divisions which correspond with the terrain... The meteorological divisions constitute a further subdivision of the four sections referred to and coincide with the natural divisions of the State from the standpoint of climate and allied considerations. It is upon these meteorological divisions that the statistical divisions are based and with which they are practically identical... Statistical divisions following the general outlines of the climatic or meteorological divisions may be regarded as representative cross sections of the State's rural production. Within each statistical division are Police Patrol Districts. The services of State Police Officers within these districts are requisitioned by the Government Statistician for the collection of detailed information covering such matters as the numbers of stock being carried, areas under various crops, etc., etc... From these police returns... the Statistician is able to compile information as it applies to the various shires or Statistical Divisions, which combined, form returns for the State as a whole... The State Marketing Bureau... is required to publish from time to time forecasts of primary production... the Bureau regularly has recourse to the records of the Government Statistician for [the] data [required]. In such circumstances and for the sake of uniformity and to facilitate interchange of information, the statistical divisions used by the Bureau of Statistics were adopted by the State Marketing Bureau.

"In this article the four main physical divisions are broadly reviewed. The fifteen divisions into which these are divided will be the subject of individual articles in subsequent issues."

Statistical Organization - Italy

Vacchini, Alfred. L'organisation des services de la statistique en Italie. Societe de Statistique de Paris, Jour. 80(2): 44-58. February 1938. (Published at 5, Rue Auguste-Comte (VI^e), Paris, France)

An historical outline of the statistical organizations in Italy is followed by an account of statistics under the present Italian government. The Istituto Centrale de Statistica del Regno d'Italia was founded in July 1926, and modified by the law of May 27, 1929. The organization and operation of the Institute, and of the bodies which collaborate with it, are fully discussed.

Subsidies, Farm - Great Britain

Black, Duncan. The subsidy to British farming in respect of income tax. Economica (n.s.) 5(17): 33-44. February 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

This article is in two sections. The first section analyzes the effects of the concessions received by the British farmer in payment of income tax; the second, compares the method of subsidy through income tax with that of direct subsidy.

Sugar - Cuba

Law protecting the small sugar cane grower in Cuba. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 72(1): 49-50. January 1938. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A law of September 3, 1937 entitles every Cuban sugar grower "whose crop does not exceed 30,000 arrobas (about 30 long tons) to have his entire crop ground...The law creates a protective fund for small growers, to be composed of the proceeds of an assessment of not more than 2.5 percent of the total crop quota, to be prorated, from all mills. In return for the special benefits thus provided them, small growers are to devote part of their lands to the cultivation of subsistence crops. Other sections of the law deal with the rate of payment to the small grower by the mills; moratoria and the settlement of debts; the regulation of rentals for sugar cane growing properties; wages for field and industrial labor; and fines and penalties."

Sugar - Europe

Ahlfeld, Hugo. European crop campaign finished. Production results generally satisfactory. First information about probable 1938 sowings. Facts about Sugar 33(2): 19-20. February 1938. (Published by Palmer Publishing Corp., 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

Sugar Industry - India

Sukthankar, Y. N. The present position of the sugar industry in India. Asiatic Rev. (n.s.) 34(117): 174-180. January 1938. (Published by East and West, Limited, Westminster Chambers, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

"In order to appreciate correctly the present position of sugar industry in India, it is necessary to remember that there are four different interests intimately concerned in it - the cultivator, the manufacturer, the trader, and the consumer. Over and above these four interests, there is a fifth one - viz., the State, which has made the present position of the industry possible by its effective policy of protection and which has to see that there is no undue conflict in the aims of the other four interests and that they are properly reconciled." Attention is called to "the remarkable expansion which has taken place in the sugar industry in India in recent years" and to some of its causes. An examination of the domestic sugar market shows the need for rationalized production and regulated sales.

Tariff - French Colonial

Mérat, Louis. La loi douanière coloniale de 1928 et l'évolution économique des colonies (Rapports franco-coloniaux et inter-coloniaux). Revue Politique et Parlementaire 172(514): 449-466. September 1937. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9^e, Paris, France)

The difficulties past and present with which the French colonial tariff law of 1928 has been and is being confronted and those which it faces in the immediate future are the subject of this article. It is pointed out that on the one hand the products of the mother country are protected to a greater extent than those of the colonies. The rice problem is cited as a difficulty in this connection. Controversies have been provoked by the industrialization of the colonies and consequent competition on the metropolitan market, especially in the case of oils from French West Africa and cotton goods from Indochina.

Tariff - Irish Free State

The Irish tariff. Economist 130(4931): 433-434. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Examines the details of the "tangled tariff" of the Irish Free State and estimates "the effect of the duties and restrictions on Irish trade, industry and agriculture."

Tenancy

Beeler, M. N. What's wrong with this tenancy? Capper's Farmer 49(2): 11. February 1938. (Published in Topeka, Kans.)

Citess a number of successful farm tenancies, and especially recommends the 50-50 stock-share farming agreement, particularly, the Wendt 50-50 lease, wherein the land owner places his farm and permanent equipment against the land operator's labor and implements". Of tenancy under such a system society has nothing to fear."

Hill, J. Gilbert. Land ownership won't make smart farmers. Nation's Business 26(3): 28-30, 98-100. March 1938. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The writer thinks that the farm problem will not be solved by aiding every tenant to own a farm. The English tenant system and the Danish plan of part-farm part-industrial work are held up as possibilities for the United States. The problem is said, to be mainly a "strictly local" one that "can be solved, cheaply and permanently, if local business men get down to business and, incidentally, use a bat on every proposal which makes another raid on the national treasury."

Tenancy - Iowa

Schickele, Rainer. Preparations for a farm tenancy program in Iowa. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 85-86. February 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Relates the preparations for a farm tenancy program in Iowa beginning with a study of the economic and social phases of erosion control in 1934, down to the appointment in 1937 of an Iowa Farm Tenancy Committee to study the situation and make a report with legislative recommendations to the legislature which meets in the winter of 1938/39. Public hearings are being held in each of the 99 counties of the State to find out what phases of the situation are producing the most detrimental effects and the possibilities for remedial action.

Tenancy - Oklahoma

Nelson, Peter. Tenancy - a major factor in soil conservation. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 88-91. February 1938. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer examines the facts concerning type of farming, the tenure situation, and soil conservation in Oklahoma in connection with three measures recently enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature. These are "the bill creating the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board; the bill authorizing the formation of soil conservation districts; and the bill to improve landlord and tenant relationships." Attention is called to the Farm Tenantry Conference, called by the Governor in 1936, and to remedial action taken by the Agricultural and Mechanical College, The Farmer-Stockman, and Federal Government agencies.

Tenancy - Yazoo-Mississippi Delta

Henderson, C. O. Tenancy in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(1): 87-88. February 1938. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The possibilities for farm ownership by tenants in Mississippi under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act.

Terminal Markets, Produce

Branch, George V., and Thierwechter, George E. Modern wholesale produce terminal facilities for the larger cities. *Planners' Jour.* 4(1): 8-12. January-February 1938. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Trade - Van Zeeland Report

International Conciliation, no. 338, pp. 81-118. March 1938. (Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: International economic reconstruction: Text of the report by Paul van Zeeland, pp. 83-109; The Van Zeeland Report, by Walter Lippman, pp. 110-113 [reprinted from the *New York Herald Tribune*].

International economic reconstruction. The van Zeeland report and its implications for the United States. *Index* 18(1): 1-4. Spring 1938. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Trade, Foreign

Miller, Dale. World trade: the road to world peace. *Texas Weekly* 14(9): 4-6. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at the Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Texas)

Dale Miller writes of the second National Farm Institute which was held in Des Moines recently. He says that the conference was effective "because of the exhaustiveness of its inquiry into economic problems and the breadth of its point of view." He discusses an address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and quotes extensively from his address.

The theme of this conference was The Farmer's Stake in Export Markets.

Trade, Foreign - Germany

Drews, Max. Der deutsche aussenhandel 1937. *Wirtschaftsdienst* 23(6): 177-181. Feb. 11, 1938. (Issued by Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Hamburg. Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Increased turnover in German foreign trade in 1937 is indicated and the causative factors briefly discussed.

Tables give quantity and value of imports in 1935, 1936, and 1937, and of exports in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Drews, Max. Deutschlands aussenhandel unter preisdruck. *Wirtschaftsdienst* (n.F.) 23(4): 118-119. Jan. 28, 1938. (Issued by Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Hamburg. Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

This article gives an account of Germany's foreign trade under the pressure on prices. It was found that trade amounting

to around 11.4 billion Reichsmarks had been carried on in 1937 as against 9 billions in 1936. A table is given showing the foreign trade in imports and exports of foodstuffs, raw materials, partly finished goods and manufactured goods.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Witherow, Grace A. United States foreign trade in 1937. Commerce Repts. no. 8, pp. 164-165, 171. Feb. 19, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Trade Agreements

Chalmers, Henry. 1937 results under the trade agreements program. Commerce Repts. no. 7, Feb. 12, 1938, pp. 143-144. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Trendelenburg, Ernst. The Anglo-American trade treaty; a German view of its significance for world trade. World Trade 10(1): 1-2. February 1938. (Published at 38 Cours Albert I^{er}, Paris (VIII^e) France)

Trade Barriers, State

State trade barriers: nation's growing problem. U. S. News 6(6): 5, 15. Feb. 7, 1938. (Published at 2201 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"Does the 'Good Neighbor' policy exist within American borders?... There are no customs stations or tariffs as such between the States...But this does not mean that a citizen can travel unchecked across the country as in the 'horse and buggy' days... The trend toward trade barriers poses a problem for the future... Its growth is traced herewith."

Trade Diversion - Australia

Hall, Noel F. "Trade diversion" - an Australian interlude. *Economica* (n.s.) 5(17): 1-11. February 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

A study of the effects of the "trade diversion" policy of the Australian Government, in operation from May 1936-December 1937, which had as its objective "the limitation of the imports of many goods from foreign countries with the object of stimulating the expansion of secondary industries in Australia and of increasing trade with those countries which were buyers of Australia's primary products."

United States Department of Agriculture

The 75th anniversary of the United States Department of Agriculture. Rural Amer. 16(2): 1-16. February 1938. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 298 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: The human side of the Department, by Henry A. Wallace, pp. 3-6; George Washington, master farmer, prepared by Franklin D. Roosevelt, pp. 6-7; The seventy-fifth anniversary program, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 8-10; Evolving service functions of the Department of Agriculture, by Arthur P. Chew, pp. 11-13; The first National Rural Arts Exhibit, by Caroline B. Sherman, pp. 14-15.

Vegetable Oils - Argentina

Increase in the vegetable oil production of Argentina. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 71(12): 950-951. December 1937. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"The Argentine Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics has recently announced that the total production of vegetable oils in that country during 1936 amounted to 145,744,683 pounds. This figure represents an increase of 12.9 percent in the amount of oil produced in 1935, an increase brought about largely by a greater industrial use of cotton and sunflower-seed oil. Of the total oil production, approximately 30 percent was peanut oil, 29 percent cottonseed oil, and 24 percent sunflower-seed oil."

Wages and Rents - North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Kelsall, R. Keith. Wages of northern farm labourers in mid-eighteenth century. Econ. Hist. Rev. 8(1): 80-81. November 1937. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5 & 6, Soho Square, London, W. 1, Eng.)

The material in this article is "put forward as a footnote to Mrs. Gilboy's note in the Review of June 1932." The wages and rents of certain families working at Aldby Park, North Riding, Yorkshire, 1747-1751, 1755 are given.

Wheat

Farnsworth, Helen C., and Working, Holbrook. World wheat survey and outlook, January 1938. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 14(5): 183-221. January 1938. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Contents: Wheat supplies, aspects of utilization, international trade, prices and spreads, outlook for trade, outlook for carry-overs, price outlook, appendix tables.

[Strange, H. G. L.] The International wheat situation. Modern Miller 65(5): 14-15, 28. Jan. 29, 1938. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Address in part before the Grain Market Analysts Club of Chicago on Jan. 26, 1938.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Strange gave a brief survey of the international wheat situation and then commented more in detail on several subjects, some of which are: London wheat committee; world wheat stocks; spreads in wheat prices; what of the future; and inflation.

A review of this address is presented on pp. 11-12, under the caption: "Wholesome Views on the Grain Trade."

Wheat - France

Codification relative à l'Office National Interprofessionnel du Blé. Chambres d'Agriculture, Travaux, Dec. 31, 1937, Suppl.

Contains the text of the decree of December 23, 1937, codifying the laws and decrees relative to the establishment and administration of the French National Wheat Office.

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Ashby, Robert Childers. Some alternatives in livestock marketing. 15pp. Springfield, Illinois farmers' institute [1937] 280.340 As3

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"The Associated Country Women of the World is an international organization which links together in friendly and helpful relations country women's organizations and individual country women of many lands."

Barbados sugar industry agricultural bank. Report & accounts, 1935/36-1936/37. 2 nos. Barbados [1936-37] 234.9 B23 1935/36-1936/37
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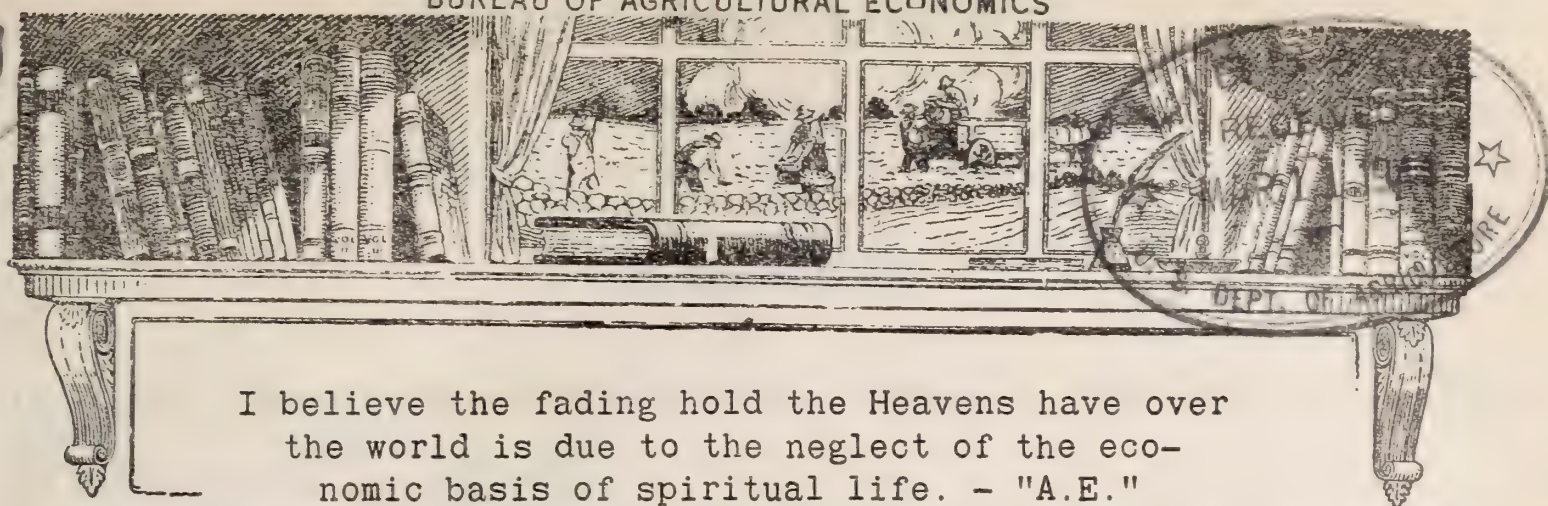
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French and English

CORRECTION

In the March issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, the first page is incorrectly numbered. The last page of the February issue bears the number 200, and the first page of the March issue is also numbered 200. It is suggested that the number 200a be used for the first page of the March issue and that in preparing the issue for binding at the end of the year, the blank page at the end of the issue be disregarded in the numbering. This numbering will be followed in preparing the Index for the year.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



I believe the fading hold the Heavens have over
the world is due to the neglect of the eco-
nomic basis of spiritual life. - "A.E."

Vol. 12

May 1938

No. 5

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Agricultural Economics Literature is prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is issued monthly except in July and August.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Daniels, John. Cooperation: an American way. 399pp. New York, Covici, Friede
[1938] 280.2 D22

Bibliography, pp. 391-392.

American farmers, Mr. Daniels thinks, have been the chief creators of the consumers' cooperative movement in America, but "their gift is to the nation as a whole."

The author of this book first became interested in the cooperative movement in 1919, while making a survey for the Carnegie Corporation which revealed the vanishing of neighborhood life. Looking about for a means of reviving "unity and constructive purpose" in local communities, he was attracted to the cooperatives. This indicates his approach to the subject. For the purpose of the present book, he traveled some five thousand miles in the East, Upper South, and Middle West, observing the movement in action and interviewing both its friends and its opponents, as well as Federal officials.

He proposes to deal with four points, the distinctively American character of this movement; its present total size, resources, and energy; its inherent soundness as a system of social economy; and the cultural and spiritual values implicated. The book is logically constructed, and reads pleasantly. As to the American character of this form of cooperation, the author comes to the conclusion that "the rudiments which inhere in the Rochdale Principles have been expanded, modified, and applied in characteristically American ways, and that this American movement has molded new forms and brought new values and objectives to the world-wide cooperative movement."

Historically, he relates this economic mode to political democracy and declares: "The American nation, as a political entity... takes its democratic being from the principle and practice of cooperation." In tracing the rise of actual cooperative purchasing among farmers, he points out the advantage which farm groups have over urban ones in their "rootedness and sense of community", and the fact that a farm family is itself in many ways a cooperative enterprise. Beginning with the farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, in 1820, he argues that these institutions, which have continued down to the present day, are substantially consumers' cooperatives, with the difference that they deal in services rather than in material goods. From these he jumps to the Grange movement of the 1870's, stresses the democratic structure of the Grange and its importance as a social and educational force, and, in spite of the failures of early Grange stores, feels that the contribution of this organization was constructive, and advanced the evolution of cooperation in the United States.

His account of the present extent of the movement is partly based on his visits to representative enterprises, including farm cooperatives, urban cooperatives, credit unions, insurance companies, etc. In defining

the extent, he finds it necessary to consider the distinction sometimes drawn between cooperative purchasing of farm supplies and of consumers' goods. In Mr. Daniels' view, both differ from cooperative marketing in that their purpose is to make a saving by eliminating wastes rather than to offset waste by profit. They differ from each other only in the kind of goods distributed. He thinks the farm and urban movements are being brought closer together by the increasing tendency of the big farmers' supply cooperatives to deal in consumers' goods, which interest both country and city people. For this, he suggests, the farm women may be responsible, as they naturally have the consumer's viewpoint. He quotes statistics to show that the average farm family actually spends more for personal and household goods than for farm supplies, and thus could double or more than double its saving by including these in cooperative buying.

The word consumer is equated by Mr. Daniels with citizen; he feels that: "As the function of government in a democracy is to serve and not to exploit the citizens, so correspondingly the function of industry in a democracy should be to serve and not to exploit the consumer." In cooperative purchasing he sees a gradually developing means to achieve this end. At the same time, he thinks that cooperative business can maintain mutually advantageous relations with such private businesses as are also truly trying to serve the common good. Apart from its economic function, however, cooperation appears to him as a social and cultural force, which, like the old-fashioned town-meetings, can unify the life of the farm or city community. - R. H. Elsworth, Farm Credit Administration, and Margaret Elsworth.

Pagani, Luigi. Il credito agrario in regime corporativo, suoi aspetti fondamentali, suo carattere reale. 127pp. Venezia, Istituto federale delle casse di risparmio delle Venezie, 1937. 284.2 P14Cr

Bibliographical foot-notes.

In this study which the author says is complementary to a larger volume published in 1935 under the title of Commento alla Legislazione Italiana sul Credito Agrario, two main topics are discussed, namely the basic factors of agricultural credit under the corporative régime and its foundation on real security. In the first part of the book the author points out that the Italian system of agricultural credit is not antiquated, in spite of its origin in 1887, but that it is still a vital force with national aims such as Fascism pursues in all branches of activity. The two great principles on which the Fascist corporative régime is founded are said to be, in contradistinction to the Hedonist and the Communist doctrines, the dependence of public on private welfare, and the orientation of individual interests in the direction of social interests. The author maintains that the system of agricultural credit at present in operation can carry out the aims of this new economy. The agricultural credit law of 1927 has the Fascist stamp on it. It is inspired by the economic principles of the corporative régime the single ideal of which and its only aim is the national interest not in any abstract sense, but interpreted as the interest of the citizens not as separate individuals but in the mass.

Not only does the agricultural credit law conform to the corporative ideal along general lines but also in the case of the various types of loans. Improvement of agriculture is the basic aim of agricultural credit. In certain cases, if it does not appear to be directly one of improvement, it is definitely so indirectly, as in the case of assistance to agricultural enterprises in times of general economic depression which are harmful not only to the individual but above all to the nation as a whole, because agriculture which is a basic Italian industry cannot be harmed without affecting the whole nation. And so the existing agricultural credit law provides for the granting of loans for the creation of small farms, the acquisition of land, farming operations which include the purchase of livestock and machinery, seed, fertilizer, and fodder, and the payment of labor and of rent in kind, all of which operations, it is argued, contribute to the gross production of the State as a whole. Some criticisms of the Italian agricultural credit system are enumerated and refuted. The main fault that is found with it is that it is based exclusively on real security, while industrialists and merchants can easily obtain personal credit. This is justified by the fact that the land requires credit covering a relatively long period, and that it produces in the end a moderate return. Hence the organization of Italian agricultural credit on a real and not a personal basis has seemed to be opportune or even necessary. In the author's view to deprive it of this characteristic would be to destroy it. He justifies this view by applying it to a discussion of the main types of real credit. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Schultze, Joachim Heinrich. Deutsche siedlung; raumordnung und siedlungswesen im Reich und in den kolonien. 158pp. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1937.
282.2 Sch8

Bibliography at beginning of most of the sections.

The struggle for existence is to a large extent a struggle for room. This desire for more room has been the cause of wars and of migrations. The majority of the civilized peoples of the world are seeking a better place in the sun or room in other lands to offset overcrowding in their own. And yet, the author points out, the earth is not overpopulated. It is only that mankind is distributed over its surface in a very irregular and imperfect fashion, 87 percent of humanity living today in the old world (Europe, Asia, and Africa). The optimum population of the world has been variously estimated at from 5 1/2 to 8 billions, which shows the consensus of opinion to be that the world is still not overpopulated. Overpopulation is restricted to certain regions, and there are still empty places on the earth belonging mostly to large countries with an excess supply of land while other smaller countries are overcrowded. Overpopulation is a relative phenomenon and a shifting one. Examples are given of excess population in Germany at different times and of resulting emigration. Overpopulation was experienced in its most sinister form when the World War cut off the supply of food from abroad.

And yet there have been times when deterioration of buildings and neglect of land have been a normal occurrence. This, the author insists, has seldom been the fault of nature but almost invariably of man. A few

historical examples are given of thickly settled territories becoming thinly populated regions both in war and in peace.

As it has been impossible to bring about a better balance of the world's population by international agreement, recourse has perforce been had to land settlement within the borders of individual countries. Five methods of combating overpopulation in Germany are enumerated. They are internal land settlement, settlement in German colonies, internal migration, the campaign for increased intensity of production, and cancellation of exportation of industrial products.

The main aims of German land settlement are said to be to maintain, increase, and recreate a healthy peasantry, to restore to city dwellers a feeling of home by the creation of subsistence settlements and small towns and the decentralization of industry, to protect the boundaries of the country, and to distribute the points of possible attack from air raids. A definition of land settlement is then sought through a discussion of its main characteristics, and is found to be the planned redistribution of the population in order to create attractive dwelling places and to bring about a close relation to the soil. The author believes that the love of hearth and home and the land is more deeply rooted in the heart of the German peasant than in that of the American farmer, for example, who, he says, looks upon his farm as a means of making money.

In the selection of settlers emphasis is placed on background, aptitude, and training, financial considerations being kept in the background but not entirely overlooked. Land settlement has borne the stamp of the period in which it has been prevalent. There is shown to be a new style in land settlement which bears the imprint of the national socialist ideas and ideals. It affects not only the erection of dwelling houses and farm buildings but means of transportation, labor, and markets. It is a question, as Feder has said, of imparting a new appearance to the land of Germany. Examples are given.

One of the aims of the new settlement plan is to build small new country towns. This will be of necessity a slow development because of financial difficulties. Many important economic considerations are involved, including decentralization of industry. Another plan is the settlement of small villages with a few hundred families in connection with large industrial enterprises or existing large towns. This type of settlement is distinguished from suburban settlement by being a unit in itself and by its definitely rural character. Suburban settlement is said to be not the ideal type of future settlement. It is an attempt to rescue families from the unhealthy congestion of life in large cities, but it still leaves them subject to the economic and spiritual influence of city life, and forces them to spend 2 or more hours in transit to and from their place of work.

The organization that has been set up to plan and carry out the work of land settlement and its aims and activities are described. It is pointed out that all plans must take two factors into consideration, the human element, and the already existing buildings and land. The outstanding problem, however, is the need of more land. An almost unanimous estimate places the number of male farm settlers during the next 30 years at half a million. An average of 15 hectares for each one would entail the provision of 7.5 million hectares for settlement during the next 30 years.

Added to this there would be required 750,000 hectares for 4 1/2 million subsistence homesteads.

A survey of the available ways and means of acquiring the necessary land for future settlement includes reclamation of coast land, of waste, unused, and moorland, irrigation and drainage, consolidation of holdings, and breaking up of large estates, and seems to promise about 6 1/4 million hectares which falls short of the estimated requirement.

A description is given of the land settlement activity now in progress in Germany, and includes land reclamation on the north east and on the east coast, the cultivation of Emsland and the settlement activities in Pomerania, Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen, East Prussia, Silesia, and Bavaria.

The need of oversea colonies is stressed, and existing conditions and future prospects of colonization in German East Africa and in German South West Africa are discussed. The author asserts that a land succeeds best in the long run when German settlers are active in it, and he quotes General Hertzog and others in corroboration of his statement. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Norton, Laurence Joseph. Financing agriculture. 319pp. Danville, Ill., The Interstate, 1938. 284.2 N82

This book may best be described as a study of agricultural credit management. As such it stands in marked contrast to most other writings on agricultural finance, which, as a rule, are mainly historical in character and lay chief emphasis on the broad social implications of agricultural and financial policy. Though not entirely disregarding such subjects, Professor Norton gives them little attention and devotes his book chiefly to the practical problems confronting farmers, cooperative organizations and financial institutions within the existing framework of legislative and institutional development.

Early chapters of the book describe briefly the sources of agricultural credit and the factors influencing the availability and cost of credit to farmers. There are also sections outlining the organization of the Farm Credit Administration and the nature of special measures for financing low-income farmers. Mainly, however, the book deals with the factors that should be taken into account in borrowing or lending for various agricultural purposes and with the legal arrangements and margins of safety that should be provided for the protection of both borrowers and lenders. Clear and valid distinctions are drawn between the management of short-term and intermediate-term credits and that of long-term credit. One of the most interesting features of the book is a discussion of the circumstances under which farmers are justified in taking long risks and of the conditions under which they should follow conservative policies.

In laying emphasis on management problems Professor Norton has performed a very useful service. There has long been need of just such a book. Moreover, he has done an excellent job. The book abounds in sound advice to farmers who are contemplating the use of credit and to financial institutions which are seeking to finance farmers and their cooperative organizations on a businesslike basis. Borrowing and lending practices often followed in the past are analyzed and made the subject of sensible observation, and the author has illustrated his points with numerous references to

situations revealed by the research work of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The treatment is not marred by maudlin sentiment towards either borrowers or lenders, farm owners or farm tenants. It is an intensely practical book which may be read with great profit by anyone concerned with agricultural finance, particularly by farmers and country bankers.

In only one feature is the book notably weak. Many parts give the appearance of an outline filled in with minimum detail and no attention to form. Though these shortcomings do not alter the content, it seems unfortunate that a book of such excellent substance should not appear in more attractive form. - Fred L. Garlock, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Adjustment Act - 1938

National fertilizer association. The Agricultural adjustment act of 1938; its general background and a summary of some of its provisions, prepared by the National fertilizer association. 34pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1938. 281.12 K216 1938

Contains an excellent two page introductory statement on the Development of Farm Legislation. The provisions relating to cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice are then taken up in turn.

Shipstead, Henrik. The Agricultural adjustment act of 1938. Remarks... February 14, 1938 relative to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 8505) to provide for the conservation of natural soil resources and to provide an adequate and balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. 12pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (75th Cong. 3d sess. Senate Doc. no. 150) Pam. Coll.

Agriculture - Austria

Hamscha, Hans, and Deutsch, Otto. Die aufgaben der österreichischen landwirtschaft. 175pp. Wien, Österreichischer agrarverlag, 1937. 281.177 H18

After a brief reference to the dearth of raw materials, the lack of capital, the indebtedness, and the parlous condition of agriculture in Austria in 1919, the author traces her post-war recovery. He discusses prices, taxation, relief of agricultural indebtedness, advisory assistance to the farmer, the importance of fertilizer, the fighting of pests, labor, reclamation, obligatory hail insurance, the development of agricultural industries, encouragement of the consumption of domestic agricultural products, fodder production and trade policy, after which he deals with the individual crops, livestock, and forestry.

Agriculture - China

Wilmanns, Wolfgang. Die landwirtschaft Chinas. 87pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1938. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F. 133. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

China is pictured as a large empire with a small productive area in proportion to the population. Composition of the soil, climate, land utilization, the social and economic structure of China, sizes of farms, farm management, standards of living, price structure, taxation, agricultural indebtedness and credit are discussed, and a survey of possible future developments includes settlement possibilities, intensive farming and cooperation.

Agriculture - England

Royal agricultural society of England. Journal of the Royal agricultural society of England, including the Farmer's guide to agricultural research, v.98. 574pp. London, J. Murray, 1937. 10 R81 v.98

Contains bibliographies.

Partial contents: The re-organization of marketing in Northern Ireland, by D. A. E. Harkness, pp. 1-23; Farm organization on the Black Fens of the Isle of Ely, by R. McG. Carslaw, and P. E. Graves, pp. 35-52; Are cultivation standards wastefully high? by B. A. Keen, and E. W. Russell, pp. 53-60; Two centuries of Cheshire cheese farming, by W. B. Mercer, pp. 61-89; Complementary problems in the management of dairy herds, by J. Hunter Smith, pp. 106-126; Notable farming enterprises: VIII. The Leckford Estate Limited, by L. G. Troup, pp. 127-141; The economic history of two rural estates in Cambridgeshire, 1870-1934, by J. J. MacGregor, pp. 142-161; Farm implements and machinery, by S. J. Wright, pp. 273-300; Farm economics, by C. S. Orwin, pp. 301-322; Contemporary agricultural law, by G. G. Fairbairn, pp. 439-460; Agricultural statistics, 1937, pp. 460-463

Agriculture - Palestine

Hazen, N. William. Absorptive capacity of Palestine: agriculture. 11pp. New York, Education department, Zionist organization of America, 1937. (Zionist education series no. 3. Education dept., Zionist organization of America) 281.185 H33

"Lecture delivered on May 9, 1937, at the Forum of the Education Department, Zionist Organization of America, New York City." - Foot-note, p. 2.

"In summarizing, one may say that the agricultural possibilities of Palestine depend on the following factors: First, the finding of more underground water resources and the resulting increase in the quantity of land available for cultivation; second, the development of intensive agriculture and the diversification of crops; and third, the opening of new world markets for Palestine's agricultural products. Until such con-

ditions are satisfied, it is not a very easy matter to estimate the absorptive capacity of Palestine from the standpoint of its agricultural possibilities. This absorptive capacity may be great or small according to how these conditions develop. To be sure, the prospects are favorable; but how favorable they are, I am not yet able to say." - Concluding paragraph.

Agriculture - Panama

Baxter, Glaister. The agricultural problem of Panama. 92pp. Panama, Imprenta nacional, 1937. 281.15 B33

Memorandum for ... the Secretary of Education and Agriculture of... Panama.

"Recommendations for Government agricultural and related activities are summarized below:

"1. That the Estuaries and Rivers of the province be regarded as roads and highways and be maintained accordingly.

"2. That a small forestry service be created for the control of the exploitation of these forests, and to effect the replacement of trees removed, by plantings of valuable varieties, and to increase these where possible, thus ensuring continuity of production.

"3. That the cost of a forestry service should be borne by the timber harvested from the forests.

"4. That an experimental plot of 5 hectares in the lowlying non-saline area of the Tuira River Basin be established and artificially drained for the production of rice, and other cereal and gramineous crops.

"5. That the possibilities of the expansion of the market for Darien Bananas be given attention by Government as the production there can readily be increased by some attention to seasonal irrigation, transport and pruning practice, all of which would not be costly items.

"6. That a soil survey to locate and delimit the valuable alluvial soils be undertaken and carried through by stages by the proposed soil Chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

"7. That an exploratory expedition be carried through in the dry season of 1938 in the upper reaches of the Rivers and into the highlands of the province.

"8. That a Government agricultural station be set up in the province, located between El Real and Pinogana and used, in addition to a routine programme, as a centre for eventually bringing the heavily wooded areas to a state fit for implemental tillage, and then used as a nucleus for settling the farmers in colonies surrounding and radiating from this centre.

"9. That the Department of Agriculture study means and methods to organize and improve marketing of certain products of the Province of Darien."

Butter - Marketing - Germany

Schürmann, Rudolf. Der handel mit deutscher butter. 113pp. Berlin, P. Parey 1938. ([Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F. 136. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

The author discusses the supply of and demand for butter in Germany from the point of view of scope and the quality of the butter, before presenting a study of butter marketing and prices. The supplying of butter to the consumer is described as it comes direct from the farmer in a few cases or as it passes through the hands of the wholesale or the retail trade.

The price of German butter was determined by the world market up to 1933. Since then the price has been regulated, a minimum price being fixed for the producer and a maximum price for the consumer.

The reorganization of the fat industry has three main aims, to make Germany independent as far as fat production is concerned, to strengthen Germany's milk production, and to revive the national economy and provide work. The provision of fats is to be placed on a systematic basis. The Reich Office for Dairy Products, Oils, and Fats is an adjustment bureau which makes arrangements for the accumulation of reserves on a large scale. The relation of the office to German butter is merely a technical bookkeeping one.

Consumers' Credit - England

Meade, James Edward. Consumers' credits and unemployment. 115pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1938. 284 M46C

Partial contents: The principle of consumers' credits; Problems of finance; A practical scheme for Great Britain; International repercussions of the scheme.

Cooperation

Digby, Margaret. Producers and consumers; a study in cooperative relations; edited by the Horace Plunket foundation. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 254pp. London, P. S. King & son ltd., 1938. 280.2 D562 Ed.2
Bibliography, pp. 245-250.

"The traditional methods of producing agricultural commodities, especially food, and distributing them to the consumer are in many ways wasteful and uneconomic, and do not give the best service either to producer or consumer. These methods have not been consciously thought out; they have developed spontaneously under the influence of variable economic, historical, and geographical circumstances, their immediate object being the profit of every individual concerned. Any economic structure extending over the gap between production and consumption is bound to be, architecturally speaking, a system of thrust and counter-thrust; but in the traditional relation between producer and consumer thrust and counter-thrust not only vary in strength from day to day, but bear no fixed relation to one another, so that the whole fabric is in perpetual disequilibrium. In its extremer forms occurs what is known as speculation. The instability is augmented by the anxiety of each person concerned to se-

cure, irrespective of his fellows, his own profit and survival in the event of a crash.

"The resultant evils are well known. The producer receives a return for his services which is inadequate to his standard of life, or even inadequate as an incentive to further sales or further production. Produce is destroyed, land is allowed to go out of cultivation. On the other hand, the consumer pays more than he can afford to do and yet maintain his standard of life, or he curtails consumption and goods are left upon the market. Both these processes, it is true, tend to right themselves in time, but they do so at the cost of much intermediate waste and loss. Even the middleman's position is precarious, though it may still be profitable.

"Consumption is a single act. Production is a composite act, extended in time and involving a great variety of processes...

"For many years attempts have been made to arrive at a more satisfactory system by the application of intelligent organisation to production and distribution for consumption, more especially by basing that organisation on the needs of communities rather than individuals. There are two main problems to be solved which stand in loose relation to one another. The first is the problem of economical handling, which is largely economy of labour, whether it be the labour of the ploughman or the grain broker, and to a certain extent the economy of capital. The second, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, is concerned with the old idea of the just price. It may be redefined as the price which accords an equivalent standard of life to producer and consumer, but the application of that definition is one of great difficulty, and constitutes the ideal if not always the ostensible object of the movement to be described in this study.

"This movement goes by the general name of co-operation, but it is in reality two movements which are concerned one with producers and the other with consumers, and are thus complementary rather than identical...

"Producers' co-operation is to a very large extent a rural, and consumers' co-operation an urban, movement...

"The two movements have started from opposite ends of the same economic process... They are coming more and more to confront one another directly, to be conscious of one another's existence and of the element of conflict that is latent in their activities - the obvious but superficial conflict between the man who has something to sell and the man who wants to buy it. At the same time, both sides have for some years been aware that, if there is a conflict, there is also an economic tie strong enough to constitute a community of interest, that there is a latent and not wholly negligible moral tie, and that in any case crude conflict would be discreditable if not ruinous to both parties. This has prompted them to organise their mutual relations as they have organised their internal economy. In the following study an attempt is made to describe and discuss this modern development of co-operation." - Introductory Statement.

Cooperation - Statistics

International co-operative alliance. Statistics of the affiliated national organisations for 1933-1935. 164pp. London, 1937. 280.29 In8S v.5, 1933-35.

Title and text are in English, German and French.

Address of the International Co-operative Alliance, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

"The present volume represents the fifth in the series of Statistical Statements issued by the I.C.A. The first of these covered the years 1924, 1925, and 1926. Volume II contained the statistics for 1927; Volume III comprised the years 1928 and 1929; Volume IV the years 1930, 1931, and 1932; while volume V completes the record to the end of 1935. Thus a fairly comprehensive survey of the Co-operative Movement, as comprised within the I.C.A., is available over an uninterrupted period of twelve years. During that time the various National Movements have passed through many vicissitudes, but, on the whole, they present a record of progress and stability. The present volume is based on the returns from the Co-operative Organisations of 36 countries, and the only countries in the Alliance which are not included are India and Turkey."

Cost of Living

Frisch, Ragnar. Methods of measuring the relative cost of living. 21pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1937. 284.4 F91

"Professor Frisch of the University of Norway met with statisticians and economists representing a number of government agencies in Washington, D. C. on July 26 and 27, 1937 to discuss with them methods of measuring costs of living. This report is a summary dictated by Professor Frisch."

Dairy Industry - Germany

Germany. Reichs- und preussisches ministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft.

The present state of the German dairy industry, published by the Reich and Prussian ministry for food and agriculture, compiled by Georg Reichart... dr. Hans Merkel... dr. Oswalt Vopelius. 153pp. Kempten i. Allgäu, Deutsche molkerei-zeitung [1937] 281.344 G31

Bibliography, p. 196.

Issued also in German with title: Die Deutsche Milchwirtschaft in der Gegenwart. (281.344 G31D)

This beautiful volume was prepared for the use of the dairy experts who took part in the Eleventh World's Dairy Congress. It provides a comprehensive survey of present conditions in the German dairy industry.

Dairy Industry - New Zealand

Philpott, H. G. A history of the New Zealand dairy industry, 1840-1935. 413pp.

Wellington [G. H. Loney] government printer, 1937. 281.344 P54

Bibliography, pp. 371-373.

"The principal object of this work is to provide a brief historical account of the progress of the New Zealand dairy industry from the be-

ginnings of the colony to the end of 1935, and to make available in a permanent and reasonably concise form a record of the origin and development of the more important factors relating to its growth.

"An economist, in closely analysing relevant statistics and trends, and the effects of those many influences which have had a bearing on the progress of the industry, would discover that the movement falls naturally into several major periods, which in turn, may be subdivided into a number of lesser periods. The first definite period would be from colonization in 1840 to refrigeration in 1882, and would be regarded as the period of local trade. This period could be divided at about the 1851 mark, and from then on to 1882 be called a period of experimentation, inasmuch as producers were interesting themselves in the possibilities of an external trade, and experimenting with methods of exporting butter and cheese. The next period would run from 1882 to 1895, which was the period of establishment of the dairy-factory system and of the export trade, and, taken as a whole, was a time of instability not only for dairy-producers, but for the entire colony. From 1896 to 1913 there followed a fairly smooth-running period of steady expansion in the industry. Then came the Great War, which created a hiatus for the years 1914 to 1919, during which high prices ruled. From 1920 to 1929 statistics reveal rapid expansion (with a temporary, though somewhat severe, price-depression from 1921 to 1923, during what might be termed a period of readjustment), while 1930 to 1935, the close of this history, and also a period not yet completed, will be looked back upon in days to come as a time of marketing difficulties.

"The present history, however, makes no pretence to being an economic treatise. The important factors so far as this work is concerned are technical rather than economic. This being so, only two main periods have been recognized - namely, (1) the period of local trade, and (2) the period of export trade; in other words the period before refrigeration and the period after refrigeration.

"The plan chosen for writing has been to divide the work into three main sections. The first section contains a narrative account and records the major happenings year by year, following, as it were, the main current of events. The second section embraces a series of more specialized studies and detailed information concerning various important branches of the industry, while the third and final section embodies a series of tables and statistical information.

"In its broader aspect the subject has been dealt with almost entirely from the angle of the export trade, in milk products, for the reason that the export trade - particularly the export of butter and cheese - is, and, with certain brief and comparatively unimportant exceptions, always has been the determining factor in the industry.- Introductory Statement.

Economic Conditions - Bulgaria

Anderson, Oskar N. Struktur und konjunktur der bulgarischen volkswirtschaft. 18pp. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1938. (Kiel. Universität. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Kieler vorträge, no. 52) 280.9 K54 no.52

The author points out that, contrary to the usual western European idea, there is no very close economic relationship between the Balkan States. Trade between Bulgaria and Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and

other European countries is much brisker than with the other Balkan countries. The author gives information about the area, geography, climate, and population of Bulgaria and stresses its unfavorable situation in being so far away from its principal markets. The distribution of the population between town and country is said to have an important bearing on Bulgarian economy, the ratio of 1: 4 having remained remarkably stable during the last 47 years. The natural increase of the city population is considerably less than that of the country, and the above relationship is only maintained by a steady influx of the rural population into the towns, which, it should be remembered, differ from the towns in Western Europe inasmuch as at least 17 percent of their inhabitants live from agriculture. So in discussing the occupational activity of the Bulgarian population the author distinguishes between the agricultural and the non-agricultural population. He lists as the distinguishing characteristics of Bulgarian agriculture, small farms, the breaking up of the land into small parcels, surplus of labor, and poverty. A chart shows the national income in 1935 from agricultural and nonagricultural sources. - Annie M. Hannay.

Economic Conditions - Estonia

Pullerits, Albert, ed. Estonia; population, cultural, and economic life.

207, 72pp. Tallinn [Tallinna eesti kirjastus-ühisuse trükikoda, 1937.]

280.170 P96E 1937

Appendix. Some Important Organizations and Enterprises. 72pp. at end.

Part III which is devoted to Economic Life contains chapters on Agrarian reform, Reclamation and improvement of land, Agricultural and livestock production, Marketing and export control of agricultural produce, Cooperative movement and other subjects. An outline of Estonian history is included as well as much general information on agriculture, industry and government.

Economic Conditions - Mexico

Bosques, Gilberto. The National revolutionary party of Mexico and the six-year plan. 373pp. Mexico, D. F., Bureau of foreign information of the National revolutionary party, 1937. 280.14 B65

Bibliography, pp. 369-373.

This useful volume in English gives a full account of the Six-year plan in Mexico with a valuable introductory chapter giving the historic and economic background of the present situation. There are many appendices - some of them of especial interest to agricultural economists. Among them are the following: V. Law of expropriation; VII. Collective bargaining; VIII. Minimum wage provisions; XII. Population; XIV. Mexican agriculture and rural population problems; XV. Organization and unification of peasant groups; and XVI. Achievements in land distribution.

Economic Conditions - Norway

Norway. Statistisk centralbureau. Statistisk-økonomisk oversikt over året 1936... Aperçu de la situation économique en 1936. 72pp. Oslo, I Kom-misjon hos H. Aschehoug & co., 1937. 257.2 St2So 1936

This is a survey of economic conditions in Norway in 1936, issued

for the first time as a separate publication. Since 1927 it has been published in the Norwegian Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique after being presented to parliament as a supplement to the budget bill.

Economic History - Gt. Britain

Clapham, J. H. An economic history of modern Britain [v.3] Machines and national rivalries (1887-1914) with an epilogue (1914-1929) 577pp. Cambridge [Eng.] University press, 1938. 277.171 C53 [v.3]

"In the Preface to the first volume of this book, published in 1926, I said that I hoped to bring the story down to 1914, 'with at least an epilogue dealing with what I take to be the place of the decade 1914-24 in the economic history of Britain'. This programme has now been carried out to the best of my ability, except that perhaps I might now say the years 1914-29 instead of the decade 1914-24. There was never any intention of writing a narrative history of the war years - aspects of that story have been admirably told by others - but only of suggesting some of the effects of the jolt then given to the British economy on its development. The epilogue has been written like an essay without the full apparatus of references and footnotes." - Preface.

Economic Thought

Ferguson, John Maxwell. Landmarks of economic thought. 295pp. New York, London [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1938. (American business fundamentals) 280 F38

Bibliography, pp. xiii-xvi.

This volume presents a useful condensation of economic thought through the years. The chapters are devoted in some cases to schools of thought, and in others to individual writers. There is one entitled, American Economic Thought, and another, Present-Day Trends. There is an appendix which gives a topical analysis of economic thought by schools and well known thinkers.

Economics

Record, George Laurence. How to abolish poverty... With introduction by Amos Pinchot; foreword by James G. Blauvelt; appendix by A. W. Madsen. 201pp. Jersey City, N. J., The George I. Record memorial association [1936] 280 R243

Partial contents: Agricultural problems and farm relief; The tariff; The New Deal; The land question; and The land monopoly, labor and unemployment.

Appendix. Land value taxation in practice, by A. W. Madsen, pp. 177-201.

Economics and Natural Law

Waite, Edward Payson. The mystery of the ages; as it seemed to an observer, 214pp. New York, Windermere press, 1937. 280 W13

The author of this book "believed that human life was designed to be a science, and that there is an inherent ethical basis for the enduring

operation of society with a continuously great and an increasingly greater prosperity for all, having for its corollary the eventual and the near destruction of society by itself if not observed." - Editor's introduction.

Economics - Poland

Kraków. Akademia umiejętności. Instytut ekonomiczny. Studja ekonomiczne. Economic studies [no] 2. 91pp. Kraków, 1935. 280.9 K85 no.2

Most of this volume is printed in English. Some of the titles of abstracts and articles, printed in English, of interest to agricultural economists follow: Economic activity and interest, by Adam Haydel, pp. 1-15; The classification of commodities and the problems of competition and monopoly, by Jan Drewnowski, pp. 41-53; Monetary policy, by Tadeusz Brzeski, pp. 56-64; Some remarks on the Polish monetary and credit policy, by Edward Taylor, pp. 65-68; The stabilisation of currency in Poland (1924-1927), by Władysław Malinowski, and The quantitative theory of money in Polish economic literature (1918-1932) by Władysław Malinowski, pp. 68-73; Assessment of the social income for the year 1929 by M. Kalecki and L. Landau, and Incomes from hired labour in the year 1929, by L. Landau, pp. 73-81; and The distribution of personal income in Poland 1929, by Jan. K. Wisniewski, pp. 82-89

Farm Accounts - France

Ferté, Jean. Rapport moral présenté à l'Assemblée générale du 8 février 1937. 51pp. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique [1937] 281.174 F41R

This report of the Agricultural Bookkeeping Office of Soissons discusses the functions and the activity of the office and gives statistics showing the development of production and the average returns from the farms of the district from 1931 to 1936. The results are obtained from the individual accounts of the farmers.

Federal Grants to States

Key, V. O., Jr. The administration of federal grants to states. 388pp. Chicago, Pub. for the Committee on public administration of the Social science research council by Public administration service, 1937. (Committee on public administration, Social science research council. Studies in administration;v.1) 280.12 K52

"The growth of the system of federal grants to states has profoundly modified our federal system. The intrinsic importance of the grant system as it stands, together with the probability of its future expansion, makes desirable an analysis of the problems peculiar to this province of public administration. This study was not undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the results of the work under the various grants... The purpose has been rather to analyze the problems of administration which recur in the administration of grants to states. The underlying assumption has been that these problems are to a considerable degree

common to all types of federally-aided functions. Hence, the available data have been marshalled with the object of pointing to the recurring issues. In some instances, solutions have been suggested; in others, the prevailing notions of the best practice have been outlined. Frequently the 'best practice' can be expounded most effectively by citation of the wrong procedure. It should not be assumed, therefore, that isolated abnormalities used for illustration characterize the entire program under consideration. Nor should specific aspects of an agency's work singled out for commendation necessarily be considered as representative of its performance." - Preface

Partial contents: The role of federal grants-in-aid; The growth of the subsidy system; The development of techniques of administration; Agricultural research projects; Agricultural extension plans and budgets; Forest-fire prevention; Federal inspection and field service; The formulation of administrative policy and practice; Intergovernmental coordination; The division of the costs of federally-aided activities; The mechanisms of federal control; The definition of national policy; and The range of utility of the grant-in-aid.

Food Distribution

Lazo, Hector. The future of food distribution. 45pp. [Washington? D. C.] 1937. 286.2 L45

The author of this pamphlet is Executive Vice-President of the Cooperative Food Distributors of America (1627 K St. N.W., Washington, D. C.) He writes in part as follows:

"The future belongs to the organized individual merchants who will put to work for themselves all the lessons of the past, the new ideas of the present, and create the new efficiency of tomorrow.

"These merchants will not rely upon laws to curb their competitors, nor will they wait until competition drives them into the new and greener pastures. They will take the lead, and by reliance upon their own strength, their own powers, and their own ability as organized, efficient, and cooperating bodies of free business men, establish the type of store which will render the consumer and the community the greatest service in direct proportion to the ability and desire of that community to be served and to compensate the merchant who thus serves it."

Food Supply - Natives - Algeria

Algeria. Alimentation des indigènes de l'Algérie. Documents réunis par order de mr. Georges Le Beau, gouverneur général de l'Algérie. 23pp. [Alger, Impr. Baconnier frères] 1937. 389 A13

At head of title: Gouvernement Général de L'Algérie.

Charts are given to illustrate the growth of the native population of Algeria from 1911 to 1936, the plan of the government for a rational organization of the food supply, the supply of credit to the natives, native production from 1928 to 1936, and distribution of grain to needy natives.

Foreign Trade

National foreign trade convention. Official report... 24th, held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 3, 4, 5, 1937. 545pp. New York, National foreign trade council, inc., [1938] 286 N46 24th, 1937

Agricultural Session. Partial contents: The interdependence between industry and agriculture in foreign trade, by Harper Sibley, pp. 445-452; The experience of lumber with trade agreements, by Walter B. Nettleton, pp. 452-458; Agriculture's stake in foreign trade, by Chester C. Davis, pp. 459-468; Cotton - Views of W. L. Clayton, presented by A. D. Simpson, pp. 468-477.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series no. 174. Foreign trade of the United States. Calendar year 1936, by Grace A. Witherow. 222pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 157.54 T67 no.174

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Division of foreign trade statistics. Trade of the United States with the United Kingdom. 15pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1938. 157.55 T672

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. Fats and oils trade of the United States in 1937, by Charles E. Lund. 26pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., Feb. 1938] 157.55 F26

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. 1937 review of United States foreign trade in grain and related products, by Ruth Spicer. 28pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938] 157.55 R324 1937

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. United States export trade. Canned fruits and vegetables and dried fruit in 1937, by C. E. Birgfeld. 22pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] Feb. 1938. 157.55 Un323

Foreign Trade Agreements - U. S.

Tasca, Henry J. The reciprocal trade policy of the United States; a study in trade philosophy. 37lpp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1938. 285 T18
Bibliography, pp. 337-366.

"This book offers an inquiry into the nature and scope of the new American tariff bargaining policy. A functional analysis has been employed largely because of the inherent nature of the reciprocal trade program. American bilateralism is concerned fundamentally with an improvement in world economic conditions rather than particular relations with individual nations. Essentially, it is a program of concerted economic collaboration implemented by bilateral commercial agreements. An additional reason for this approach is that it permits a better perspective of American policy to be obtained than might have been possible under an alternative method of treatment...

"It is believed that the maximization of real income through an expansion of international division of labor must be the goal of an acceptable

economic foreign policy. The ultimate criterion of evaluation in the following pages rests, therefore, upon the effectiveness of the program in promoting international economic liberalism. It can be stated unequivocally that success or failure in this direction will affect significantly the economic, political, and social problems facing the world today. - Author's preface.

Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products

National farm institute. Proceedings of the second annual National farm institute... February 18-19, 1938... Des Moines, Iowa. 103pp. [Des Moines, Iowa, 1938]

Subject, "The Farmer's Stake in Exports and Imports."

"Sponsored by Agricultural Department, Des Moines Chamber of Commerce."

Partial contents: The stake of the corn belt in foreign trade, by Allan Kline, pp. 6-10; Agricultural gain and loss from trade agreements, by Charles W. Holman, pp. 11-20; The dependency of the cotton belt on export markets, by Harris Kempner, pp. 20-23; May Europe again become a good customer for our farm products? by Alonzo Taylor, pp. 23-29; The Southwest's interest in foreign trade, by E. J. Kyle, pp. 29-35; The American market for the American farmer, by Louis J. Taber, pp. 36-47; Imports and exports and agricultural policy, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 47-55; The Canadian aspect of reciprocal trade agreements, by W. M. Drummond, pp. 56-65; Are production adjustment and ever-normal granary a substitute for foreign trade?, by John Vesecky, pp. 65-69; How can we open up markets for meat and meat products? by W. W. Shoemaker, pp. 69-74; Conflicts and communities of interest of industry and agriculture in foreign trade; The industrial view, by Harper Sibley, pp. 75-79, and The agricultural view, by Edward A. O'Neal, pp. 79-86; Foreign trade, farm prosperity and peace, by Hon. Cordell Hull, pp. 91-99; and America and the British Empire in a troubled world, by Wilmott Lewis, pp. 99-103.

Geography. Regional - Pennsylvania

Murphy, Raymond Edward, and Murphy, Marion. Pennsylvania; a regional geography... School of mineral industries, the Pennsylvania state college. 591pp. Harrisburg, Pa., The Pennsylvania book service, 1937. 278.073 M95P

Bibliography, pp. 561-564.

The authors in their signed preface describe this work as a "preliminary" geography. They write in part as follows:

"Part I introduces Pennsylvania as a unit and is followed by a section devoted to the natural setting, Part II. Here the attempt has been made to present the 'fundament' or original natural environment, even though much of this must be inferred from the natural environment of today. Although climate and topography have changed very little, mineral and water resources, soils, and biotic resources are considerably different than before the coming of man.

"Through man's activities in changing certain elements of the fundament and in developing the cultural features, the present geography has emerged. That this process may be better understood, a series of past

landscape appear in Part III, showing the critical periods in the evolution of the present scene.

"Part IV, the longest section of the book, is a detailed regional picture of the geography of the State at the present time. The last section, Part V, points out elements of instability, suggesting the ways in which the geography of the State is changing and is likely to change still further.

"The 'geographic regions' by which the State is discussed do not represent any widely accepted system of division of the Commonwealth. It is unlikely that anyone else working independently would arrive at precisely the same regions, and certainly his boundaries would not coincide exactly with the ones here used. Regions of this sort are merely convenient units for discussing geography, and, although occasionally the boundaries are fixed and indisputable, more frequently they represent areas of gradation from one region to another."

International Affairs

Survey of international affairs, 1936, by Arnold J. Toynbee... assisted by V. M. Boulter. 1006pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1937. 280.9 \$47 1936.

Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Part II is devoted to World Economic Affairs.

International Finance

Lewis, Cleona. America's stake in international investments, by Cleona Lewis, assisted by Karl T. Schlotterbeck. 710pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1938. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 75) 284 L583

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution writes in part as follows in the signed preface to this volume:

"From Germany's Capacity to Pay in 1923 to War Debts and World Prosperity in 1932, the Institute of Economics has published fifteen studies dealing with international debt settlements, the international position of several European countries and of Japan, and other closely related topics in the field of international financial relations. In this volume Miss Lewis presents a more comprehensive study embracing not only much of this same field seen in cross-section but also a longitudinal view of our evolution from a weak debtor country during the early days of our national life to the strong financial position of today. She shows the complex character of lending and investment transactions by which American capital moves abroad while foreign capital in large amounts comes into the United States.

"The development of these international financial relationships is presented realistically against the background of the economic processes out of which they emerged, and the complicated picture is brought into sharp focus in terms of our international balance sheet at eight significant

dates from 1839 to 1936. With the facts of our international financial growth and present position thus reduced to manageable proportions, the author proceeds in the final chapter to consider the outlook for the future and to suggest the basic issues which will condition the success or failure of our national career in this field. While theories regarding the interrelations of international trade and capital movements have not been raised and discussed specifically, the book contains a great deal of case material that bears directly on this subject.

"Careful examination of the results of this study should, we believe, prove of much value in guiding the decisions of individual business executives and financiers or in formulating the broader policies to be pursued by government agencies."

In Part II - devoted to America's foreign investments, there is a chapter on Agricultural enterprises.

International Relations

Ware, Edith E. The study of international relations in the United States. Survey for 1937. 540pp. New York, Pub. for the American national committee on International intellectual cooperation, by Columbia university press, 1938. 280 W22 1937

Contents: Foundations and councils encouraging and planning research; Research; The study of international relations within formal education; Extra-curricular activities promoting interest in international relations and peace; Latin-American relations; Canadian-American relations; Relations of the Pacific area; Adult education in international relations; Adult education for peace within religious organizations; Methods of adult education in international relations; Channels of contact; and International associations.

Appendix A. Economic and social history of the world war.

Appendix B. International meetings: Conferences, congresses, committees, 1937.

International Trade

Killough, Hugh Baxter. International trade... 1st ed. 622pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938. 286 K55In

Bibliography, pp. 591-611.

Discusses principles of international trade and various types of national policy in international economic relations in their historical settings. Also carries factual information on population, natural resources, industries, and commerce. From note in U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce v. 21, no. 5, Feb. 20, 1938, p. 115.

Land Utilization

Schlesselman, G. W. The geography of the Lake Calvin region of Iowa, with emphasis on land utilization. 123pp. College Station, Tex.

[A. & M. press, 1938] 282 Sch34

Bibliography, pp. 119-123.

The purposes of this study are to determine and compare land utilization in the rolling till, the lacustrine, and the riverine areas of the Lake Calvin region, "to account for the agricultural changes which have taken place since 1856, and to suggest problems which are likely to await solution in the near future." It is chiefly agricultural and geographic in nature and does not deal with the educational, economic, social, or political life of the region. It is accompanied by a map and numerous charts and tables.

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Publications II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. A.16-A.17. 2 nos. Geneva, 1937. 280.9 L47P 1937. II. A16-A17.
1937. II. A. 16. Balances of payments, 1936. 236pp.
1937. II. A. 17. International trade statistics, 1936. 384pp.

Marketing Research

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Marketing research division. Topics for marketing research. A talk before the annual meeting of the American marketing association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on December 28, 1937, by Wilford L. White. 13pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938?] 157.55 T62

Milk Marketing - England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Milk marketing before and after organization: a study in central Somerset, by B. L. Smith and H. Whitby. 56pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 280.344 Ox2 1937

"In the agriculture of central Somerset great changes have been made during the last generation. Not only has there been a steady decline in the importance of the beef industry and an increase in the numbers of dairy cattle, but the nature of the dairying industry also has changed, cheese production steadily giving place to the sale of liquid milk. It has been a question of economics; the dairyman's returns came to exceed those of the grazier, and the growth of population and improvements in transport made the liquid milk market more remunerative, to those who could supply it, than the market for cheese.

"This transition in the county had reached an interesting stage by 1930...

"However, there was no precise information available about the utilization of milk from this great dairying district, nor about the changes which were going on. And so, in 1931, the Agricultural Economics Research Institute decided to make a survey of a large sample of the area. A region including about 2,000 milk producers, large and small, was selected, and everyone of them was visited for the purpose of getting information about their total milk production and its disposal, whether sold liquid direct to distributors or to creameries, or whether manufactured on the farm into cheese or butter. Figures were collected for the months of June and December, to represent the periods of summer and winter production. As a result very complete information about the quantity of milk production and its disposal for various purposes was obtained.

"Almost immediately afterwards, the Milk Marketing Scheme was introduced and the Milk Marketing Board was set up. The new organization changed so completely the methods of marketing that no useful purpose would have been served by publishing the results of the Central Somerset survey at that time. In 1935, however, it was felt that a comparison between the organization of marketing before and after the inception of the Scheme would be timely, and the collaboration of the Board was secured, so that information was made available as to production and sale in the same area at that date. The returns of registered producers filed at the Milk Marketing Board made a complete re-survey of the region unnecessary, but where changes in tenancy had occurred in the interval local inquiry was made.

"The results of the two surveys, 1931-2 and 1934-5, and the comparisons between them are embodied in the report which follows here." - Foreword, signed by C. S. Orwin

Monetary Reform

Einzig, Paul. Monetary reform in theory and practice. 343pp. New York, The Macmillan company [1936] 284 Ei6M

"The author is a comparatively recent convert to monetary reform. Until a few years ago he was in favour of the orthodox monetary system with only minor modifications of detail. For this very reason, he feels he is in a better position to see both sides of the problem than those who have always been either in the orthodox camp or in the radical camp. While he attacks the resistance of the orthodox school to the reforms that are essential for the welfare of mankind, he also attacks the reformers for their exaggeration. As a result, he fully expects to be condemned for heresy by the orthodox school, and at the same time criticised by radicals on the ground of having retained too much of his orthodox past. Although the author whole-heartedly supports some of the advanced radical proposals, he nevertheless believes in retaining a limited gold standard. He also realises the danger of proceeding too fast towards the desired end, and emphasises that the pace of monetary expansion should be limited by the necessity of safeguarding confidence in the monetary system. For confidence, after all, is the basis of credit. In the author's view, the object of monetary reform should be to carry monetary expansion up to the safety limit, and to create circumstances in which the safety limit can be extended.

"Throughout the volume the author has emphasised that he does not believe that monetary reform in itself can achieve the desired end unless it is accompanied by economic planning. In the absence of a planned production and distribution, no monetary reform can possibly safeguard the community against shocks and setbacks. He considers it a matter for regret that some of the best brains in the monetary reform movement do not realise how one-sided and inadequate even the most comprehensive monetary reform would be if management is confined to the monetary sphere while anarchy continues in other spheres of the economic system. From this point of view, as well as from the point of view of the interrelation between the various reform schemes, the monetary reform movement is badly in need of a broader outlook." - Author's preface.

National Country Life Conference

National country life conference. Proceedings of the nineteenth conference, Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 10-13, 1936. 153pp. [Chicago] The University of Chicago press [1937] 281.2 N213 19th, 1936

Published for the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

At head of title: Education for Democracy.

Partial contents: Education for democracy: Presidential address, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 5-17; Attaining a national policy and program of conservation, by Carl C. Taylor, pp. 18-33; The financing of rural education, by Julian E. Butterworth, pp. 46-53; What must we do to have better rural education? by Katherine M. Cook, pp. 54-58; Public opinion and rural education, by Joseph W. Fichter, pp. 59-62; The improvement of rural education, by W. R. Ogg, pp. 63-66; The organization of rural social work, by Ruth Bowen, pp. 94-101; How to obtain rural library service, by Julia Wright Merrill, pp. 122-127; The Hartland area project, by Florence B. Dearing, pp. 128-132; Education for rural living, Summary of Student Section, pp. 133-143; Looking forward, by H. C. Taylor, pp. 144-146; and Planning for rural youth, by E. L. Kirkpatrick, pp. 147-153.

Near East

General committee of the Near East survey. The Near East and American philanthropy; a survey... by Frank A. Ross, C. Luther Fry [and] Elbridge Sibley. 308pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1929. 280 G283
O. Z. Caldwell, Chairman.

"The present survey represents a scientific approach to problems of American philanthropy in the Near East. It was undertaken on the assumption that programs and policies can only be developed intelligently in the light of all the pertinent facts - a matter-of-fact procedure that is a commonplace in business and industry but has been little utilized in planning the work of social agencies." - Preface

In addition to the chapters by different authors, each devoted to a separate country, there are two appendices of interest to agricultural economists: The agricultural situation, by O. S. Morgan, pp. 275-280; and Cooperative undertakings, by Barclay Acheson, pp. 291-292.

Planning and Technology

U. S. National resources committee. Technology and planning. 31pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] 173.2 N214Te

"National planning, in the modern sense of the word, is dependent on science. The simple political and industrial planning of the first years of the Republic, when Alexander Hamilton introduced the protective tariff, will not suffice to meet modern problems. At the present time the country is obliged to make decisions as to great systems of public works, as to elaborate public health services, as to the powers and relationships of corporations, and as to the control and utilization of natural resources. These and many other problems have been accentuated by modern technological development, which has changed the jobs of working people, has opened up vast material resources, has speeded travel and communication, and has

led to nationwide business organizations handling goods and services that were unknown to our ancestors. Science has created a new world, and only with an understanding of science is there any hope of establishing laws and customs for this new world that will work and give satisfactory results...

"In present times most of the elements of change are speeded up. Wars are more devastating, and more often they become so exhausting as to destroy conqueror as well as conquered. Economic organization has become so complex, so delicately interconnected, and so sensitive to far-off occurrences, that it can collapse with terrifying speed, burying millions of people in ruin and destroying customs, laws, and even governments. Above all, invention has taken first place as the leader and ruler of change. The first third of the twentieth century saw 1,440,000 new patents in the United States. A few of these inventions may dominate our lives in the future as we are now dominated by the automobile, aeroplane, telephone, movie, and radio." - Introductory paragraphs.

Power on Farms - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural economics branch. Division of farm management. Mimeograph publication no. 1. An economic analysis of farm power in Alberta and Saskatchewan, by E. G. Grest. 71pp., processed. Ottawa, Canada [1936] 281.9 C1642 no. 1

"The utilization of power on farms of Western Canada is an important factor in farm organization and management and one concerning which relatively little information is available. For this reason the Dominion Department of Agriculture, supported by a request from the Western Canada Live Stock Union, undertook a study of the various economic aspects of this problem. The project was conducted in co-operation with the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee and the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta which were at the time engaged upon a general survey of economic and sociological conditions in selected areas of the Prairie Provinces. Information on costs, together with other data, was obtained from about 500 farms for the year ending April 1, 1931. An extension of the analysis by the application of 1932-33 prices has been made in order that costs for the latter year might also be presented." - Foreword

Partial contents: Description of areas included in the study; Horse power; Tractor power; The combine harvester; Man labour; and Horse versus tractor power.

Prices

China. National tariff commission. An annual report of Shanghai commodity prices 1936. 126pp. Shanghai, China [1936] 284.39 C44A 1936

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. Retail and wholesale prices of refined sugar in 27 selected countries of the world, by Albert S. Nemir. 10pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] Jan. 1938. 157.55 R31

Prices - Economic History

Cole, Arthur Harrison. Wholesale commodity prices in the United States, 1700-1861... Published under the auspices of the International scientific committee on price history. 187pp. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1938. 284.3 C67

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"The International Scientific Committee on Price History was organized in 1929 through the confluence of several elements. Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University had for many years been eager to attempt a study of commodity-price and wage movements over long periods of time...

"The International Committee at its first conference arrived at a major decision as to the general character of research to which it would devote its attention and efforts. Obviously, research into price history might readily spread into many interesting and tempting by-paths. The Committee closed its eyes to these possible diversions of energy, and determined upon the less attractive but ultimately more useful task of preparing materials for the use of others. Price and wage series of long duration, covering all important commodities and wage-earners for which data were available, it was decided, should be brought together with such studies of monetary and metrological conditions as would render the assembled data usable by subsequent students. These series, related to such various local areas as each national research director should select as significant, were to be reproduced as nearly as possible in the form in which they were extracted from primary sources, and were to constitute the principal product of the whole inquiry. Within such limits, each national director of an investigation was free to mould his choice of area or of commodities and wage-earners so as to contribute incidentally to the solution of problems in which he was interested - for instance, possible differences in price and wage movements between a village and a central city; but the main emphasis was to be placed on the collection of long homogeneous series. The text of any publication should contain primarily the sources employed, the statistical methods utilized, the chronology or history of money, weights and measures, and possibly the computation of index numbers which would aid the reader in the understanding of general price movements. Broadly speaking, textual material would be subordinated to what in many studies would be considered appendical data...

"The ensuing summary of results in the various areas is presented for the utilization of students in economic history. The original point of view of the Scientific Committee has been retained in so far as efforts have been made to provide data for the use of others, rather than the utilization of new price information by ourselves in the development of any general history...

"The hope of the International Committee that the research conducted under its auspices may prove a stimulus to further study in price history, has led to the publication of a Statistical Supplement to the present volume. This Supplement offers monthly data for some forty commodities in the several areas studied - these data being presented as nearly as

possible in their original form and in so far as available for the colonial years as well as for the post-Revolutionary decades. The series selected for presentation relate to commodities of most general interest and importance over one or both of these periods." - Introduction

Cole, Arthur Harrison. Wholesale commodity prices in the United States, 1700-1861. Statistical supplement. Actual wholesale prices of various commodities. 359pp., processed. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1938. 284.3 067 Suppl.

"As its full title indicates, the ensuing volume is a statistical supplement to the study, Wholesale Commodity Prices in the United States, 1700-1861...[noted above]

"While surely one object of the International Committee relative to its American as well as its European explorations was the establishment of long-run movements and other changes among commodity prices, another of nearly the same importance was the stimulation of further research into price history on the part of other investigators. It was with the latter point of view in mind that the tentative interregional comparisons of the above-mentioned American main volume were undertaken. It is with the same hope of aiding further research into price history that the accompanying volume is offered." - Introduction.

Rural Life

National Catholic rural life conference. [Proceedings... 14th annual convention, 1936] 116pp. St. Paul, Minn., National Catholic rural life conference [1936] 281.29 N212 14th, 1936

Title of proceedings: Catholic Rural Life Objectives; a Second Series of Discussions on Some Elements of Major Importance in the Philosophy of Agrarianism.

Address of National Catholic Rural Life Conference is 240 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Partial contents: American Catholics in agriculture, by John F. Noll, pp. 7-11; The cooperative movement and the liturgical movement, by Virgil Michel, pp. 13-18; The place of youth in agriculture and rural life, by Chris L. Christensen, pp. 19-26; Absentee landlordism in a new form, by Francis M. Crowley, pp. 27-34; Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in agriculture, by John C. Rawe, pp. 35-45; The "Quadragesimo Anno" and the reconstruction of agriculture, by Raymond J. Miller, pp. 47-56; Will more or fewer people live on the land? by O. E. Baker, pp. 57-71; The adult education movement in Nova Scotia, by Michael M. Gillis, pp. 73-80; The status of the laborer in agriculture, by Edgar Schmiedeler, pp. 81-89; The economic disfranchisement of the share-cropper, by Frederick P. Kenkel, pp. 91-100; Backgrounds of economic distress in the Great Plains, by H. L. Walster, pp. 101-109; and A comparative view of agrarianism, by Joseph H. Fichter, pp. 111-116.

Rural Youth - Relief

Melvin, Bruce L. Rural youth on relief. 112pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. (U. S. Works progress administration. Division of social research. Research monograph no. 11) 173.2 W89Re no.11

This Report recommends that rural youth on relief be kept in school until they are 18 years old to lessen the pressure on available jobs and to equip them better to make social and economic adjustments. At the time of the survey in October 1935 only about a sixth of the youth in the rural households on relief that were investigated were in school. The survey indicates that the status of rural youth in the lower income strata of rural society was largely the result of long-time trends in agriculture.

Science and Common Sense

Thompson, W. R. Science and common sense; an Aristotelian excursion... With a preface by Jacques Maritain. 233pp. London, New York, Longmans Green and co. [1937] 530 T37

Jacques Maritain writes in part as follows in his preface:

"The notion of common sense is a very complex notion, of which Dr. Thompson has not attempted a thorough critical examination - which would, indeed, require the writing of another book. What he has tried to do, following, as it were, a Cartesian method, is to show how from the common-sense viewpoint, considered as a synonym of the natural intelligence working in an impersonal manner, detached from preconceived ideas, one can justify epistemological positions, interesting both the scientist and the philosopher.

"The present book draws attention to problems that are as important for the development of science itself, as they are for the health of the intelligence in general.

"The epistemological doctrine on which it is based, and whose foundations are to be sought in a very subtle metaphysical theory of knowledge, is, in my opinion, exact and fecund. Like every doctrine, it must be utilized and developed if it is to survive. I hope that the exposé given by Dr. Thompson will induce his readers to explore its possibilities and that he will himself continue his work in this field."

Partial contents: Common sense and science; The nature of science; The classification of the sciences; The investigation of nature; The use and abuse of mathematics; and The use and abuse of philosophy.

Social Credit

Douglas, Clifford Hugh. The Alberta experiment; an interim survey. 220pp. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1937. 284 D74A

"Text of Alberta Credit House Act", pp. 199-220.

"The author who originated the idea of "social credit", attributes the failure, up to the present time, of the Alberta experiment to the concerted opposition of the financial interests, combined with mistakes on the part of the Alberta government. More than half of the volume consists of documents, including the text of the Alberta Credit House Act."- Monthly Labor Review, November 1937, p. 1238.

Social History

Lingelbach, William Ezra., ed. Approaches to American social history. 101pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, inc. [1937] (The Appleton-Century historical essays) 277.12 L64

"The essays... are the outcome of a general session at the annual meeting of the American Historical association... 1936. The discussion at the meeting centered about the treatment of American social history in the History of American Life Series, Schlesinger, Arthur M. and Fox, Dixon Ryan, Eds." - foot-note, p. 1.

Partial contents: A political historian looks at social history, by Roy F. Nichols, pp. 14-33; Interrelations of history and literature, by Bernard DeVoto, pp. 34-56; and Reflections of a social historian, by John A. Krout, pp. 57-79.

State and Regional Planning Board Publications

Iowa. State planning board. Committee on population and social trends. Employment in selected Iowa industries, 1923-1934 [by] J. Robert Miller. 81pp., processed. [Des Moines] 1936. 280.7 I92E

"Fourth of a series [on] 'Unemployment'. Other studies are: Seasonal Unemployment in Iowa, [280.7 I92] Occupations of Gainful Workers: Iowa 1900-1930, [280.7 I90c] and indexes of Employment in Iowa Industries." - Foreword.

Minnesota. State planning board. Education committee. Report of the Education committee of the Minnesota State planning board on school district organization. 31pp. [St. Paul?] 1937. 280.7 M6625

Pacific northwest regional planning commission. The balance of trade of the Pacific northwest. Preliminary edition. 25pp., processed. Portland, Ore., Pacific northwest regional planning commission, 1937. 280.7 P11B Prelim. ed.

"By Blair Stewart and James C. Rettie." - p. 5

Pennsylvania. State planning board. Publication nos. [2, 4, 6] 8. Mar. 1934-Dec. 1937. 4 nos. Harrisburg, 1934-37. 280.7 P38 [2,4,6] 8

Printed cover-title: processed text.

Contents. - [no.2] A standard system of plane coordinates for Pennsylvania. - [no.4] Progress report... Dec. 1936. - [no.6] An analysis of the status of mapping in Pennsylvania. Dec. 1936. - no. 8. Problem areas in Pennsylvania. Mar. 1937.

Wisconsin. State planning board. Bulletin no. 4. An analysis of population growth in Wisconsin. 68pp. Madison, Wisc., October 1937. 280.7 W753 no.4

Bibliography, p. 68.

Statistical Method

Waugh, Albert Edmund. Elements of statistical method. 381pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938. 251 W35
Bibliography, pp. 371-373.

This volume, dedicated to Alexander E. Sance and Irving G. Davis, is described in part as follows in the author's preface:

"This book is planned for the beginner in the field of statistics who has yet to learn 'what it is all about.' No attempt has been made to treat any aspect of the field exhaustively, and advanced students will find it necessary to consult other books and, particularly, to acquaint themselves with articles in the current technical statistical journals. The aim of this book is to introduce the student to statistical concepts and statistical nomenclature and to get him to think in statistical terms.

"This book is not planned for the statistician or any particular field. It is not a book on business statistics or vital statistics or biometry. Its purpose is, rather, to present the statistical concepts on their own merits, and the illustrative materials are carefully chosen from diverse fields... It has been the author's purpose also to make clear from time to time the fact that one cannot safely apply statistical method in any field unless and until he has become a master of that field."

Taxation

Alabama. University. School of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Mimeographed series, 6-7. 2 nos., processed. University, Ala. [1936] 280.9 A11, nos. 6-7.

No. 6. The effect of the proposed homestead exemption on assessed value and revenue receipts of various units of the state of Alabama, by C. H. Knight. 41pp.

No. 7. Estimate of probable yield of a sales tax in Alabama, under provisions of proposed revenue bill by Mr. Harrison, by H. H. Chapman and W. M. Adamson. 85pp.

Colm, Gerhard, and Lehmann, Fritz. Economic consequences of recent American tax policy. 108pp. New York, The Graduate faculty of political and social science, New school for social research, 1938. (Supplement 1, Social research) 280.8 S619S no.1

"The main findings of the preceding chapters may be summarized as follows:

"(1) It is to be expected that in the long run, the savings of the American people will exceed the capital demand arising from the necessity of providing full employment for the available labor supply and from the necessity of providing homes for a growing population.

"(2) This holds true even if the effects of the present high income and estate taxes and of the Undistributed Profits Tax are taken into account. These taxes may curtail savings by between 2 and 2 1/2 billion dollars in prosperous years. On the otherhand, the present provisions of the social security legislation, debt repayment in prosperous years and saving by the recipients of increased current government expenditures will add to the capital supply, partly off-setting the reduction of savings. Indeed it appears doubtful whether the present fiscal legis-

lation as a whole will operate effectively enough to bring savings and investments into balance.

"(3) Present tax legislation does change the forms in which the nation's savings are made available to the capital market. The capacity to save of the wealthier classes, who in the past took the bulk of new equity issues, will be greatly reduced. Furthermore, the Undistributed Profits and capital gains taxes and the closing of tax 'loopholes' impel these classes to shift to tax-exempt securities, which further limits the market for corporate securities, especially for common stocks. It is uncertain whether the lower and middle classes will invest their savings in such securities to a much greater extent than in the past. An increasing portion of the total capital supply will have to be provided through private and public institutions. These institutions are, however, prevented from buying stocks by present regulations and by the very nature of their activities. Thus, notwithstanding an abundant supply of savings, funds available for investment in stocks will be scarce. This scarcity of capital may make itself felt most in the market for new issues because present tax legislation does not favor risky investments or short time speculation such as contributes to the carrying of new stocks in their period of distribution.

"(4) This effect of the present tax legislation will not prevail to the same degree in different phases of the business cycle. In the first stages of recovery, when public expenditures exceed revenue, capital demand is small and little harm is done by a reduction of savings. When production approaches capacity, savings must be relatively high in order to prevent consumption from increasing too fast. In such a period when the productive apparatus needs to be expanded, the curtailment of the equity market may make itself felt most and may retard the attainment of full recovery. It is in this period also that the discouragement of adventurous capital will prove most injurious. This presupposes, however, the existence of stimulating factors which will cause an active demand for capital. Otherwise even the most abundant capital supply will not help." - Summary of the Main Findings.

Flood, Merrill M. Scientific assessment procedure. 54pp. Processed Princeton, 1937. (Princeton university. Princeton local government survey. Local government in New Jersey. Supporting memorandum no. 3 (D) to accompany Pocket report series no. 3) 284 P933S no. 3 (D)
Bibliography, pp.I-III.

Illinois. Tax commission. Special report no. 4. The Illinois revenue system 1818-1936, by I. M. Labovitz. 89 pp. [Springfield, Ill., Allied printing trades union council, 1936] 284.59 I16 no.4.

New York (State). Commission for the revision of the tax laws. 7th report. The effect of a two percent tax limitation law upon local government in New York state. Submitted January, 1936. 368pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1936. (Legislative document (1936) no.54) 284.5 N433R 7th

Wyoming. State board of equalization. Homestead tax exemption; special report prepared for Governor Leslie A. Miller and members of the twenty-fourth Legislature, January 15, 1937, submitted by State board of equalization, state of Wyoming. 40pp., processed. [Laramie? 1937] 284.5 W99

Types of Farming - Accounts

Long, W. H. Yorkshire farm accounting studies no. 1, 1936/37. 17pp., processed. [Leeds] 1937. (Leeds. University. Dept. of agriculture, Economics section. Farmers' report no. 14. December 1937) 281.9 L51 no. 14

"Ever since travelling conditions have been possible, writers have not been lacking who have journeyed the length and breadth of the country, jotting down what they saw and thereby making available for the use of later generations some account of the conditions of agriculture as they found them in the different parts of these islands. Probably still the most systematic of these surveys was carried out by order of the Board of Agriculture when it was established for the first time in 1793, and we have much for which to thank its energetic secretary, Arthur Young, in the enthusiastic example he set by going out himself to collect the material for his 'Tours' and 'Travels'. Throughout the 19th Century further surveys (such as Sir James Caird's 'English Agriculture in 1850-1') and Royal Commissions produced evidence on the contemporary problems of agriculture throughout the country. The present century had hardly opened before an account of the agriculture in different parts of the country was made available by no less a writer than Rider Haggard, who combined the imagination and romance necessary to create 'She' and 'King Solomon's Mines' with the sound commonsense and appreciation of agriculture with which the pages of 'Rural England' are filled. In this diversity of literary talent he was, however, not unique, nor even the first, for as early as 1722 Daniel Defoe, though he achieved immortality in 'Robinson Crusoe', did praiseworthy service for agriculture when he set out on 'A Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain', the second edition of which had appeared by 1738. Nor must the 'Rural Rides' of that seasoned political campaigner William Cobbett be forgotten in any description of this nature.

"The present century, by bringing with it the motor car, has facilitated the task of the student and writer on farming types and the state of agriculture so far as the actual travelling is concerned, and Sir Daniel Hall's well-known 'Pilgrimage of British Farming' undertaken just prior to the outbreak of the war, was expedited by the substitution of car for horse drawn means of locomotion.

"A further aid from science in this connection was manifested only a year or two ago when yet another similar survey was undertaken and an account of latter day farming was broadcast throughout the country.

"The post-war development of what has almost become a science of recording the state of agriculture is significant for a notable in-

novation in technique on the part of many investigators. While, as has been shown, the former method still persists and continues to provide valuable information of a general character, a new method has sprung up which is based on the more intensive study of a smaller area than the whole country, the conclusions of which are usually based on or supported by the examination of financial records from the farms in the area. Several variations in the details of the method are to be found, but the main characteristic is the statistical analysis of data collected from a sample of representative farms which distinguishes it from the more general and superficial surveys to which the exigencies of former generations gave no alternative.

"For the last twelve months a scheme has been developed in Yorkshire (as also in other parts of the country) for the study of types of farming, their organisation, the relative profitability of different types, and changes in their profitability year by year, throughout the county. The ultimate objective is the analysis of at least 200 farm accounts every year and it is hoped that the present report, which is of necessity very much an interim report, will be the first of a series of annual reports based on the information gleaned from the study of what farm accounts have been made available for analysis in the county.

"There is another side to this work. Valuable as a comparison of the organisation of and results from different types of farming must be, the individual farmers are concerned more directly with the organisation of and results from their own farms than with the wider application of these investigations. Work of this nature, though with the co-operation of a smaller number of farmers than the present project embraces, has been conducted for nearly twenty years in Yorkshire, and there are to-day many of the most successful farmers in the three Ridings who are eager to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance they have received in the past in the reorganisation of their holdings on more profitable lines. The scheme that we are embarking upon just now seems eminently suited to providing information which will enable any of the farmers co-operating in it to see in what directions they may make alterations in their system with a reasonable prospect of increasing their profits. It is along these lines no less than on those broader lines already discussed that the practical usefulness of the investigation would seem to lie.

"The interim nature of the present report is apparent with only a cursory glance through its pages. Just as it takes a year's tenure of a farm before much return can be hoped for from it, so must the elapse of time be allowed for before anything complete can be made available from a farm account. Enough information has already been collected to make possible an attempt at grouping the farms according to the types of farming followed. It has also been possible to show the variations between the different groups under such headings as crop yields per acre, valuations, etc. Most farmers had little financial data relating to the year 1936/37 and little further, therefore, could be done with their records in this first year. A few, however, already had complete accounts available, and with them it has been possible to construct three groups, and compare their results, however tentatively, for 1936/37." - Introduction.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Scanlan, John J. Business analysis of the Utah poultry producers cooperative association. 119pp. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938]
(U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 19)
166.2 B87 no. 19

"The Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association has been an important factor in making poultry production a leading agricultural enterprise in its area. This association, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, had its origin in central Utah in 1922 as a local, privately owned, marketing agency handling eggs on a commission basis. In 1923 it was incorporated as a cooperative on a State-wide basis. Its operations now cover all of the important poultry-producing sections of Utah, as well as a part of southern Idaho...

"The study shows that the Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association has benefited its members and the poultry industry of the State in a number of ways. As a marketing agency it has made outside markets more readily available, thus providing continuous and reliable outlets. Producers now receive higher prices, based on eastern wholesale markets. Poultry products are marketed at cost. More efficient production with emphasis on quality has been encouraged. The association has made satisfactory feeds and supplies available at cost, assisted with feed and disease problems, created producer savings, instituted a program of cooperative group life and fire insurance for its members, made production credit more easily available, and otherwise represented the interests of producers." Summary.

U. S. S. R.

Teleshek, V. G. Opyt bor'by kol'hozov za vysokii urozhai' zerna. 56pp.
Moskva [etc.] Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-kh nauk im. V. I. Lenina, 1937. 281.179 T23

Work of collective farms concerning high yield of wheat.

At head of title: Vsesoiuznyi institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khoziaistva.

Wheat - Argentine Republic

Shollenberger, Joseph Heilman. Industrial qualities of Argentine wheat compared with Canadian and United States wheats. Report... 5pp., processed.
Buenos Aires, 1937. 59.26 Sh7

At head of title: Argentine Republic. National Grain and Elevator Commission. Official Types and Analysis Division.

"The Argentine wheats used in this comparison consist of samples representing 98 different export shipments, made during the period from December 1st., 1936 through March 31st., 1937, and of samples representing the official standards for the crop of 1936/37. In making the comparisons of the industrial qualities of the Argentine export wheats, consideration is given to the maximum, minimum, and average of certain of the quality factors for the wheats from each port and for all ports combined. In making the comparison of the industrial qualities of the official Argentine standards, consideration is given to the maximum, minimum, and average of certain of the quality factors of each of the established types, Duro, Semiduro, and Blando, without regard to zone or grade."

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- Bitting, Clarence R., comp. Bibliography on sugar, prepared... on behalf of Everglades sugar producers and those who desire to produce sugar there. 72pp. [New York? 1937] 241.3 B54
- Lacy, Mary G. Agricultural economics, a selected list of references, compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 31pp., processed. Washington, D. C., January 1938. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 1, revised 1938) 1.9 Ec73A no.1, rev.
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Forest service. Division of state cooperation. Community forests, a bibliography of publications and literature relating to community forests. 14pp., processed. Washington, D. C., March 1, 1938. (B-10) 1.9 F7681B no.10
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Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces 16 (3): 441-442. March 1938.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular*

463. Wholesale markets for fruits and vegetables in 40 cities, by William C. Crow. 142pp. February 1938. 1 Ag84C no.463

Farmers' Bulletin*

- 1590, revised. Fire-protective construction on the farm. 22pp. Issued April 1929, revised February 1938. 1 Ag84F no.1590, rev.

Prepared by the Bureaus of Chemistry and Soils, Agricultural Engineering, and Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the National Fire Protection Association.

Miscellaneous Publications*

284. Bibliography on land utilization, 1918-36, compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay... under the direction of Mary G. Lacy... and in cooperation with the Land utilization division, Resettlement administration. 1508pp. January 1938. 1 Ag84M no.284
294. List of bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations for the calendar years 1935 and 1936, by Catherine E. Pennington. 94pp. March 1938. 1 Ag84M no.294
304. Directory of organization and field activities of the Department of agriculture. 194pp. February 1938. 1 Ag84M no.304

Service and Regulatory Announcement (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)*

- 127, rev. Regulations for warehousemen storing grain. Approved May 9, 1931, amended December 17, 1936. Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture under the United States Warehouse act of August 11, 1916 as amended. Issued June 1931, reissued December 1937. 28pp. 1 M34S no.127, rev.

Addresses of Secretary Wallace*

- Address... at the Award dinner, National traffic safety contest of the National safety council, Mayflower hotel... April 12, 1938. 6pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.185]
On the problem of safety on our streets and highways.

Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Crop insurance arrives, address... before meeting of farmers and farm leaders to launch the crop insurance program, at Omaha, Nebraska, broadcast over N.B.C. Farm and home hour, April 19, 1938. 11pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.186]

A new world; a new university, and a new generation; address... on the occasion of the dedicatory program of Louisiana state university... April 8, 1938. 19pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.184]

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Processed)*

Agricultural economics, a selected list of references, compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 31pp. January 1938. (Agricultural economics bibliography no.1, revised 1938) 1.9 Ec73A no.1, rev.

California pears, weighted average prices received at Eastern auction markets by varieties, by weeks, by markets, 1937-1936-1935. George K. York, local representative. 40pp. [1938?] 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of Agriculture, Market News Service.

Compensation as a means of improving the farm tenancy system in Illinois, by Marshall Harris. 17pp. 1938. 1.9 Ec76Comp.

"Address, Farm and home week program, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, January 13, 1938."

Farm mortgage recordings, Iowa. Newly recorded farm mortgages by lending groups, annually, 1917-35 showing: (a) Percentage distribution of total recordings, (b) Average interest rates, and (c) Average consideration. 9pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec78 Fmr Iowa

General review Wisconsin potato season 1937-38. 8pp. March 30, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture and Markets.

Intended number of turkey poults, 1938. 3pp. March 18, 1938. 1.9 Ec724Int
Marketing Imperial valley cantaloupes; summary of 1937 season, by A.E. Prugh and W.R. Goodwin. 26pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of Agriculture. Market News Service.

Marketing western New York and Pennsylvania grapes, summary of 1937 season, by A. L. Thomas and L.D. Spink. 13pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Motor truck receipts of fresh fruits & vegetables at San Francisco by commodities and by counties of origin, 1937. 25pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec7Mot

Issued in cooperation with California Department of Agriculture, Market News Service.

Orchard farming in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, a farm-management and cost-of-production study in Cumberland-Shenandoah region in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia 1929-31. 51pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec7620

Issued in cooperation with Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, and West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Preliminary review 1937-38 season marketing Idaho potatoes, by R.G. Risser.
 10pp. April 7, 1937. 1.9 Ec741L
 Soybean, cowpea, and velvet bean shipments, stocks, and prices. 2pp.
 March 16, 1938. 1.9 Ec712Sc
 Summary 1938 strawberry season, by R. Maynard Peterson. 3pp. March 21,
 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
 Issued in cooperation with Florida State Marketing Bureau.
 Summary of federal and state laws pertaining to containers for fruits and
 vegetables. 31pp. March 1938. 1.9 Ec741Sum
 United States agricultural trade with Canada, 1937. 13pp. March 1938
 (F.S.-74) 1.9 Ec752 no.74.
 U.S. standards for cut peonies in the bud (effective April 1, 1938) 5pp.
 March 25, 1938. 1.9 Ec74Peo
 U.S. standards for watermelons (effective March 28, 1938) 6pp. Issued March
 17, 1938. 1.9 Ec74W

Radio Talks (Processed)*

Farm business facts, by Wallace Kadderly and Marvin M. Sandstrom... March 10,
1938. 5pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
 Farm business facts, by Morse Salisbury and E.J. Rowell... March 17, 1938.
 5pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
 Farm business facts, by Wallace Kadderly and E. J. Rowell... March 24, 1938.
 6pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
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 Farm business facts, by Marvin M. Sandstrom and Wallace L. Kadderly... April 7,
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 Farm business facts, by Wallace Kadderly and E.J. Rowell... April 14, 1938.
 4pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra
 Farm business facts, by E.J. Rowell and Wallace L. Kadderly... April 21, 1938.
 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

The A.A.A. farm program for cigar-tobacco growers. 4pp. March 1938. (38-
 Tobacco-4) 1.42 T55 no.4
 Balanced farming for Kentucky - 1938. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information
 series ECR 202-Ky.) 1.42 Ea72
 Balanced farming for Maryland - 1938. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information
 series ECR 202-Md.) 1.42 Ea72
 Balanced farming for Tennessee - 1938. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information
 series ECR 202-Tenn.) 1.42 Ea72

*May be obtained from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information,
 Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Ad-
 justment Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Balanced farming for Virginia - 1938. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series ECR 202-Va.) 1.42 Ea72

Burley tobacco facts and the new act. 4pp. March 1938. (38-Tobacco-5) 1.42 T55 no.5

Corn loans, acreage allotments and marketing quotas. 4pp. March 1938. (38-Corn-1) 1.42 C81 no.1

Crop insurance for wheat growers; a brief summary of the provisions and proposed operation of the Federal crop insurance act. 4pp. March 1938. (G-84) 1.4 Ad4Ge no.84

Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1938 crop of Puerto Rican sugarcane pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. March 9, 1938. (S.D.no.18) 1.94 Su3Sd no.18

Determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for harvesting sugarcane in the mainland sugarcane area between September 1, 1937, and June 30, 1938. 2pp. March 30, 1938. (S.D.no.21) 1.94 Su3Sd no.21

Determination of fair and reasonable wages for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Hawaii during the period September 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. April 1, 1938. (S.D. no.22) 1.94 Su3Sd no.22

Determination of farming practices to be carried out in connection with the production of sugarcane during the crop year 1938 for the territory of Hawaii, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 301 of the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. March 22, 1938. (S.D.no.19) 1.94 Su3Sd no.19.

Determination of sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets. 1p. March 28, 1938. (S.D.no.20) 1.94 Su3Sd no.20.

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco; the economic situation and the new act. 4pp. February 1938. (38-Tobacco-3) 1.42 T55 no.3

Flue-cured tobacco facts. 4pp. February 1938. (38-Tobacco-1) 1.42 T55 no.1

How the A.A.A. farm program will operate in 1938 as it applies to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and... counties in Arkansas. 8pp. March 1938. (Regional information series. S.R.leaflet no.201) 1.42 So8L

Instructions for holding referendum on burley tobacco marketing quotas (pursuant to the Agricultural adjustment act of 1938, as amended) 5pp. March 28, 1938. (38-AAA-1-C) 1.42 Ad4

The 1938 A.A.A. farm program - Western region. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series WR leaflet no.201) 1.42 W52L no.201

The 1938 farm program for Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series NCR leaflet no.201) 1.42 N75N no.201

The 1938 farm program for Nebraska and South Dakota. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series. NCR leaflet no.202) 1.42 N75N no.202

1938 range conservation program bulletin (as amended March 12, 1938) 11pp. 1938. (RCP-1938-3) 1.42 Ad4R

The 1938 range conservation program - Western region. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series WR leaflet no.202) 1.42 W52L no.202

Procedure for the election of committeemen and operation of county agricultural conservation associations for 1938. Supplement no.2 4pp. April 14, 1938. (NCR-204) 1.42 N75N

Revision of determination of farming practices to be carried out in connection with the production of sugar beets during the crop year 1938, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 301 of the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. Revised. March 24, 1938. (SD-no.16) 1.94 Su3Sd no.16, rev.

Should a producer transfer his loan cotton to the government? 1p. March 10, 1938. (CAP-106) 1.4 C82Ca no.106

Southern region bulletin 201. 29pp. March 25, 1938. (SRB-201) 1.42 So8B no.201

Summary of the 1938 A.A.A. farm program, Northeast region. 4pp. 1938. (Regional information series. NER 213) 1.42 N76N no.213

Radio Talks (Processed)*

The Burley tobacco referendum, broadcast by Wallace L. Kadderly, March 29, 1938. 1p. 1.94 Ad4R

How the Triple A program encourages soil conservation... by H.R. Tolley, April 5, 1938. 4pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Progress of the new farm program... discussion between A.D. Stedman and Wallace L. Kadderly... March 22, 1938. 5pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Report on cotton and tobacco referendums, an announcement by Morse Salisbury... March 15, 1938. 1p. 1.94 Ad4R

Miscellaneous (Processed)

Community forests; a bibliography of publications and literature relating to community forests. 14pp. March 1, 1938. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Forest service. Division of state cooperation) 1.9 F7681B no.10

May be obtained from Fred Schoder, Room 0343, South Building, U.S. Dept. of agriculture.

Hay quality, relation to production and feed value, by E.O. Pollock... and W.H. Hosterman. 28pp. March 1938. (Issued by Extension service and Bureau of agricultural economics, cooperating) 1.9 Ex891Ha

Copies may be obtained from E.O. Pollock, Room 512, Agricultural Annex, 12th and C Sts., S.W., Washington, D.C.

Lectures and conferences on mathematical statistics, delivered by J. Neyman at the Graduate school of the United States Department of agriculture in April 1937, revised and supplemented by the author with the editorial assistance of W. Edwards Deming. 160pp., [1938] 1.9 Ag81Elc

Published by the Graduate school of the United States Department of Agriculture. Price \$1.25

Rich land - poor people, by Max R. White, Douglas Ensminger, Cecil L. Gregory. 62pp., Indianapolis, Ind., January 1938. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region 3. Research report no.1) 1.9503 R31 no.1.

Issued by Region 3, Farm Security Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 342 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Radio Talks (Processed)*

Government grades for eggs, a radio conversation between Morse Salisbury and Josephine Hemphill... April 5, 1938. 7pp. 1.9 In3Ra

*May be obtained from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-ninth annual report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 351, 94pp. Fayetteville. 1938.

Rural economics and sociology, pp. 81-90.

California

California. Department of agriculture. Proceedings, seventieth convention of California fruit growers and farmers, San Jose, California, December 6, 7, 8, 1937. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bull., v. 27, no. 1, 153pp. Sacramento. January-March, 1938.

Includes papers on marketing, transportation, proration program, wine production, and the agricultural labor situation.

Schneider, J. B., and Maxwell, M. V. Marketing of Tule Lake and Klamath potatoes. 63pp., processed. Berkeley, California Agricultural college, Extension service. 1937.

Colorado

Colorado. Director of markets department. Fifteenth annual report... December 1, 1937. 41pp., processed. Denver. 1938?

At head of title: Colorado Division of Agriculture.

Covers the activities of the following sections: Cooperative marketing, Commercial feed control, Produce dealers, Federal-State fruit and vegetable inspection, Poultry and egg dealers, Turkey grading, Warehouse Act - farm storage, and Miscellaneous activities.

Florida

Rhodes, Neill. From field to market with Florida vegetables and citrus fruits. Fla. Dept. Agr. [Bull.] (n.s.) 88, 181pp. Tallahassee. 1938.

Similar to the publications with the same title issued in 1931. The new edition contains additional data including acreage and shipments by counties for the principal vegetable truck crops for several years and other statistical information brought up to date.

Illinois

Illinois. University. College of agriculture. Department of agricultural economics. Papers and discussions Cooperative Marketing Conference held during farm and home week, University of Illinois, January 1938. Ill. Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. A E - 827, 50pp., processed. Urbana. 1938.

Contents: Social aspects of cooperation, by Quentin Reynolds; Abstracts of papers at commodity sessions.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Department of agricultural statistics. Annual crop summary, 1937. Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 147, 15pp. West Lafayette. 1937.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Includes statistics for wheat and corn by counties.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Thirtieth biennial report... for the years 1935 and 1936. 594pp. Topeka. 1937.

Similar to previous issues. Includes the following: Farm accidents in Kansas; Report on the first state-wide survey of farm accidents in the United States, pp. 15-30; Regional land use for hard red winter wheat by R. I. Throckmorton, pp. 69-77; Report of the Statistical division, pp. 224-225; General statistics, 1935-1936, population, acreage, production, assessed valuation, etc., pp. 259-590. Statistics are given by counties.

Maryland

Hamilton, A. B. A graphic presentation of changes in the agriculture of Maryland from 1930 to 1935. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 411, 94pp. College Park. 1937.

Most of the material presented is based on the 1935 United States Census of Agriculture.

Weitzell, E. C. Economy in county government. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 412, 149pp. College Park. 1937.

Massachusetts

Kroeck, J. The Massachusetts poultryman's marketing handbook. Mass. Dept. Agr. Pub. 135, 28pp. Boston. 1937.

Includes information on laws and regulations, standards and grades, and methods of retaining egg quality.

Rozman, David, and Sherburne, R. E. Historical trend in Massachusetts industries, 1837-1933. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 340, 31pp. Amherst. 1938.

"The statistics in this volume are presented in a series of charts indicating the trend of population, number of manufacturing establishments, and number of employees for 142 cities and towns."

Minnesota

Marchie, R. W., and Wasson, C. R. Beltrami Island, Minnesota, Resettlement project. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 334, 48pp. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

"The Beltrami Island Resettlement Project located in the Lake States cut-over area was the first in the United States to start actual removal of its settlers, although several other similar projects were started about the same time under the land retirement program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration." This study discusses the people and their institutions and the results of the removal of the settlers to better soil.

Waite, W. C., and Cox, R. W. Seasonal variations of prices and marketings of Minnesota agricultural products, 1921-1935. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 127, 59pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Each commodity is discussed in relation to type and regularity of seasonal price movement, market movement and utilization, and variations among years.

Montana

Montana. Department of agriculture, labor and industry. Montana. A directory of state, federal and county officials for 1936-37. 49pp. Helena. Mont. Dept. of agriculture. 1938.

Slagsvold, P. L., and Mathews, J. D. Some economic and social aspects of irrigation in Montana. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 354, 24pp. Bozeman. 1938.

Nebraska

Garey, L. F. Operating problems of farmers' elevators in Nebraska. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 314, 29pp. Lincoln. 1938.

"This study is based primarily on information obtained from annual audit reports of Nebraska farmers' elevators since 1922."

Nebraska. Agricultural college, Extension service. Annual farm business reports... 1936. Extension Circ. 27 nos., processed. Lincoln. April-July, 1937.

New Jersey

Hancock, H. C., and Fenton, J. M. Report of the Hightstown Potato Office and summary of the New Jersey potato season 1937. 46pp., processed. Trenton, N. J. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of markets, 1938.

New York

Misner, E. G., and Lee, A. T. M. Economic studies of poultry farming in New York. 1. Commercial poultry farms, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 684, 118pp. Ithaca. 1937.
In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New York. Cornell. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report, 1937. 186pp. Ithaca. 1938.

Extension work in agricultural economics and farm management, pp. 24-26; Rural social organization, pp. 45-47; Projects of the Agricultural Experiment Station in agricultural economics and farm management, with a list of publications and mimeographed reports, pp. 50-54. Fifty years of research, pp. 84-172.

New York (Cornell) University. College of agriculture. Ithaca. Farm economics no. 106, April, 1938.

Partial contents: Farm prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2570-2571, 2577-2581; Poultry cost accounts, by P. S. Williamson, pp. 2581-2584; Cost of producing grade A milk in Cortland county, by E. G. Misner, p. 2584; Quality of New York potatoes in retail stores, by S. G. Duncan and P. J. Findlen, pp. 2584-2586; Changes in the value of fruit farms, 1914-1937, by G. P. Scoville, pp. 2587-2588.

New York. State college of agriculture. 1938 home economics handbook. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 185, 41pp., processed. Ithaca. 1937.

Prepared by Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, New York State College of Home Economics and Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture.

Tapley, W. T., Enzie, W. D., and Van Eseltine, G. P. The cucurbits... Report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station... June 30, 1935. 131pp. Albany. 1937.

At head of title: State of New York. Education Department.

Part 4 of volume 1 of The Vegetables of New York.

"Includes full horticultural descriptions of all present-day (and some other) varieties of squashes and pumpkins, muskmelons and cucumbers, with the history of their development."

North Carolina

North Carolina. Department of agriculture. Farm forecaster. Crop and livestock report... no. 77, 8pp. Raleigh, February, 1938.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farm survey issue.

Partial contents: History of North Carolina's farm survey; Uses of agricultural statistics and crop reports; 1936 and 1937 farm census survey by counties.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 11, no. 1. Stillwater. February, 1938.

Partial contents: Developments in farm mortgage credit in Oklahoma, by T. R. Hedges, pp. 2-8; The poultry and egg situation for 1938 and 1939, by Marjorie Hill and T. R. Hedges, pp. 8-15; Oklahoma farm prices depend on industrial prosperity, by T. R. Hedges, pp. 16-21.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XX. Construction. Chapter XXI. Hotels, tourist homes, conventions. Tenn. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 69, pp. I-IV, 315-336, processed. Knoxville, 1938.

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XXII. Homes. Tenn. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 70, pp. I-IV, 337-360, processed. Knoxville, 1938.

Vermont

Johnson, S. M. Elasticity of supply of milk from Vermont plants; II, Factors affecting deliveries in Cabot and Marshfield, Vt., 1920-1935. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 429, 40pp. Burlington. 1937.

Washington

Pubols, B. H., and Heisig, C. P. Historical and geographic aspects of wheat yields in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 355, 30pp. Pullman. 1937.

"This report presents the trend in yield of all wheat in the state for the 59-year period, 1879 to 1937, and separately of winter and of spring wheat for the 38-year period, 1900 to 1937."

Washington. Agricultural experiment station. Division of farm management and agricultural economics. Washington fruit and berry survey. 30 nos., processed. Pullman. 1937.

West Virginia

Herrmann, L. F., and Heebink, G. Dairy farm records, including results from seven farms in 1937. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mineogr. Circ. 29, 16pp. Morgantown. 1938.

Wisconsin

Rowlands, W. A. What does northern Wisconsin farming need most? Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ., 8pp. Madison. February. 1938.

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Laws of Wisconsin relating to dairy, foods and drugs and weights and measures. Wis. Dept. Agr. Bull. 189, [51pp.] Madison. 1938.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Abattoirs - New South Wales

The Newcastle abattoirs. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(2): 261-264, processed. February 1938. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.)

An account of the establishment, growth and activities of the municipal abattoir near Newcastle, New South Wales.

Agrarian Economy and Policy

Serpieri, A. Economia politica e politica economica: economia agraria e politica agraria. Rivista Italiana di Scienze Economiche 9(10): 565-588. October 1937. (Published by Nicola Zanichelli, Bologna, Italy)

This is the opening lecture of a course on agrarian economy and policy delivered in the University of Florence, such a course having now been made compulsory in all Italian universities. The lecturer defines his subject and outlines his course.

Agrarian Policy - Philippine Islands

Allen, James S. Agrarian tendencies in the Philippines. Pacific Affairs 11(1): 52-65. March 1938. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer has used the unpublished report of the Fact Finding Survey, which was created by President Quezon in 1935 "to determine the nature, extent and cause of agrarian troubles" as aid in coming to some tentative conclusions regarding present agrarian tendencies. Among the tendencies noted are the increasing concentration of land ownership, particularly in the hands of private corporations and hacenderos; the increase in the use of agricultural wage labor and in tenancy; usury; and abuses in landlord-tenant relations.

The writer states that "a policy which would develop in the direction of the taking over of the latifundia, the distribution of the land and government credit guarantees against usury and expropriation of the small producer...would strengthen the fundamental democratic current in Philippine life and assure a basis for the evolution of a more economic and social structure." It is hoped, too, that "the U. S.-Philippine trade commission will seize the opportunity to alleviate the internal situation by providing that the benefits of preferential trade do not all flow to the large exporters, processors and planters."

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Farm aid - fourth stage. Nation 146(9): 236-238. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the main features and objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which is the fourth major farm relief law enacted in recent years.

Mathis, George W. Companies affected by new farm legislation. Some industries will be benefited, others unfavorably affected. Mag. Wall St. 61(11): 702-703, 734. Mar. 12, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the probable effect of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 on mail order companies, farm equipment manufacturers, fertilizer companies, cotton and corn products companies, tobacco companies, etc. Points out, in conclusion, that regulation of the production of a few crops will lead either to retreat from regulation or to regulation of additional products, and that food control as practiced in the past has not been satisfactory in the long run.

O'Neal, Edward A. What's in it for him? Nation's Agr. 13(4): 1-2. March 1938. (Published at 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

An explanation of what is in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the farmer.

Talbott, Glenn J. A Farmers Union view of the new farm program. Farmers Union Herald (n.s.) 12(3): 5. March 1938. (Published at 1200 N. Concord St., South St. Paul, Minn.)

Radio address, Feb. 26, 1938, by the state president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and member of the Standing Committee of the Wheat Conservation Conference. Gives first a summary of the economic philosophy of the Farmers Union and then discusses the farm bill.

Wallace, Henry A. The new farm act. Balanced abundance for farm and city. Vital Speeches of the Day 4(1): 338-340. Mar. 15, 1938. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Address in the national radio forum arranged by the Washington Star and broadcast over an N.B.C. network, March 7, 1938.

Wiggins, James Russell. The AAA 1938. Farm Jour. 62(4): 9, 15, 60. April 1938. (Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A pro and con discussion of the new farm bill, of other legislation which has been moulded into its make-up, and of its chances of success or failure with reference to the different commodities.

"Within limits, it may be said that prospects for the program's success vary according to commodities." Discusses the prospects for the various commodities.

Agricultural Credit - France

Le crédit agricole en France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 69(12): 465-467. December 1937; 70(1): 11-14. January 1938; (2): 55-59. February 1938. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France)

In the first article the author traces the growth of the idea of the need for credit in agriculture. He then describes the set-up by means of which the State provides credit for the farmer, and discusses the organization and operation of the local and regional banks and of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, and the types of credit granted. In the third article a survey is made of the credit obtainable from

private banking institutions and through notaries, and attention is called to the various conditions of indebtedness and need for relief in different parts of the country. A comparative table of agricultural indebtedness in the principal agricultural countries shows that it is relatively small in France. The author attributes this in the main to the good quality of the French soil, to the balance between agriculture and industry which enables the farmer to sell his products at home, and to the cautious temperament and careful management of the French farmer. He deplores the modern tendency to allow the State to obtain a stranglehold which will cripple individual initiative and discipline, and urges the further development of the mutual credit system.

Agricultural Credit, Cooperative - Switzerland

Agricultural credit co-operative societies in Switzerland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(11): 273-274. Mar. 14, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"In 1937, 14 new co-operative credit societies were affiliated to the Union of Swiss Raiffeisen Banks which now has 640 member societies." Statistics are given to show the progress made since 1930.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Germany (including Austria)

Lebensmittel versorgung und agrarstruktur in Grossdeutschland. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(11): 66-68. Mar. 16, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Shows to what extent Germany and Austria can be mutually helpful in the production and exchange of agricultural products.

Agricultural Policy

International chronicle of agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(1): 39E-62E. January 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Beginning with this issue the Monthly Bulletin "will give an account of the evolution of agricultural policy in the different countries, with special reference to the measures affecting the marketing and the formation of prices of the principal agricultural products." It absorbs the contents of the quarterly bulletin on Government Measures Affecting Agricultural Prices, which ceased publication in December 1937. The material in the Chronicle serves as a supplement to the surveys of agricultural policies given in The World Agricultural Situation published annually since 1929-30.

International chronicle of agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(2): 86E-106E. February 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

A review of measures affecting agricultural economy, and markets and prices in different countries. For Canada, trade agreements, federal and provincial regulation of marketing, and emergency provisions regarding livestock are reviewed; for Germany, measures affecting the grain, meat,

milk, oilseeds, hops, and other markets; measures stimulating agricultural production, setting up of a uniform tenancy agreement, agricultural labor, and the revision of the laws on the inheritance of peasant property; for Ireland, the encouragement of wheat growing, the marketing of pigs, levies and bounties on dairy products, changes in export bounties, and distillation of alcohol from potatoes; for Switzerland, measures affecting the milk, livestock, grain and fruit markets, etc.

Agricultural Policy - Brazil

The agricultural policy of Brazil. Brazil 10(113): 6-9. March 1938. (Published by the American Brazilian Association, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

Mainly concerned with governmental assistance to coffee growers, but also reviews briefly monetary and tariff policies, and government intervention in other basic agricultural industries as typified particularly by the setting up of "institutes", such as the Cocoa Institute of Bahia. "The principal increases in Brazilian competition with United States farm products in world markets in recent years have been in two commodities, cotton and oranges. Neither of these products has been subject to the high degree of Government intervention that has characterized certain other Brazilian crops."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agricultural policy. Minister's statement to deputations from the National Farmers' Union and the Milk Marketing Board. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 44(10): 937-942. January 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agricultural Policy - Italian East Africa

Benedictis, Antonio de. L'autarchia alimentare dell' impero; problemi e prime realizzazioni. I Georgofili (ser. 6)3: 468-482. October-December 1937. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili, at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy)

It is said that the objectives of the Italian action in Italian East Africa were the most rapid and fullest attainment of food autonomy in the empire; the creation of new homes for the rural Italian population; the production of cheap raw materials for the needs of the Italian economy; and the conquest of foreign markets. The author feels that this pursuit of food autonomy at present is a problem predominant over every other economic one in Italian East Africa. He examines the problem in its various aspects and the provisions adopted to solve it.

Agricultural Policy - Northern Africa, French

Richemont, Frédéric de. Une politique agraire pour l'Afrique du Nord. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 174(519): 257-263. February 1938. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, IX^e, Paris, France)

The author points out that the only way to settle the agitation of the moslem population of northern Africa is to introduce a policy of the settlement of the native on the land under conditions of irrigation, etc., which

will allow him to make a living for himself and his family. He suggests the planting of fruit trees and importing the fruit into France on the basis of a preferential tariff.

Agricultural Policy - Turkey

Industrialisation of modern Turkey. II. - The second industrial plan (1937-41). Statist 131(3132): 344-345. Mar. 5, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This plan is said to be closely linked up with important agricultural and railway construction measures. The following is quoted from the paragraph on agriculture: "Agriculture still remains the backbone of the Turkish economic system...Industrialisation has necessitated, however, corresponding changes in the agricultural output, not only in increasing the volume of output, but mainly in improving its quality. There is no scarcity of land, but the greater part of it cannot become productive unless afforestation, drainage and adequate water supplies are secured. The country is subject to droughts, which periodically cause local or general crop failures. These problems form the object of the Four Year Agricultural Plan (1937-40), involving an expenditure of LT 100 million, of which LT 31 million is intended to be spent on improving the water supply, drainage and afforestation works. Of particular importance is the regulation of the Milufer River in the Bursa Valley, and the Celcad Lake...Of considerable importance is the attention which the Government pays to the industrialisation of agriculture by establishing machine-tractor stations for the use of the cultivators. It is planned to set up 6,000 'combinates,' as these machine stations are called, the equipment for which will have to be imported from abroad. The first stations are to be set up in the province of Ankara and in European Turkey, and the supplementary budget foresees an expense of LT 3 million for this purpose."

Agricultural Production - Argentina

Tendencias de la producción agropecuaria. Banco Central de la República Argentina. Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas, Revista Económica (Ser. 2) 1(2): 75-96. 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

A discussion of production and export of agricultural and livestock products in Argentina and the evolution of the world wheat market. Tables show the proportion of agricultural and livestock products in Argentina's exports for five-year periods from 1871/74 to 1900/04; area sowed in wheat, flax, maize, and forage grains, 1885/89, 1898/1900, 1911/13, 1919/21, 1928, 1936; production of wheat, flax, maize, and forage grains, 1886/90, 1899/01, 1912/14, 1920/22, 1929, 1937; yield per hectare of wheat, maize, flax during five-year periods from 1891/95 to 1931/35 and annually from 1933 to 1937; consumption of wheat, flax, maize, 1899/02-1931/34; exports of wheat, maize, flax, fodder grains, 1871/74-1930/34, 1933-1937; world area and production of wheat, 1885/89-1930/34 and annually 1895-1936, and world trade in wheat and flour, 1870/74-1930/34, and annually 1895-1936.

Agricultural Production - Italy

Mortara, Giorgio. La produzione agraria e industriale in Italia nel 1937. Giornale degli Economisti 53(1): 33-39. January 1938. (Published at Via del Tritone, 66, Rome (104), Italy)

This article on the agricultural and industrial production in Italy for 1937 is a discussion and analysis of two tables of data 1) on agricultural production, and 2) on industrial production. In table I figures of quantities produced in 1929, 1935, 1936, and 1937 are given for the following products: wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, maize, potatoes, beans, kidney beans and other legumes for dry consumption, kidney beans and other legumes for fresh consumption, tomatoes, asparagus, artichokes, onions and garlic, honey, pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, melons and watermelons, figs, walnuts, hazel-nuts, almonds, carobs, grapes, olives, hemp (seed), flax (seed), cotton (seed), peanuts, sesame, rape, field cabbage, beetroots, hemp, flax, cotton, cocoons, and wool (bulk).

Agricultural Relief - United States

Boyle, James E. Taking care of the farmers. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(6): 8-10. February 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

In this article, which appeared in the "New York Sun" on January 8, "Professor Boyle brands farm relief measures a failure. He declares that wheat is lower today than it was four years ago in spite of price fixing, surplus control, crop control and other efforts to maintain prices. He further states that because of farm relief policies, the South is losing its world cotton market and that the blunders of the past apparently are to be repeated."

Gee, Wilson. Helping the American farmer. Events 2(11): 362-369. November 1937. (Published at 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.) Libr. Cong.

An evaluation of the present administration's efforts to help the farmer. The following is quoted from the concluding paragraph of the article:

"Mistakes, many of them expensive, have been made in recent years. The reform motive, at the outset, has in many cases reached the point of absurdity in relation to the practicability of achieving objectives set forth...But most of the objectives sought are basically sound, and the highly visionary beginnings are now being largely tempered by a group of realities. It seems to this writer that the efforts should go forward, and that out of them, through constant removal of imperfections and inequities, a firmer and more stable agriculture will develop through the years without any loss or damage to the farmers' rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. However, those responsible for the management of this branch of national economy should feel concerned that the farmer has come to look to Washington for deliverance from every ill that may beset him. This should make them firmly resist every appeal to enter into undertakings improper and impossible for a government to achieve. The federal government can do much and should to promote, guide, and even regulate intelligent collective action among farmers in the best national interest, but not even a large segment of the problems of agriculture can be solved by legislative devices; the remedy is in sound management on the individual farm and the intelligent application of the proper methods by the farmers themselves."

Montgomery, J. K. Efforts to stabilise agriculture in the United States. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(2): 74E-77E. February 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Reviews briefly the objectives and provisions of the acts passed for the relief of agriculture, beginning with the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The ever-normal granary proposal is discussed on p. 76.

Tolley, H. R. A discussion of various methods of making our farm policy effective. Ext. Serv. Rev. 9(3): 35-36. March 1938. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Three objectives that seem to be finding a permanent place in national agricultural policy are: A fair share of the national income for agriculture, conservation of the Nation's soil resources, and more adequate and stable supplies of food and fiber for consumers."

Ten methods of attaining these objectives are named and considered in this article.

Willcox, O. W. An abundance program for agriculture. Common Sense 7(3): 17-20. March 1938. (Published at 315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.) Libr. Cong

"The leading agrobiologist here considers the nature of a farm policy which can take care of the threat of abundance, without merely damming it up to create an artificial scarcity." It is in the nature of a ration system.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v. 22, no. 3, March 1, 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, by Alfred D. Stedman, pp. 7-8; Consumer buying power reduced, by L. H. Bean, p. 8; Contract feeding of livestock, by C. G. Randell, p. 9; Cotton skeins the world, by P. K. Norris, pp. 10-11 [production of cotton in foreign countries]; Large-scale organization in the food industries, by A. C. Hoffman, pp. 12-14; Distribution of agricultural employment: regional differences, by Julius T. Wendzel, pp. 14-15; United States again exports grain, by D. F. Christy, pp. 16-17; Regional shifts of vegetable acreage, by Gustave Burmeister, pp. 18-19; Living costs and the factory worker, by P. H. Bollinger, pp. 20-21; Big cottonseed crop stops oil imports, by Anne Dewees, pp. 21-22; Farm production at new high record, by C. M. Purves, p. 22; World agricultural census - in 1940, by J. Clyde Marquis, p. 23.

Agricultural Statistics - Germany

Quante, Peter. Die fortschritte der deutschen bodenwirtschaftsstatistik seit 1933. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(2): 373-402. March 1938. (Issued by Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

An account of the progress of agricultural statistics in Germany since 1933 with specific examples.

Agriculture

Johnson, Alex. Fundamentals of farming. Nation's Agr. 13(5): 3, 9, 10-11. April 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

In this outline of farm fundamentals the author writes in part:

"The primary interest of farmers has always been to grow, to produce, and to create. That is why farming is so intimately associated with life itself, and why the business of farming cannot be separated from farm life and farm living. When we speak, therefore, of efficiency as one of the fundamentals in farming, we not only have reference to the growing and production of those products for which our lands are best suited, but also to the character of our farm homes, our farming communities, and the opportunities we create for our rural boys and girls."

Agriculture - Argentina

Agricultural and pastoral trends. I. Introductory. II. The development of Argentine agricultural export production. III. The evolution of the world wheat market. Banco Central de la República Argentina. Economic Rev. (ser. 2) 1(2): 75-95. 1937. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

This is the beginning of "a study of the development of exportable agricultural and pastoral production in Argentina over a lengthy period of time." The relative importance of agriculture and livestock raising is shown by tables giving the proportion of agricultural and livestock products exported from 1871/74 to 1900/04 and the indices of physical volume, value, and prices of exportable agricultural production from 1891 to 1913. Two periods are distinguished in the development of Argentine agriculture, the one extending to the outbreak of the World War and the other from the years following the War until the beginning of the depression. "In view of the stability of the domestic capacity of consumption, it may be presumed that the future development of our agricultural production will depend chiefly on foreign demand." Hence a survey is made of the world wheat market covering over fifty years from 1885 to 1936. Tables give world acreage and production of wheat from 1885/89 to 1936 and exports and imports of wheat from 1870/74 to 1936.

Agriculture - Scotland

Kirkwood, John. Recent trends in Scottish agriculture. Influence of official measures. Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 42(889): XX. March 1938. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., Blackfriars, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Decree covering agricultural operations in 1938. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 361, pp. 8-13. Mar. 15, 1938. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

This decree, published in the Moscow "Pravda" of January 28, was issued by the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., under date of Jan. 27. It covers the details of all agricultural operations to be carried on by State and collective farms during 1938.

Agriculture - Virginia

Young, H. N. Significant trends in Virginia agriculture. Univ. Va. News Letter, v. 14, no. 12, Mar. 15, 1938. (Published in University, Va.)

Among the trends reviewed are the following: Changes in amount of land farmed, increase in the number of farms, decline in the size of farms, changes in the acreage planted to different crops, increase in the number and efficiency of productive livestock, reduction in the number of hogs and sheep, specialization in agriculture, etc. Among the things needed are the solving of the submarginal land problem; a careful land use program on the part of individual farmers; the use of good seed and more universal use of lime; a better balanced system of farming; etc.

Agriculture and Democracy

Wilson, M. L. The farmer's part in a living democracy. The Administration's viewpoint. Vital Speeches of the Day 4(10): 304-307. March 1, 1938. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Address at the annual Farm-home week of the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the State Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1938. The address is concluded as follows:

"Now let me sum up briefly. The Northwest farmer is deeply concerned in the efforts to develop national policies which are part and parcel of democracy. If he is a wheat farmer, his prices are regulated by world prices and his interest in world markets is immediate and clear. If he is a corn and hog producer, he knows that rising production is steadily increasing his stake in the revival of markets abroad. If he is a dairyman, he wants more consumer buying power at home, and he doesn't want wheat, cotton and corn farmers to be forced into dairying by loss of their markets abroad. Every farmer, regardless of his product, wants our country to have national trade and economic policies which will stimulate industry at home, foster trade with the world and promote peace for our people with other nations.

"In looking to the future, all of us - farm and city people alike - must be careful that we do not become so occupied with the symbols of democracy that we forget what the real thing feels like in our own hands. Thus far in our history American farmers have not forgotten the feel of democracy any more than they have forgotten the feel of the soil. It seems to me that the farm program is a hopeful portent for the future - because its policies have been determined by and for farmers with the best welfare of the whole group kept constantly in mind. That is the kind of agricultural democracy we must always cherish."

Agriculture and Depression

Serpieri, Arrigo. Agricoltura e crisi. Giornale degli Economisti 53 (2): 104-117. February 1938. (Published at Via del Tritone, 66, Rome (104), Italy)

This is an abstract of the book Agricoltura e Crisi (Agriculture and Crises) by Mario Bandini. The volume has a brief introduction reviewing the fundamental ideas held today on economic cycles, and the various conflicting explanations given for them. It is then divided into two parts,

1) the theoretical problem, and 2) the historical problem. It is found that ordinary economic cycles are not sufficient explanation for a complete interpretation of agrarian crises, and Bandini finds necessary to their understanding a) recognition that the agrarian crises forming part of brief economic cycles are repercussions of the latter on agriculture; whence there is presented the task of studying in what particular ways and with what characteristic reactions, agriculture receives them, b) analogously there must be studied the specific behavior of agriculture in the face of great modifications of the economic system, a behavior that assumes the typical aspect of structural transformation. This completes the theoretical analysis. The remaining historical problem is c) that of understanding and interpreting the single concrete agricultural crises which result from the contingent phenomena connected with common passing crises, and which, together with the phenomena of structural change, have their roots in distant time. Having thus posed the problem, Bandini offers his contribution to its solution.

Among the concluding observations is the one that agriculture is placed to the fore in ordinary cyclical crises, since it is not able to adapt its structure to the rapidly changing situation. In addition, agriculture reacts with extreme slowness to the great changes of the economic system that resolve in industry in crises of short duration. Its changes are light progressive modifications, sometimes scarcely observed, during which it is sometimes struck by movements in the opposite direction, which resolve into states of chronic ill-being.

American Statistical Association

[Papers and proceedings of the American statistical association.] Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 33(201): 1-225. March 1938. (Frederick F. Stephan, Secty-Treas., 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Tendencies in consumer financing, by Rolf Nugent, pp. 42-50; Consumer financing and its relation to the commercial bank, by David C. Barry, pp. 51-58; Public supervision of consumer credit, by William Trufant Foster, pp. 71-80; Expenditure patterns of urban families, by A. D. H. Kaplan, pp. 81-100; Contribution to the theory of sampling of human populations, by J. Neyman, pp. 101-116; Some measures of changing labor productivity and their uses in economic analysis, by David Weintraub, pp. 153-163; Some recent results in population analysis, by Alfred J. Lotka, pp. 164-178; Report by the chairman of the progress made by the committee on the statistical evidence concerning the causes of the 1929-1932 business collapse, pp. 214-220.

Business Conditions

National industrial conference board. Depression and recovery in Canada and the United States. Conf. Bd. Bull. 12(5): 29-39. Mar. 28, 1938. (Published at 247 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

"Recent economic trends and conditions in Canada compare favorably with those in the United States, although there have in general been no comparable governmental measures to remedy weaknesses and stimulate recovery in the former country. Production in Canada in 1937 was nearer the 1929 level than in this country. Employment was relatively higher.

Strikes were fewer in relation to population. Relief expenditures per capita and living costs were lower. Dividend payments were proportionately greater. The per capita burden of governmental debt was substantially lower. Gross debt in Canada had increased only 36% by 1937 over the 1929 level, as compared with an increase of 115% in the United States." - p. 29.

Regulation of agriculture, p. 37.

A preliminary report of the survey of business trends, 1935-1937. Dun's Rev. 46(2119): 23-30. March 1938. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Rothmann, William A. Business births and deaths. The fourth article reporting a special research project. Dun's Rev. 46(2119): 12-14. March 1938. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The project so far covers the period 1936 and the first three months of 1937.

Business Cycles

James, R. W., and Belz, M. H. The influence of distributed lags on Kalecki's theory of the trade cycle. Econometrica 6(2): 159-162. April 1938. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado)

The recession. What can be done about it? The Consensus 22(4): 1-60. March 1938. (Published by the National Economic League, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.)

Addresses by S. K. Ratcliffe, George M. Verity, Homer Martin, and Oliver M. W. Sprague before the Economic Club of New York, Feb. 2, 1938. Discussion, pp. 46-60.

Smith, Henry. Marx and the trade cycle. Rev. Econ. Studies 4(3): 192-204. June 1937. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The purpose of this article is twofold: firstly to examine, in the light of two possible interpretations of the labour theory of value, those anticipations of future economic development which Marx based directly upon it; secondly, to trace another line of approach, which the present writer considers to be discernible in Das Kapital, which is not directly based upon the theory of value, and which, in his opinion, is consistent and, given its factual basis, correct."

Wilson, John D. A note on Marx and the trade cycle. Rev. Econ. Studies 5(2): 107-113. February 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Canned Food - Labeling

Gerber, Frank. Modern canned food labeling. Calif. Fruit News 97(2593): 5. March 19, 1938. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.) Address at a joint meeting of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association and National Cannery Association at Chicago, January 24, 1938.

Census, Agricultural - Argentina

Se han dado a conocer las cifras provisionales del censo agropecuario.

Sociedad Rural Argentina, Anales 72(3): 267-269. March 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Gives some of the provisional statistics of the agricultural census of June 30, 1937, published by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

Communities, Rural - Minnesota

Larson, Olaf F. Rural community patterns of social participation. Social Forces 16(3): 385-388. March 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Presents the findings of a survey of seven representative Minnesota town-country communities made in the fall of 1934.

Consumer Purchases Study

The American way of living. Business Week, no. 449, pp. 42-48. April 9, 1938. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the study of consumer purchases "launched in 1936 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." A series of charts accompany the article which show how American families make their living and how they spend their money.

Information was obtained from 51 cities, 140 villages, and 64 farm counties for the survey.

More about rents. Negro and native white families in the South report on their expenditures for space to live. Consumer's Guide 4(23): 12-15, 17. Feb. 14, 1938. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The second of a series of articles on the findings of the Consumer Purchases Study.

Consumers

Montgomery, D. E. Consumers under way. Survey Graphic 27(4): 213-217. April 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The consumers' counsel of the AAA defines, so far as the mixed contemporary situation permits, what is being done in an organized way by, for, and to consumers, and ventures to suggest what the future holds for the consumer movement."

Consumption - Czechoslovakia

Consommation des familles d'agriculteurs indépendants de 1936. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Économie Rurales, Rapports 9(1): 2-15. 1938. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia)

Statistics are given of consumption of families of independent farmers from 1928 to 1936.

Cooperation

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v. 4, no. 12, March 1938. (Published by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: The use and abuse of credit, by A. S. Goss, pp. 3-4, 11; Some success factors in elevator operations, by Ward W. Fetrow, pp. 5-6, 15; When Sunkist fruit goes up at auction, by W. B. Geissinger, pp. 7-11; A good rule for purchasing co-ops, by S. D. Sanders, pp. 12-14; Again, more PCA members plan their spring financing, by W. Gifford Hoag, pp. 16-17; How much and what to tell members! by William Collins, pp. 18-19; Moving dairy products cooperatively, by T. G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp. 21-22.

Ramakrishnan, K. C. International co-operation and the Indian movement. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(4): 532-539. October-December 1937. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Cooperation - China

Campbell, W. K. H. Some practical proposals for Chinese co-operatives. Nankai Social & Econ. Quart. 10(1): 75-103. April 1937. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The author, who has examined the cooperative work being done in ten of the main provinces of China, outlines a number of suggestions for the improvement of cooperation in China as a whole.

Cooperation - India

Musavi, Irshad Hussain. Co-operation in Chiraigaon, Benares. Indian Co-op. Rev. 3(4): 558-563. October-December 1937. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Cooperation - Missouri

Haag, Herman M. A survey of farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in Missouri. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(4): 310-321. March 1938. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, S. A. McCorkle, Secty.-Treas., University Station, Austin, Tex.)

"The results of this survey have now been published in detail in Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 389."

Cooperation, Consumers

Bowen, E. R. The cooperative yardstick. Consumers' Coop. 24(3): 41-45. March 1938. (Published by The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 167 West 12th Street, New York City)

Cherington, Paul T. Consumer cooperatives. Part II. Market Research 7(3): 20-22. September 1937. (Published at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.)

"In the first part of this article (MR for August) we discussed the question: Does a distributing enterprise owned and controlled by its final retail customers give evidence of having the necessary motivation which will provide both wise management, and efficient day-to-day operation?"

"Our conclusion was that consumer cooperatives are by their very nature apt to be lacking in vitality and driving power, essential for continuous satisfactory operation.

"The second part of our question is concerned with whether other forms of organization are any better off than consumer cooperatives."

Interfaith conferences on consumers' cooperatives. Information Serv. 17(10): 1-6. Mar. 5, 1938. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Reports on "the first two interfaith conferences on consumers' cooperatives held in the United States and other conferences initiated by the Committee on the Church and Cooperatives of the Industrial Division of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The interfaith conferences were held in Washington, February 14-15 and in Boston, February 20-22.

Van Vleck, Joseph, Jr. Consumers' cooperation: democracy's yardstick. Dynamic Amer. 6(3): 5-10, 33. April 1938. (Published at 381 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Cooperative Farming - Mexico

Halperin, Maurice. Model farms in Mexico. Current Hist. 48(2): 39-41. February 1938. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

An account of the Mexican Government's experiment in cooperative farming in the Laguna region of Mexico.

Corporative Organization of Agriculture - Portugal

Martinez, E. Corporative organisation of agriculture in Portugal. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(2): 78E-86E. February 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Under the heading, general principles of the organization, the writer discusses the Statute of National Labour, national workers' syndicates, masters' or employers' syndicates, federations and unions, and people's centers. Then, in order to make clear the practical results of the corporative organization, he gives an account of the position of wheat and wine, both before and after the corporative administration.

Corporative Régime - Italy

Rossoni, Edmondo. Dottrina ed organizzazione dell' economia fascista. I Georgofili (ser. 6) 3: 423-434. October-December 1937. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili, at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy)

The writer, in this paper on the doctrine and organization of the Fascist economy, discusses the conquest of the State and its relation to the social problem; the theories underlying the idea of Fascism and its principles, which include the increase in production, and the placing of labor and capital at the service of the nation; the theory of the

corporate state; integral corporation and economic justice; production and marketing; the grain pools and their realization of the principle of uniform compensation for uniform production (which he feels is the ABC of the new rural economy); the importance of economic discipline; and production plans and autarchy.

Cost of Production - Bohemia, Czechoslovakia

Frais d'exploitation des exploitations agricoles en Bohême en Kč par ha de terre cultivée, l'année 1936. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Économie Rurales, Rapports 8(4): 81-127. 1937. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia)

Tables give cost of production per hectare of cultivated land in Bohemia in 1936.

Cotton - China

Rossiter, Fred J. Trends and possibilities of cotton production in China. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 119-146, processed. March 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

It is shown that "in the last few years China has reached a point of practical self-sufficiency in cotton production and thereby replaced over a million bales annually of American and Indian cotton formerly imported. This increase has been the result of a number of developments, including the imposition of import duties on raw cotton and cotton textiles, favorable cotton prices in relation to other crops, improved transportation facilities, and the crop-improvement program. So far, the increase in production has resulted in practically eliminating foreign cotton from the Chinese market." The author discusses the possibilities of further expansion of cotton production in China. He believes that "if an energetic program for expanding the acreage and improving the quality of the crop is continued, especially in North China, cotton production will exceed Chinese requirements. This cotton would be sold in other oriental markets, supplanting a certain amount of American cotton but offering stronger competition to Indian cotton. Uncertain rainfall in North China, however, will no doubt result in an irregular supply from year to year."

Cotton - Egypt

Todd, John A. The Egyptian cotton position. Great Britain and the East 50(1396): 223. Feb. 24, 1938. (Published at 133-136, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

Tables show the carryover at beginning of season, production, consumption, and average spot price of American and Egyptian cotton from 1931/32 to 1937/38. Conditions in Egypt and the United States are compared. "The Egyptian Government...has wisely not attempted any official policy of control, except a very mild scheme of loans to small growers, but the growers have themselves adopted a voluntary policy of holding back the crop, which so far has been very effective in maintaining Egyptian prices at a fairly high level relatively to American.

How long they will be able to continue doing so no one can say. Even if prices go no lower than they have been it is very difficult to say what the effect will be on the acreage to be planted in Egypt this year; but on that point it must be remembered that with the tremendous average yields of over five kantars per feddan which have apparently become normal in Egypt during the last three years, the growers can make ends meet on a much lower level of prices than was previously thought tolerable. There, again, the difference between America and Egypt is very striking. The increase of yield in Egypt has been going on steadily since 1931. In America it has been spasmodic."

Cotton - Iran

Iran. Die baumwollindustrie. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(12): 405-406. March 25, 1938. (Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Attention is called to the rapid growth of the textile industry in Iran during the last decade. A table shows the decline in imports of cotton from 1926/27 to 1935/36.

Cotton - Reorganization - Great Britain

Cotton reorganization. Revised proposals. Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 42 (889): 49. March 1938. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., Blackfriars, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The amended proposals for a Cotton Industry Enabling Bill, under which the Lancashire cotton industry seeks powers to carry through schemes of internal reorganization and to provide for the development of the export trade, have now been approved by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, and by a unanimous resolution submitted to the President of the Board of Trade with a request for legislation at the earliest possible moment...There is also provision for the adoption of schemes to operate pools and quotas, to establish standards of construction or quality, to fix minimum prices or margins, to regulate conditions of sale, or to legalize at the request of both parties wage or other agreements reached between employers' and operatives' organizations."

Cotton Chopper

Mooney, Booth. Rubber-tired hoe with a seat on it. Texas Weekly 14(12): 6-7. March 19, 1938. (Published at the Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Discusses the Dixie Cotton Chopper, a machine made in Dallas "which may have far-reaching effects on the economic life of the Cotton South." Three reasons are given for its name - the rubber-tired hoe with a seat on it, "(1) the machine has rubber tires; (2) it does work which has been done, since cotton was first cultivated in America, with goose-necked hoes wielded by weary-armed men and women; and (3) it is equipped with a seat for the operator. This 'rubber-tired hoe with a seat on it' designation is an informal one, of course; actually, the machine is the Dixie Cotton Chopper, manufactured by the Dixie Cultivator Corporation of Dallas."

Council of Agriculture - England

Council of agriculture for England. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(10): 1006-1026. January 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This is a report of the proceedings of the 49th meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England, held on December 9, 1937.

Credit, Consumer

Consumer credit; a critical analysis of credit agencies and of the development of regulation. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 196: 1-228. March 1938. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: The margin of economic security of farm families, by L. H. Bean, pp. 25-34; Consumer credit and economic instability, by Thomas Nixon Carver, pp. 93-98; Effect of consumer credit on the business cycle, by Ray B. Westerfield, pp. 99-110; Coöperative consumer credit, by C. R. Orchard, pp. 155-161; Government agencies of credit, by Shirley K. Hart, pp. 162-175.

Credit and Land Policy

Rush, Donald R. Credit as a factor in land policy. Land Policy Circ. March 1938, pp. 11-13. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Those concerned with directing the land use program recognize that the degree to which credit has influenced or can affect the development of a region will vary substantially. Nevertheless, it is essential in the opinion of the writer, that consideration be given to our agricultural credit policies as a factor among those variables that influence the utilization of the land."

Distribution Costs

Merrick, Elliott. Costly - and we don't want it. Free Amer. 2(3): 3-4. March 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

This is in the nature of a reply to an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post, entitled "Costly, But We Want It." It is concerned with costs of food distribution.

Drought - Canada

Martinson, Quincy H. Canada on the offensive in its battle against drouth. Northwestern Miller 193(10): 15. March 30, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Bolstered by an extensive and long-time farm rehabilitation and water conservation program, western Canada is now on the offensive in its battle with drouth. The Dominion and provincial governments are actively co-operating with the municipalities and farmers throughout the three prairie provinces, determined to restore the great grain and grazing plains to their productive status of pre-drought years."

The writer continues by describing the area to be covered and the methods to be pursued.

Economic Conditions - Austria

Deutsch-Österreichs wirtschaft im zahlenbild. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(11): 63-65. Mar. 16, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany.)

Attention is called to the deplorable economic conditions in Austria since the War and to the expectation of better things after the union with Germany. Austria is said to be almost the only European country in which the rate of mortality has exceeded the birthrate in recent years. Tables show the number of employed persons in Austria in 1936, production of important agricultural products and raw materials from 1928/29 to 1937/38, and exports and imports (total, and to and from Germany) in 1937.

Newman, Harry W. Austria made excellent progress in 1937. Commerce Repts. no. 15, pp. 323-324. Apr. 9, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Improvements in industrial production, forestry, mineral production, foreign trade, and financial position.

Economic Conditions - Egypt and Syria

Contemporary economic trends in Egypt and Syria and their effect on Palestine. Jewish Agency for Palestine. Econ. Research Inst. Bull. 2(1-2): 17-23. January-February 1938. (Published in Jerusalem, Palestine.)

Economic Conditions - Italy

Barnes, J. S. The economic situation in Italy. Nineteenth Century and After 123(734): 420-434. April 1938. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Economic History

Economic History; a supplement of the Economic Journal v. 3, no. 13, 156pp. February 1938. (Published by the Royal Economic Society. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents; The monetary theories of Berkeley, by Elspet Fraser, pp. 21-32; A manuscript criticism of "The Wealth of Nations" in 1776 by Hugh Blair, by W. R. Scott, pp. 47-53; The outbreak of war and the trade cycle, by A. L. Macfie, pp. 89-97.

Factoring Industry

Mills, George. Remarkable growth of the factoring industry: its expansion into new fields. Annalist 51(1315): 452. Apr. 1, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

The functions of the factor and the expansion of the factoring services into nontextile industries.

Family Allowances - France

Autour des allocations familiales. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(8): 270-272. Feb. 19, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France)

I. Les allocations et la famille de l'exploitant, by J. Olgiati, pp. 270-271. The writer describes the problems connected with allowances to farmers in cases where the farmer's family regularly work for him. The question arises whether a man employing the chief members of his family should be assessed by the compensation banks for such so-called hired help.

II. Le son de cloche de l'Ouest, by M. de Camiran, pp. 271-272. An outline of the situation with regard to family allowances in the West, where the law after the first six months became the object of a great fraud.

Hitier, H. À propos des allocations familiales. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(8): 263. Feb. 19, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e) France)

This is a discussion of the problems connected with granting of family allowances to farmers. It is said that the law of 1932, which was made to apply to agriculture in 1936, must be modified; that its object of stopping the rural exodus is not being attained.

Farm Rents - China

Ting, Leonard G. [Review of Ch'en Cheng Mo's Farm rents in the various provinces of China (in Chinese)] Nankai Social & Econ. Quart. 10(1): 145-147. April 1937. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The Library does not have a copy of the book which is reviewed in this article and which was published in 1936 by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

"This is a brief but informative survey of the forms of farm tenancy in China, their relative prevalency in the various regions, and the magnitude of rent paid in relation to the value of land and to the value of output."

Five-year Plan - Manchuria

Five-year plan. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(4): 3-4. Feb. 15, 1938. (Published by G. Harmsen, Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

The results of the first year of the five-year plan have been officially declared "satisfactory."

"Successful results were achieved in the improvement of the cultivation of general crops, the exploitation of waste lands and the expansion of areas under cultivation. Especially remarkable was the development of agriculture in South Manchuria during the year...As regards the betterment of rural credit facilities, the Government is expected to carry out further effective measures after determining the results of the law promulgated late last year which governs farm cooperative societies. A central farm credit organ of some kind is likely to be created shortly.

Flax and Hemp

Lowry, George A. Flax and hemp as possible substitutes for uneconomic cotton land. Manfrs. Rec. 107(3): 24-25. March 1938. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

Food Supply

Tugwell, Rexford Guy. Land of plenty. This business of eating regularly has had its complications as far back as time itself. Current Hist. 48(2): 18-21. February 1938. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)
"...describes the course of the struggle through the centuries to achieve adequate, let alone an abundant, supply of food. Now that the physical problem has been solved, he outlines the new problems and prospects ahead and points the way to a better civilization through a better food supply." - p. 1.

Frozen Food Industry

Cogan, Frank J. 500,000,000 lbs. in 1938. Production of quick-frozen foods mounts rapidly...Will double 1937. Food Field Reporter 6(5): 8-9, 11. March 7, 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)
Accompanied by a list of the 219 firms that "quick-freeze," and by abstracts of important stories on quick frozen foods which have appeared in Food Field Reporter in the period June 28, 1937 to Feb. 7, 1938.

Government, County

Pate, James E. Trends in county government. Social Forces 16(3): 418-426. March 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Grain - Argentina

Cromwell, R. O. Quality, variety and grading of Argentine grain. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(5): 199. March 9, 1938. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)
An address before the Chicago Grain Market Analysts Club.

Grain - Market Regulation - Germany

Stisser, Reinhold. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. XI. Die deutsche getreidemarktordnung. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(2): 322-372. March 1938. (Issued by Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

This is the eleventh in a series of market regulation studies the first ten of which have been noted in Agricultural Economics Literature.

Attention is drawn to the difference between the grain policy of the depression period and that of the present National Socialist régime. In the former case separate regulations were issued which affected consumption at one time or supply at another while in the latter case there is a definite market policy providing a means of economically

affecting not only one but any market condition. The relation of price regulation and production regulation is discussed. The independent German domestic market regulation with a corresponding regulation of imports and domestic prices is said to have made itself independent of the fluctuations of world market prices.

Grain Futures

Russell, Dudley J. A defense of the grain futures market. Northwest. Miller 193(10): 40, 42. March 30, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Wheelock, William C. Hedging impaired by tax on grain futures. Grain & Feed Review 27(8): 16-17. April 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Arguments against the existing Federal tax on grain futures. Reasons are given why this tax should "be eliminated in its entirety."

Grazing District Association - Montana

Marshall, James H. Montana grazing districts. Land Policy Circ. March 1938, pp. 8-10. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This article is concerned with cooperative grazing associations, particularly the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association in Montana.

Henequen - Control - Yucatan

[Taliaferro, C. H.] Yucatan establishes new henequen control agency. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 166-167, processed. March 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

A report from the American Vice-consul in Merida, Yucatan states that "an association known as the Henequen Planters and Producers of Yucatan, with sweeping powers to control and regulate the henequen industry of that State, was established by an executive decree of the Governor of Yucatan on February 11, 1938...The association will enforce regulations relating to the planting, cultivation, decortication, and packing of henequen; determine the amount and price of the fibers to be furnished to the local factories; exercise control over the local manufacture of henequen products and over the sale of henequen in foreign markets; make loans to members for the development of production; make and sell equipment for the manufacture of henequen products; establish a fleet of ships for a better distribution; exploit and open foreign markets; and maintain a statistical service. In addition, it has special functions relating to the advancement of the social welfare of those engaged in the production of henequen."

Hog Industry - Baltic States

Reed, Harry E. The hog industry in the Baltic States. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 147-164, processed. March 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Post-war agrarian reforms in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) were followed by the development of livestock production as the chief phase of Baltic agriculture. The large pre-war estates... have been changed into small owner-operated peasant farms with cattle and dairy products as the principal source of farm income. The closely related hog industry ranks second... Support of the industry has become a major government policy. Production is based on adequate domestic feed supplies and there is room for some expansion, but export outlets for pork are limited; consequently a marked expansion would appear to be inadvisable and is unlikely."

Hog Industry - Great Britain

Pig and bacon industry. Minister announces Government's policy. Scot. Farmer 46(2357): 415. March 19, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland)

Human Resources

The conservation of human resources. Plan Age 4(3): 61-91. March 1938. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

This consists of two addresses delivered at the annual meeting of The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1937. The first is Science and Society by Frederick Osborn, pp. 61-73. The subject is dealt with under the following subtopics: Medicine, public health, and nutrition; science is learning to measure man's socially valuable qualities; science is now able to provide forecasts of population growth; science is beginning to work on the problem of changing human qualities; the improvement of the environment as it affects development; the improvement of average genetic capacities; conclusions.

The second is The Utilization of Human Resources, by Eduard C. Lindeman, pp. 74-91. (The chief implication of what the author says is "that our human resources, no matter how great in latency, or potentiality, cannot be liberated unless both theoretical and applied science turns its attention to human needs.")

Income - Food Industries

A & P goes to the wars...and comes back not unscathed. Twelve hundred stores closed last year and profits dropped 46 per cent. One reason: somebody said "There ought to be a law." Fortune 17(4): 93-98, 134, 136, 139, 141, 142. April 1938. (Published at 330 E. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.)

Applegate, La Rue. Meat packing industry shows improvement after three months of heavy losses. Annalist 51(1313): 388-389. Mar. 18, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

Case, Winthrop W. Sugar company earnings off; lower consumption indicates further decline. Annalist 51(1312): 355-356. Mar. 11, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by four tables which show: Net income of leading sugar companies, 1928-1937; United States raw sugar quotas; sources of sugar consumed in the United States; raw sugar and refining costs in Louisiana, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Two charts show net incomes of leading sugar companies and nominal refiners' margin (difference between raw and refined sugar prices).

Clifford, J. C. Bananas pay the dividends. United Fruit has both enviable record and promising prospect. Mag. Wall St. 61(11): 668-701, 742. Mar. 12, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Hansen, H. E. Trend of net income of leading tobacco, electrical and rubber companies. Annalist 51(1313): 391. Mar. 18, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

\$10,000,000 worth of peanuts...were sold by Messrs. Obici and Peruzzi, who own Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. Profits were small - but big enough for them. Fortune 17(4): 78-85, 142, 144, 146, 148. April 1938. (Published at 330 E. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.)

Income, Agricultural - European Countries

Deslarzes, Joseph. The economic and social income of agriculture and the variations therein from 1932-33 to 1933-34. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(1): 19E-38E. January 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Italy)

This is a study of the variations in the social income from 1932-33 to 1933-34 on farms mainly engaged in live stock production in Scotland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Deslarzes, Joseph. The economic or social income of agriculture and the variations therein from 1932-33 to 1933-34. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(2): 63E-74E. February 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Summary: Table of the variations, from 1932-33 to 1933-34, in the social income, in the gross return and in the farming expenses of farms mainly engaged in crop production in the countries mentioned below. - The economic or social income in 1933-34 in Germany, in Switzerland, in Austria, in Sweden, in Soissonnais (France), in Overijssel (Netherlands), in Hungary, in Romania." - p. 63E.

Income, National

Kalecki, M. The determinants of distribution of the national income. Econometrica 6(2): 97-112. April 1938. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado)

This is a statistical and analytical investigation of the problem of the relative share of manual labor in the national income.

Indian Journal of Economics

Indian Journal of Economics, v. 18, pt. 3, pp. 239-397. January 1938.

(Issued by the Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Partial contents: Methods of agricultural economic research and their application in India, by Habibur Rahman, pp. 239-245; Rural reconstruction through cooperation: better living societies, by Khan Mohammad Bashir Ahmad Kan, pp. 247-268; An inquiry into sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, by V. L. D'Souza, pp. 269-283; Agricultural debt redemption and after in Bhavnagar, by Natvarlal M. Surati, pp. 285-307; Agricultural water-supply and density of population in the Ganges Delta, by B. N. Ganguli, pp. 309-323; Improved sugar sales organisation necessary, by M. P. Gandhi, pp. 325-327; Crop insurance and its effects on agricultural stabilisation in India, by B. Mukherjee, pp. 329-337; India's protective tariff policy under Mont-ford reforms, by A. R. Bhat, pp. 339-348; Rural development in the United Provinces, by B. G. Bhatnagar, pp. 349-359.

Industrial Expansion Bill - United States

Harris, Herbert. "This bill bears watching." Survey Graphic 27(4): 227-232, 246-247, 248. April 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Can the Ezekiel plan to legislate abundance - like the AAA in reverse - provide an ever normal granary for industry? That is the claim made for the industrial expansion bill, in committee for nearly a year, but still stoutly championed by the four Congressmen who simultaneously introduced it. Mr. Harris discusses their proposal, its background, its backers, its critics, its significance."

Insurance, Cooperative - Texas

Terry, Claude. Growth of gin insurance company proves need and worth in the co-op field. Producer-Consumer 3(8): 13. March 1938. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., Amarillo, Tex.)

On the recently organized Farmers Co-operative Insurance Company, set up through the efforts of Texas cooperative gin groups.

Insurance, Crop

Green, Roy M. Crop insurance - the theory and how it works. Farmer-Stockman 51(7): 195. Apr. 1, 1938. (Published in Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Thatcher, M. W. Crop insurance - another milestone. Wheat crop yield insurance becomes a national program by act of Congress. How the program was initiated and pushed through Congress - facts taken from the record. Farmers Union Herald (n.s.) 12(3): 1, 3, 5. March 1938. (Published at 1200 N. Concord St., South St. Paul, Minn.)

International Congress of Agriculture, 1937

Digby, Margaret. International congress of agriculture at the Hague.

Indian Co-op Rev. 3(4): 525-531. October-December 1937. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

An account is given of the discussions of the Co-operative Section which included three main subjects, namely, the attitude of agricultural co-operative societies to state schemes for the control or monopoly of agricultural produce, international collaboration in cooperative propaganda and instruction, and the provision of agricultural credit.

International Labour Office, Permanent Agricultural Committee

First session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(10): 242-244. March 7, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

The committee held its first session in Geneva on February 7-15, 1938. "In its report to the Governing Body, the Committee surveyed the social problem in agriculture, which is the concern not only of agricultural labour proper, but also of small farm operators in many countries, and made special recommendations for action by the International Labour Conference on behalf of wage-paid agricultural labour."

Laborers, Sugar-beet

Johnson, Elizabeth S. Wages, employment conditions, and welfare of sugar-beet laborers. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(2): 322-340. February 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"On September 1, 1937, the President approved legislation which provided that benefits to growers of sugar beets and sugarcane are payable by the Government if the growers, in addition to meeting other conditions, do not employ any child labor in the production of the crop and if they have paid all the employed workers in full and at rates not less than those set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture as fair and reasonable.

"Interest in the wage rates to be established under this legislation makes timely a summary of pertinent data regarding the economic position and welfare of workers in the sugar-beet fields. This article, which assembles the findings of various Government inquiries, considers the conditions among the hired laborers who perform the hand work in the sugar-beet fields." - p. 322. Among the phases of the subject discussed are the labor-contract system, child labor and school attendance, acreage handled by a worker and duration of the work, wage rates, yearly earnings, relief, living conditions, and labor organization among the workers.

Land - Derating - Eire

Cosgrave, William T. Derating of agricultural land. Studies 26(104): 648-654. December 1937. (Published by the Educational Company of Ireland Ltd., 89 Talbot Street, Dublin, Eire)

"The purpose of this communication is to supplement in some respects Mr. Meenan's valuable contribution [See next item] - in particular to examine some of the financial aspects of derating. The object is to present some merits of the derating proposal which did not exist eight years ago, although there was then general acceptance of the necessity for relief. Secondly, it is proposed to show that, during a period of falling prices and decreasing production value, the relief given six years ago has been reduced - and that at a time when the necessity for relief has increased. Finally, we must estimate the cost and shew the way to find the necessary money, while at the same time reducing taxation...

"It is quite true that derating alone is not an ideal or complete form of assistance to agriculture. The fact is that there is no ideal method of assistance. It is true that the benefits may be much greater to larger than smaller farms...Derating would enable some improvement to be made in both the Farmers' and Labourers' income... But whatever method of relief be adopted, it is essential that it be adopted quickly, not for the sake of the farmer alone, but for the good of the whole nation."

Meenan, James. Derating as a means of agricultural relief. Studies 26(103): 367-382. September 1937. (Published by the Educational Company of Ireland Ltd., 89 Talbot Street, Dublin, Eire)

Derating proposals made in 1929 and 1937 are contrasted and discussed. It is concluded that derating does not seem to be the solution of the "present crisis of agriculture. In the first place, it would not be sufficient to set the farmers on their feet; in the second place, its adoption would raise a number of difficulties which would involve the whole system of local government. On the other hand, a certain amount of relief could be given by reform of the system of valuation and, to a much greater extent, by the transference to the Exchequer of certain services now defrayed by rates on the lines just indicated. One doubts, however, if the relief so given would be adequate. Also, on account of the administrative changes that would be necessary, it would hardly be immediate. The position of Irish agriculture, however, is such that immediate relief is necessary, and, therefore, any changes in the system of local taxation should be only supplementary to other and more extensive measures.

"It is perhaps too much to hope that the difficulty would be solved by allowing the farmer to sell in his natural market...The provision of agricultural credit at more reasonable rates than those now obtaining would do much to help the farmer...Secondly, it is not too much to hope that if the present policy of subsidies is to be continued, agriculture will benefit by it to a greater degree than in the past. Lastly, it is high time, and not for the sake of agriculture alone, that something be done about the cost of living...If relief is given by these means, it will then be time to decide upon desirability of derating and the revision of local taxation."

Land - Distribution - Cuba

Distribution of land in Cuba. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 72(3): 185. March 1938. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A law of December, 1937, which went into effect on January 15, 1938 and is retroactive, "organizes a section of State Property, under a bureau of the Treasury Department, and provides for the distribution of land among farmers, which the Government has determined to begin at least as an experiment...The following arable land in the country may be distributed among farmers...Land which the Government has at its disposal; land which the Government is now renting out; land which the Government has granted as concessions; land which is not registered on property lists, except land next to common estates whose property lines are under litigation; land which the Government acquires for distribution; and land given to the Government for this purpose.

"To obtain land under this law, it is necessary to be a Cuban and the head of a family. Naturalized citizens must have lived at least 10 years in the country. Each head of a household will receive a maximum of 30 acres of arable land...The land is not subject to lien" and is inalienable. The settler must live on the land for 6 years, support his family on it, and plant an orchard near his house.

Land (Submarginal) Program

Submarginal land program - 1938. Land Policy Circ. March 1938, pp. 14-17. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Gives a "brief, factual summary of the main characteristics" of the land use projects to be established under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Land Mortgage Banks - India

Lala Bhanwar Lal. Land mortgage banks and societies in Ajmer-Merwara. Indian Co-op Rev. 3(4): 553-557. October-December 1937. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Land Settlement - Ethiopia

Pesce, Giovanni. Gli agricoltori nell'Impero. L'opera di colonizzazione svolta dalla C.F.A. Cooperazione Rurale 7(2): [16]-[22]. February 1930. (Published by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Via XXIV Maggio 43, Rome, Italy)

An account of the colonization project of the Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori in Ethiopia. The history, organization and success of the colony in cultivating cereals on a large scale with Italian technico-economic systems, are discussed.

Land Settlement - Great Britain

Shaw, Lloyd R. John Bull looks landward. Ext. Bull. 5(8): 5, 8. Feb. 18, 1938. (Published by the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.)

Describes the chief features of the British scheme for settling the unemployed on the land on full time holdings. The work is under the

direction of the Land Settlement Association. In addition to the full time holdings, the scheme calls for part time holdings and cottage homesteads.

Land Settlement - Netherlands

Vate, Jan van der. Land settlement problems in the Netherlands. Land Policy Circ. March 1938, pp. 4-7. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses some of the problems of the Netherlands Government in settling the Zuiderzee land, title to which is being retained by the state.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Lechay, Emil. The Palestinian co-operative settlements. Contemporary Rev. 152(862): 461-468. October 1937. (Published by British Periodicals Ltd., 19, 19a, Cursitor Street, E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"In the present Jewish colonisation in Palestine of the countryside there are two interesting types of settlement, called moshav (individual) and kvutza (communal). The former co-operative as far as work is concerned, in, for example, buying implements and selling produce; the latter co-operative in every way, in work and in social life."

Some settlements are described.

Land Settlement - Union of South Africa

Land settlement for Europeans. African World 142(1843): 242. Mar. 5, 1938. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

"The Union Government proposes to spend at least £1,000,000 a year on land settlement for Europeans during the next ten or fifteen years, and it is anticipated that between 5,000 and 6,000 Europeans will be placed on the land during the next five years. This formidable increase in the provision for land settlement purposes is largely due to the purchase of European-owned ground for native occupation in terms of the Native Trust and Land Act. The Government is anxious to make available ample land for all those Europeans who will be bought out under this Act, and it is felt that the amount to be set aside annually for that purpose should be more or less the same as that needed to purchase land for the natives. The Government has already spent about £1,000,000 on the purchase of farms for natives, and it is expected that a like amount will be needed for ten to fifteen years until the scheme of native settlement is complete."

Land Survey - China

Fong, H. D. [Review of A Summary report of the land survey in China (in Chinese).] Nankai Social & Econ. Quart. 10(1): 142-145. April 1937. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The Library does not have a copy of A Summary Report of the Land Survey in China which is reviewed in this article. The report was published in 1937 by the National Land Commission, Nanking.

"The field investigation was completed in the course of a year, in July, 1935...The survey is being written up in the form of 44 reports, of which the work under review constitutes the summary report and contains therefore the basic data in a series of 46 tables."

There are chapters on land utilization, land ownership and tenancy, land and rural finance, land value, and land taxation. They all seem to present "a sorry picture."

Land Utilization - Washington

Hetherton, P. The farmer assists in determining proper land use. Amer. Soc. Planning Officials. News Letter 4(3): 22. March 1938. (Published at 850 E. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.)

Tells how farmers are assisting in the work of mapping the land uses of several of the counties of the state of Washington. The method followed is outlined.

Land Values

Ameringer, Oscar. Dear land, poor men and cheap life. Producer-Consumer 3(8): 10. March 1938. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., Amarillo, Tex.)
From "The American Guardian."

Four reasons for the loss of his land by the farmer are given. The fourth, high land values, is discussed.

Leases, Farm

Falconer, J. I. What should I have in my lease? Written agreement will prevent many misunderstandings. Ohio Farmer 181(5): 125. Feb. 26, 1938. (Published at 1011 Rockwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio)

Kane, Philip. Long time leases on share basis best. Missouri Ruralist 79(5): 11. Mar. 5, 1938. (Published at 2206 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.)

Moorhouse, L. A. Special problems with farm leases. West. Farm Life 40(6): 12. Mar. 15, 1938. (Published at 1520 Court Place, Denver, Colo.)

"This is the fifth and final of a series of articles on western tenancy problems prepared especially for the Western Farm Life by L. A. Moorhouse..."

Moorhouse, L. A. What a farm lease should include. West. Farm Life 40(5): 5, 21. Mar. 1, 1938. (Published at 1520 Court Place, Denver, Colo.)

Marketing - Broadcasting - New South Wales

W., A. A. A survey of the broadcasting activities of the State Marketing Bureau. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(2): 265-267, processed. February 1938. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

Marketing - India

Agricultural marketing. Agriculture & Live-stock in India 8(1): 1-2. January 1938. (Published in Delhi, India)

Some marketing problems in India are outlined and "some of the main points calling for immediate attention" are said to be "the regulation of markets and market charges, the standardisation of weights and measures, the improvement of statistics, the establishment of a better market news service for cultivators, the creation of adequate facilities for dealing in 'futures', improved dry storage for cereals and oil-seeds, cold storage and transport for perishables, the multiplication of special transport rates between certain points, the adoption of uniform standard contract terms by trade associations, and the establishment of allied industries for utilising the surplus produce in certain areas.

Marketing - Regulation - Germany

Wessels, Theodor. Probleme der landwirtschaftl. marktordnung. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche 61(5): 59-76. October 1937. (Published by Duncker & Humblot, München and Leipzig, Germany)

In a general introductory section the author calls attention to the post-war breakdown of the tariff as a means of protecting agriculture, and the substitution for it of market regulation which in the last analysis means price regulation of which there have been many forms. A distinction is made between market regulation to stop market fluctuations or to bring about a price change either by direct price-fixing or indirectly by influencing the factors of supply and demand, and market regulation accompanied by control of production. Aims and methods of agricultural marketing control in Germany are discussed. The difficulties of price-fixing are pointed out in connection with regional price differences and quality differences. Control of production and the imposition of production quotas have as yet been rarely resorted to in Germany except in certain clearly defined cases. The author deprecates any attempt to extend market regulation to other branches of German economy.

Markets, Agricultural - France

L'évolution des marchés agricoles en 1937. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(3): 95-97. March 1938. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

This is the first of a series of articles on the evolution of agricultural markets in 1937. In it the writer gives production and consumption statistics on the chief French agricultural markets at the beginning of 1938 with regard to cereals, sugar, wine and meat. He concludes that the situation in the chief markets is not bad, and that the spread between supply and demand is not very great.

Meat Industry - New South Wales

K., C. The organisation of the meat industry for marketing purposes. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(9): 211-213. December 1937; 2(1): 240-241. January 1938; (2): 257-259. February 1938. processed. (Issued by the State Marketing

Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

Discusses the local organization of the meat industry and conditions governing the export of meat to the United Kingdom.

Mechanization - France

Ballu, Tony. L'avenir de la machine agricole. La Vie Agricole et Rurale no. 2, pp. 72-73. February 1938. (Published by J. B. Baillière et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6^e), France)

The problem of cost of production will come up when States, not being able to remain economically self-sufficient, will have certain agreements based on quotas imposed upon them. France is, however, badly situated from the viewpoint of cost of production of crops, the more so since shorter hours and increased wages will result for the agricultural laborers remaining after the influx to the cities. The only remedy in sight is the development and systematizing of the agricultural machine. The problem, however, can not be solved alone by methods of exploitation lowering costs of production. A union between agriculturist and constructor is imperative. It is up to the former to cultivate according to the means his common sense dictates, and to the latter to produce machines that are efficient.

Ballu, Tony. Impressions sur le 17^e salon de la machine agricole. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(3): 102-103. March 1938. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

This is a description of the 17th exhibition of agricultural machinery at the Parc des Expositions de la Porte de Versailles.

Hitier, H. L'outillage de la ferme. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(7): 227. Feb. 12, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (6^e), France)

Some of the reasons for the increased use of agricultural machinery in certain regions of France in the last eighteen months are enumerated. They are the scarcity of labor, the strikes, increase in wages, social security, and the demand for labor in industry. It is pointed out that the use of machinery must be economical, that the sale prices of agricultural products be high enough to provide for the purchase of machinery, and that the prices of the machines be not prohibitive. What is necessary to save French agriculture from ruin is said to be not the revalorization of agricultural products but the reduction of the spread between the prices of products that the farmer must purchase and the prices of the products which he sells.

Mechanization - Scotland

Wedderspoon, T. A. Mechanised farming. Scot. Farmer 46(2353): 262-263. Feb. 19, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland)

A discussion of the use of tractors in agriculture with special reference to the owner's land.

Migration for Settlement

Conference of experts on migration for settlement. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(12): 302-305. Mar. 21, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Summarizes the discussion and the recommendations of the above conference which met at the International Labour Office from February 28 to March 7, 1938.

Mountain Families - Kentucky

Caldwell, Morris G. The adjustment of mountain families in an urban environment. Social Forces 16(3): 389-395. March 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"This paper is a report of a preliminary study of the social adjustments of [57] mountain families who have migrated to an urban environment [Lexington]. An attempt is made to examine the hypothesis that mountain families, who have lived for a long period of time in an isolated rural environment under mountain customs, folkways, and mores, are unable to make satisfactory adjustments in a complex urban environment." The families studied "comprise all the active cases of mountain origin in the files of the Family Welfare Society of this city. An experimental group of 57 families of non-mountain origin, who formerly moved to Lexington from 21 counties in the Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, is compared with the original sample of mountain families."

The failure of mountain families to make satisfactory social adjustments is shown in a table which compares the social maladjustments of mountain families in an urban environment, mountain families in a mountain environment, and bluegrass families in an urban environment. Types of social maladjustments compared are familial, economic, health, educational, religious, court experience, and institutional experience.

National Farmers' Union - Scotland

National Farmers' Union of Scotland. Annual report 1937-1938. Scot. Farmer 46(2357): 414. March 19, 1938. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland)

National Rural Home Conference

Resources of the farm family; a report of the third national conference on the rural home, sponsored by the American Country Life Association, Manhattan, Kansas, October 14, 1937. Rural Amer. 16(3): 1-16. March 1938. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Contents: Résumé of the conference, p. 2; The program, p. 3; Contributions to the discussions [on the land, the house, the farm house, family life, the community, beyond the community, "Broader Horizons," leisure time, pp. 4-16; The American farm, by Arthur E. Morgan [from Antioch Notes] p. 16.

New Deal - United States

Schmoelders, Günter. L'évolution et les perspectives du "New Deal."

Revue Économique Internationale 30(2): 267-285. February 1938. (Published by the Institut Économique International, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium)

The writer discusses the evolution and various aspects of the New Deal, from its beginning to the present. He traces the organization of the N.R.A. and the A.A.A., the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the N.R.A. by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court attack of 1937. The social aspects of the policy are brought out, namely, the fixing of salaries and working hours; restrictions on woman and child labor; the recognition of unions as partners in the question of salaries and the making of collective contracts of labor; the rise of the C.I.O. and the decision of the right of workers to organize and negotiate; and the codification of the new working legislation in the National Labor Relations Act followed by the Social Security Act.

He feels that while the future of the social measures seems assured, the lot of the other measures appears less certain, for they do not at first assume the character of immediate solutions. He finds that the ideas of the New Deal in general have been maintained throughout its various legislative acts, as the idea of the A.A.A. was maintained in the Soil Conservation Act. He concludes that the prospects of the New Deal do not appear at all unfavorable if one considers only the economic and social ends which the new course proposes; that this is not perhaps the case in those of political and State reorganization which the President has had in view when he has tried to break the constitutional barriers which have become too narrow; but that certain traces of the Roosevelt era will be perpetuated in the social and economic order of the United States.

New Zealand

New Zealand. Round Table, no. 110, pp. 417-433. March 1938. (May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

The German trade agreement, pp. 423-425; Population and migration, pp. 425-429; Recent legislation, pp. 429-433. This last section includes a description of the Primary Products Marketing Amendment Bill.

Peace, World

Taylor, Henry C. Rural people and world peace. Christian Rural Fellowship Bull. no. 28, 4pp. January 1938. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

This statement, which was made at the annual meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship, Dec. 17-18, 1937, is concluded with the following paragraph:

"The International Institute of Agriculture takes the lead in improving the basis of international cooperation, not only through its information service, but also through the establishment of international grades and standards for agricultural products. The hope is that a

world consciousness on the part of rural people may become a dominant force in bringing about international cooperation in the utilization of all the basic necessities of national life; that the economic significance of political frontiers may be less and less; that the danger of war may disappear; that farmers may continue the even tenor of their peaceful pursuit."

Planning

Biljon, F. J. van. Competition and centralised planning. South African Jour. Econ. 5(4): 441-454. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

"This article is the outcome of an interest in the outcrop of literature on the relative feasibility of conducting a competitive economy and a planned economic organization in a manner which is efficient from an economic point of view. It is an attempt to assimilate a wide selection of conflicting views on this subject." - p. 441.

Planning, Economic - Philippine Islands

Porter, Catherine. Steps towards economic planning in the Philippines. Far East. Survey 7(7): 73-79. Apr. 6, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

This article discusses the economic problems faced by the Philippines in the future changes in relationship between the United States and the present Commonwealth Government, and the steps being taken to meet them. Economic development along the lines of crop diversification, industrialization, and the further development of the Islands' natural resources is sought. The National Economic Council has been created and its objectives are "to make the Philippines self-sufficient in food supplies." The National Development Company is an important agency, which, along with its subsidiaries, is carrying out the policies of the government. Crop control, land, tenancy and population problems are receiving attention. The possibilities of developing sources of power for industrial projects are being explored. New sources of revenue to finance the plans are being studied. The President's Four-Year Public Works Program calls for a large appropriation, which "leaves the door wide open for graft and bribery to an unusual degree." Those who are close to the situation seem to be aware of the dangers as well as the possibilities of the program.

"Whatever its eventual relationship to the United States, the Philippine Government recognizes that it must put its own house in order, and to that task it is now directing its energies."

Planning, National - Iran

[Moose, James S., Jr.] Iran adopts policy of national planning. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 165, processed. March 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Summary of a report from the American consul at Teheran which calls attention to an Iranian law of November 16, 1937, the principal objective

of which is "to secure maximum crop yields...mainly through the construction of new wells for irrigation and the repair of old wells, the reclamation of waste land, and the adoption of improved agricultural practices. Construction and remodelling of peasants' homes along hygienic lines and the building of roads are also provided for."

Planning, Regional - Germany

Bülow, Friedrich. Raumordnung, raumforschung und wirtschaftswissenschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(2): 300-321. March 1938. (Issued by Kiel. University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

This is a study of German regional planning and regional research in their relation to economic science. The German provisions for regional planning are compared with those of other countries, especially the United States and Great Britain.

Planning, State - U. S. S. R.

Reorganisation of the State Planning Commission in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(9): 222-223. Feb. 28, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

An order of the Council of People's Commissaries of February 2, 1938 defines the duties of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, and provides for changes in its organization. "The principal task of the Commission is to ensure a proper correlation in the development of the various branches of economic activity, and to take the necessary measures to ensure a due proportion. It undertakes the task of co-ordinating the work of related branches of production, of the mining and manufacturing industry, of agriculture and industry, of transport and the general economic system, and is called upon to maintain a balance between the growth of production and the provision of materials therefor. The Commission also supervises the proper distribution of undertakings by districts, bearing in mind the necessity for eliminating lengthy and unnecessary transportation and bringing the undertakings closer to the sources of raw materials and to the districts where their output is consumed."

Population, Rural - China

Notestein, Frank W. A demographic study of 38,256 rural families in China. Milbank Memorial Fund Quart. 16(1): 56-79. January 1938. (Published at 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

This study is concerned with the composition, characteristics, and vital processes of the population of China, rather than with its number. "On those matters the Population Survey under consideration yields much the most extensive and detailed information thus far available. The survey was conducted with the cooperation of the Milbank Memorial Fund in connection with the China Land Utilization Study under the direction of Professor John Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking. In the

present report it is possible only to present in condensed factual manner a summary of some of the more important findings. A more complete analysis will appear as a chapter on population of Professor Buck's report."

Accompanied by a list of 22 references.

Population and Quality of Land

Gwinn, Ralph W. Is there a relation between the quality of people and the quality of the land on which they live? Christian Rural Fellowship Bull. no. 29, 4pp. February 1938. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The material in this paper, which was read at the annual meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship, is from Fifth Avenue to Farm, by Fritts and Gwinn which is being published by Harper and Brothers. The writer thinks that we are neglecting biologically and spiritually the seed bed of the American race, and that "the grave danger which has been threatening American society for two generations lies in the tendency of genetically superior specimens in great numbers to migrate or settle in densely populated areas of a low birth rate, while the tendency of genetically inferior specimens is to remain on the farms where it is much higher." In conclusion he states that the only sound relation between people and the land is through the owner-operated farm home, tax-free, and free from "out, devastating inheritance laws."

Potatoes - Germany

Geyer, H. Mehr kartoffeln - aber wirtschaftskartoffeln. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 9, pp. 1-2. Mar. 4, 1938. (Published by Reichsnährstand, Berlin, Germany)

A record-breaking potato harvest of 55 million tons is said to have been reaped in 1937, or 9 million tons more than in 1936. Weather conditions were largely responsible, and so the author urges that every effort be made to produce as many potatoes in 1938, not so much for human consumption as for use in industry and as fodder.

Price

Coase, R. H. Some notes on monopoly price. Rev. Econ. Studies 5(1): 17-31. October 1937. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The fall in commodity prices. Statist 131(3132): 338, 340. Mar. 5, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Hoover, Edgar M., Jr. Spatial price discrimination. Rev. Econ. Studies 4(3): 182-191. June 1937. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The writer's opening paragraph follows:

"In so far as the conditions of pure competition are not fulfilled, the geographical pattern of prices is affected. This in turn alters the distribution of buyers of the commodities sold under monopolistic influence, and at the same time alters the distribution of the sellers

themselves. In this article I do not propose to analyse these effects systematically, but merely to explore a few of the ways in which elements of monopoly may alter the 'competitive' pattern of prices."

"A Note on Spatial Price Discrimination" by H. W. Singer is published in the Review for October 1937, pp. 75-77.

Richards, C. S. Prices and the 'cost of living' in South Africa. South African Jour. Econ. 5(4): 423-440. December 1937. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

"The object of this article is not to discuss the theoretical question of the behaviour of prices under depreciated currencies and the effects which result therefrom, but more particularly to discuss, with special reference to our experience of the last four or five years, the question of prices in their relation to index numbers and the popular conception of the 'cost of living' and the conclusions which can legitimately be drawn from an examination of the gold standard on the 28th December, 1922."

Silcock, T. H. Some problems of price maintenance. Econ. Jour. 48(189): 42-51. March 1938. (Published by the Royal Economic Society. 4 Portugal St., London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Considers "certain problems of theory and of policy arising from the modern practice among British manufacturers of fixing and maintaining the retail selling price of their product."

Price Control, Governmental

Goerdeler, Carl F. Do government price controls work? Foreign Affairs 16(3): 494-502. April 1938. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer's purpose is to examine the experience of Germany and "to draw conclusions from it regarding the validity of government price control in general." His knowledge gained as Reich Commissioner for Price Control forms the basis of his analysis. His concluding paragraph follows:

"We thus come to the conclusion that fixed maximum and minimum prices are ineffective and eventually lead to a planned economy. While there is no progress, no achievement, without competition, such competition must nevertheless be fair. If, however, competition has already been eliminated, either naturally or artificially, the control of prices is indispensable in order to prevent abuses. But these control measure must be elastic, and they should be administered by only a few highly experienced men rather than by a large bureaucracy. It is the chief duty of every government to establish equal justice, to cultivate good international relations, to insist upon fair play in competition, and to curtail public expenditures and taxes. If carried through, such a policy will stimulate the people to produce a supply sufficient to cover any demand. In the field of international trade, currency stability and a highly developed morale form the basis for fair competition and co-operation. This basis is all the more important since international trade unfettered by any export or import controls is in my opinion an indispensable prerequisite to the world's material progress as well as the best guarantee of peace."

Price Spreads

Cousins, Norman. Food for the trust-busters. An unpublished report of the FTC says that a few large corporations dominate the main food industries. Current Hist. 48(2): 26-30. February 1938. (Published at 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

Based on the agricultural income inquiry report of the Federal Trade Commission, which has never been printed in full. The spread in the price of milk, butter, beef, veal, and pork is shown in charts.

Profit Distribution - Cattle Raising - Tuscany

Serpieri, Arrigo. Il calcolo dell'utile del bestiame nella mezzadria toscana. I Georgofili (ser. 6) 3: 379-395. October-December 1937. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili, at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy)

The writer discusses the problem of calculation of profit from cattle due to proprietor and metayer in the system of Tuscan metayage, a problem created by price changes such as occurred in the post-war period to 1926 when cattle prices rapidly rose followed by a period of rapidly falling prices.

He concludes that the problem is resolvable by diverse methods, namely by the method of rectified values and the method of joint ownership of cattle, and that each has various means of application, and certain advantages and disadvantages.

Reclamation - Italy

Pavari, Aldo. Frangiventi ed alberature nelle bonifiche dell'Italia centro-meridionale. I Georgofili (ser. 6) 3: 435-458. October-December 1937. (Published by R. Accademia dei Georgofili, at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy)

This paper on the place of windbreaks and tree-planting in the reclamation of south-central Italy brings out the fact that wind protection is one of the essentials for the success of reclamation in its economic and social ends. The disadvantages of traditional windbreaks of a strictly local action are pointed out, and the value of tree-planting as the one means of breaking wind and improving climate. The elements of the defense system to be instituted in a plan of reclamation, their coordination, the technical directions for planting and the connection between wind protection and the technico-economic necessity of agrarian reclamation, and the direct and indirect benefits of tree-planting are considered.

Reclamation - Sicily

Bonifacio, Giuseppe. La granicoltura intensiva come fattore di bonifica in Sicilia. I Georgofili (ser. 6) 3: 459-467. October-December 1937. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili, at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy)

Reclamation in Sicily is said to meet an insurmountable obstacle in scarcity of State funds, and lack of money on the part of the agriculturists.

The return from the land is so low as not to allow any margin for reclamation, and since the only way of increasing the margin of profit is to increase the return from the soil, i.e. reclamation, a vicious circle is formed. Intensive grain culture, made possible through the application of phosphates to the soil, is seen as the solution. Financial investments necessary to gradually improve the surroundings are suggested, so that when intensive grain culture is established, each proprietor can pay his share of the reclamation.

Rehabilitation, Rural - Nebraska

Krueger, Oramel K. Three farmstead communities in Central Nebraska. Social Serv. Rev. 11(4): 575-622. December 1937. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

Discusses three rural rehabilitation projects of the Federal Government in Buffalo, Hall, and Sherman counties, Nebraska. These are the Kearney, the Grand Island, and the Loup City farmstead projects. It covers the selection of the land and the building program, the selection of the families, and organization of the work and financing of the families, cooperatives on the farmsteads, schools for the children, and debits and credits at the end of two years, and presents conclusions and recommendations.

"...these projects offer no solution of the economic problems of Nebraska farmers. Whether they will solve the individual problems of the few families placed on the projects is still to be determined."

Research Laboratories, Regional - United States

The 1937 report of the chief of the Office of experiment stations. Expt. Sta. Rec. 78(3): 289-292. March 1938. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains information on the regional research laboratories set up under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Rice - Philippine Islands

Dalisay, Amando M. Factors related to income and cost of production of rice on tenant holdings in Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. Philippine Agr. 26(9): 730-756. February 1938. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

Literature cited, p. 751.

Accompanied by ten tables which show the following: Farm investment of 105 tenant farmers; labor requirements per tenant holding and per hectare; cost of production of rice per cavan and per hectare; labor income from rice and supplementary income of a tenant farmer; age of tenant, length of tenure, number and age of helpers to tenants, and tenants with and without helpers; relation of average investment to labor income; relation of size of tenant holding to labor income; relation of rice yield to labor income; relation of age of tenant farmer to length of tenure; relation of size of tenant holding to length of tenure.

Porter, Catherine. Philippine rice control showing results. Far East. Survey 7(5): 53-55. Mar. 2, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)
Stabilization of the price of rice by the Philippine National Rice and Corn Corporation, known as the NARIC.

Rubber - Control of Production

Haccoû, J. F. Principieele beoordeeling van de rubberrestrictie. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 22(1140): 806-807. Nov. 3, 1937. (Published by the Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut, Rotterdam, Netherlands)

The author discusses the pro and con of the rubber production curtailment program inaugurated on June 1, 1934, by the International Rubber Regulation Committee. After weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the system he concludes not only that there is no social or economic justification for a policy of scarcity, but that it must be considered definitely uneconomic and anti-social, and harmful to the interests of both producers and consumers. - Jan van der Vate.

Haccoû, J. F. Het resultaat der rubberrestrictie. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 22(1141): 823-826, Nov. 10, 1937. (Published by the Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut, Rotterdam, Netherlands)

A résumé of the results of the rubber production curtailment program begun in 1934. The author holds that in spite of an artificial scarcity the International Rubber Regulation Committee has been unable to control prices and the industry as a whole has gained nothing, but rather has lost because of the perpetuation of uneconomic conditions.

As it takes at least six years before a new rubber plantation becomes productive it is almost impossible to adjust production to an incalculable future demand. Effective control is possible only so long as production exceeds the demand. If, however, production should fail to meet a sudden increased demand the search for rubber substitutes and for other natural sources of rubber, already successfully stimulated by artificially high prices, would be greatly accelerated and might permanently ruin the rubber market.

Although the author concludes that rubber production control has failed to benefit the industry, he nevertheless considers that a sudden abrogation of this policy would probably be disastrous. - Jan van der Vate.

Haccoû, J. F. De verscherping der rubberrestrictie. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 23(1153): 78-79. Feb. 2, 1938. (Published by the Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut, Rotterdam, Netherlands) Translation by Jan van der Vate available for reference in B.A.E. Library.

As rubber is very sensitive to general business trends the general decline during the latter part of 1937 resulted in a considerable decrease in consumption necessitating a reduction of exports to 70% of the standard quota. Under the prevailing conditions it is impossible for the International Rubber Regulation Committee to control the price by regulating the supply to meet an unknowable demand. Although it does not fix prices, yet the Committee's decisions are likely to have an incalculable effect upon the market wholly unjustified by their real import, and conceivably vitiating the very result which the committee seeks to attain.

Both the large commercial plantations and the native rubber tappers stand to lose by this decision which curtails their production and income without noticeably decreasing their operating expenses.

Because of a large number of unknown factors effective production control will be very difficult to establish. - Jan van der Vate.

Haccou, J. F. De verscherping van de rubberrestrictie. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 22(1145): 898-899. Dec. 8, 1937. (Published by the Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut, Rotterdam, Netherlands)

The November 30 decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee to limit exports for the first three months of 1938 to 70% of the standard quota is scrutinized on the basis of the fluctuations in supply and demand and the behavior of rubber in the world market during recent months and years.

For the producers the smaller percentage will mean increased production costs and probably decreased net returns. As the present price is already considered too low it would have to be raised, although without economic justification, to offset the smaller production.

The author regards the increased restriction hardly as evidence of the success of production control and is pessimistic about its future. - Jan van der Vate.

Rural Exodus - France

Decharme, Paul. L'exode rural. I. Introduction. II. Les causes actuelles de l'exode rural. III. La dépopulation des campagnes serait-elle une nécessité? Le Temps 77(27840): 6. Nov. 29, 1937; (27843): 8. Dec. 2, 1937; (27850): 8. Dec. 9, 1937. (Published at 5, Rue des Italiens, Paris (9^e), France) Libr. Cong.

Statistics are given which show that in a period of ten years the numbers of agricultural workers in France have decreased by more than three millions. The abandonment not of poor but of fertile land is the chief cause of anxiety. Among the main reasons given for the rural exodus are the higher wages and shorter hours of the towns and the new social laws. The author sees the solution in the establishment of medium-sized farms where a family can live in comfort and with self-respect. The small farm can no longer be justified economically.

Rural Reconstruction and Health

Hatch, D. Spencer. Rural reconstruction and health improvement. Indian Co-op Rev. 3(4): 540-552. October-December 1937. (Published at Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Discusses the principles and methods of successful rural reconstruction which is the necessary foundation for better health, as exemplified by work done in Travancore.

Sharecroppers

Moss, B. L. The truth about the sharecropper. Amer. Mercury 43(171): 289-296. March 1938. (Published at 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.) Libr. Cong.

A cotton grower for more than twenty years who now manages thirty-three sharecroppers in his farming operations answers "Left-wing Agitators and Uplifters" in this article which presents the landlord's side of the sharecropper controversy. He sketches briefly the physical appearance and characteristics, housing conditions, food, health, and social life of the sharecropper. Sharecropper troubles "have occurred mainly in areas invaded by drifters - families who have moved from other sections, often because of reputations for laziness and turbulence." The writer denies the existence of a sharecropper problem, considering the Cotton Belt as a whole. The problem is considered an individualistic one and can only be solved through the effort of the individual. Universal ownership and operation of small farms will not work out in the South because "the majority of sharecroppers do not want lands and the responsibilities that go with ownership."

Social Policy in Agriculture - Hungary

Social policy in Hungarian agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 65(10): 265. Mar. 7, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Calls attention to the need for the development of a social policy in Hungarian agriculture, and in this connection to the preparation of a bill to provide old-age insurance for agricultural workers.

Soil Conservation

Jenison, Elsie S. The 1937 soil conservation program in Denton County, Texas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 18(4): 302-309. March 1938. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, S. A. McCorkle, Secty.-Treas., University Station, Austin, Tex.)

In conclusion, the writer makes the following summary of his findings:

"In Denton County the harvested acreage of farms which participated in the soil conservation program of 1936 totalled roughly three-fifths of the acreage harvested in the county according to the Agricultural Census of 1935. Slightly less than half of the participating farms were operated by owners; slightly more than half by tenants. The crop land acreage of participating farms averaged over 50 per cent more than the crop land of the average county farm. The most typical size of participating farms ranged between one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres. Owner operators more frequently than tenants participated on very large or very small farms. Failure to complete the program ran around 10 per cent, being higher for tenants than for owner operators. Tenants with corporation landlords showed a higher failure ratio of 16 per cent.

"As reward for cooperation, the highest benefits went to landlords using sharecroppers. The combined returns to landlords and on farms operated on a "third and fourth" contract averaged 20 per cent less; while the farms operated by owners without the use of sharecroppers received the smallest average returns. However the difference between the benefits received by the two last-mentioned groups was not marked. Pay for soil-conserving practices (Class I pay), as distinguished from pay for soil-building practices (Class II pay), constituted most of

the benefits received. The Class II pay was in general rather insignificant in amount.

"Altogether, because of the smallness of the sample, the findings are more suggestive as to possible trends than significant in themselves. Similar studies over a larger area might make possible a definite comparison of the merits of this program with those of other programs for farm relief."

Myer, D. S. Soil conservation districts. Agr. Engin. 19(3): 111-113. March 1938. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan)

South Africa

South Africa. Round Table no. 110, pp. 401-416. March 1938. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)
Native land purchase, pp. 409-411; Muddles in butter and maize, pp. 411-414.

Standards of Living - Sand Mountain, Alabama

Masters, Ervilla Alice. Some findings of a standard of living study made of white farm families on Sand Mountain, Alabama. Social Forces 16(3): 366-379. March 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press, by the Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"Brief of a thesis, Standards of Living of Farm Families of The Sand Mountain Plateau of Northern Alabama, written for a Master's degree, Iowa State College, June, 1937."

It gives some of the findings of a study of 40 white families, with an average cash income of \$391, in the Sand Mountain area of northern Alabama in 1935. It is accompanied by two tables. One shows the average value of living of the families classified on basis of net income and tenure; number and size of families; insurance and savings; value of dwellings; and size of farms. The other shows the average value of family living and its distribution among the various classes of goods used.

Strikes - France

Fromont, Pierre, and Bourgeois, Francis. Les grèves agricoles de Tremblay-les-Gonesse en 1936. Revue d'Économie Politique 51(5): 1413-1451. September-October 1937. (Published by Recueil Sirey, 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris (5^e), France) Libr. Cong.

This is a detailed account of the causes, the procedure, and the results of strikes of agricultural workers in the small territory of Tremblay-les-Gonesse on the northeastern outskirts of the Parisian region.

Sugar Commission - France

Commission des sucres métropolitains et coloniaux. France. Journal Officiel 70(61): 3021. Mar. 13, 1938. (Published at Quai Voltaire, 31, Paris (7^e), France)

A decree of March 9, 1938 provides for the creation in the Ministry of Agriculture of a Sugar Commission to examine all questions having to do with the fixing of production and export quotas for domestic and colonial sugar.

Sugar Control - Jamaica

Verity, D. J. The sugar industry control law, 1937. (Law no. 43 of 1937) Explanatory memorandum. Jamaica Agr. Soc. Jour. 42(1-2): 37-43. January-February 1938. (Published at 10-12, North Parade, Kingston, Jamaica) Summarizes the provisions of the law.

Synthetic Raw Materials - Germany

Herrmann, Conrad. Neue deutsche werkstoffe. Ihre innenwirtschaftliche bedeutung, ihre aussenwirtschaftliche aufgabe. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(2): 228-250. March 1938. (Issued by Kiel University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

As part of the activity of the German Four-year Plan there has developed a large-scale production of synthetic raw materials, among them synthetic rubber and textile fibers, the most important of which is cellulose wool (Zellwolle). It is pointed out that the United States, Great Britain and France also produce synthetic raw materials and that the Netherlands and Sweden import synthetic raw materials and are also producing them to a limited extent.

Taxation - Rumania

Help for farmers in Rumania. Land taxes abolished. The Times (London), no. 47,895, p. 11. Jan. 18, 1938. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, London, Eng.) Libr. Cong.

On January 16, 1938 the Rumanian Minister of Agriculture announced in a broadcast to agriculturists "that the Government had abolished the old land taxes and had substituted for them taxes on certain agricultural products sold; that steps had been taken to reduce the price of salt and oil and cotton...M. Joanitescu explained that the new agricultural taxes would be less costly to collect and would be fairer because the agriculturists would have to pay the tax only on what products they had sold."

Tea - Dutch East Indies

H., R. E. Netherlands Indian tea industry gaining ground. Far East. Survey 7(5): 58. Mar. 2, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Tea - Formosa

Rapid growth of Formosan tea industry. Government aids improvement in cultivation and preparation. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 74(3): 19, 47. March 1938. (Published at East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.)

Attention is called to the "phenomenal growth of the tea industry of Formosa...observed in its steadily increasing exports during the last five years and the consistent improvement in its product." This is shown to be due to both Government and private enterprise.

Tea - Malaya

H., E. O. Malaya questions value of tea restriction. Far East. Survey 7(7): 82-83. Apr. 6, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Tenancy

Beeler, M. N. Where custom decrees good tenancy. Capper's Farmer 49(3): 11. March 1938. (Published in Topeka, Kans.)

Gives examples of prosperous farms run under the tenant system, in order to show that tenancy need not be a bad thing.

Raper, Arthur. Ethics of land tenancy. Christian Rural Fellowship Bull. no. 26, 6pp. November 1937. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This paper, which deals with the Southern States, "is formed largely from verbatim materials appearing in his Preface to Peasantry...and his pamphlet 'The South's Landless Farmers,' brought out by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia." Living conditions, tenant farmers and the community, and the cotton plantation and the soil, are discussed. In conclusion the need for "a genuinely moral relation of man to land" is stressed.

Textiles - Germany

P., H. Financial results of the German textile industry. Hamburg World's Economics Archives, Bull. 4(8): 115-119. February (2nd issue), 1938. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Statistics are given showing balance, profits and losses of 29 textile firms.

Die rohstoffversorgung der deutschen textilindustrie. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(10): 59-61. Mar. 9, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Germany's production of textile raw materials is said to have increased in 1937 to cover 28 percent of her total requirements. Tables show the percentage of textile raw materials produced in Germany at ten-year intervals from 1870 to 1900, in 1913 and 1925, and annually from 1932 to 1937; Germany's supply of textile raw materials, 1932-1937; and domestic production of textile raw materials, 1925, 1928, 1933, 1936, 1937.

Three-year Plan - Venezuela

Venezuelan three-year plan. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 72(3): 183. March 1938.
(Published in Washington, D. C.)

"In his New Year's Day address...the President of Venezuela sketched a 3-year plan which the Government is proposing to carry out beginning in July 1938, when the new budget is passed. The plan embraces the celebration of commercial treaties...the study of the immigration problem from a liberal point of view, the incorporation of uninhabited regions of the country into the national economy...and the continuation of an active campaign of public health and education for the benefit of Venezuelan workers and farmers."

Tobacco - Marketing - Nyasaland

Nyasaland requires auction marketing of tobacco. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 167-168, processed. March 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"A tobacco-marketing law enacted in Nyasaland on December 21, 1937, provides that all flue-cured and most of the fire-cured leaf grown in the country must be marketed through licensed auction warehouses...The administration of the act is in the hands of the Tobacco Control Board...Of special significance is the fact that the board is empowered to fix a minimum price below which no class or type of tobacco may be exported."

Trade, International

Fox, Kirk. Friend to friend. Successful Farming 36(4): 5. April 1938.
(Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

A short account of the Midwest conference called by the Agricultural Committee of Des Moines, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce on "The Farmer's Stake in Imports and Exports." Cordell Hull, Louis J. Taber and Charles Holman were among the speakers.

Hobson, Asher. The farmer's stake in world trade. Successful Farming 36(4): 10, 69, 82, 83. April 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

Robertson, D. H. The future of international trade. Econ. Jour. 48(189): 1-14. March 1938. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal St., London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Trade. International - China

Li, Choh-Ming. China's international trade statistics: an evaluation. Nankai Social & Econ. Quart. 10(1): 1-31. April 1937. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

In his conclusion the author says: "We have...examined the outstanding arguments against the reliability of the Chinese trade statistics, and we have demonstrated that many of these arguments cannot hold ground upon closer analysis. There are of course deficiencies about these statistics, which we have also indicated in the course of our discussion;

but this is a problem which always arises whenever we come to deal with the commercial statistics of any nation. Except for the fact that in recent years smuggling has become prevalent and that the Customs may have also changed the practice of recording the export duties together with the export values, the published trade returns since 1904 are tolerably accurate.

"In the text, we have attempted on our part to give the 'corrected' values of both merchandise and specie movements for the period 1888 through 1935. These 'corrected' values, we believe, will make up for some of the defects of the official figures published by the Customs, especially those prior to 1904. In using them, one should bear in mind, however, that they represent the external trade of only China Proper including (until July 1932) Manchuria."

Trade. International - France

Apchié, M. Studies in the development of international trade in agricultural products. Trade in agricultural products between France and its overseas possessions. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(1): 1E-19E. January 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This article is the first of a series.

Le commerce extérieur de la France en 1937 et l'agriculture. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(3): 98-101. March 1938. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

This study of French foreign commerce in 1937 in its relation to agriculture gives figures on the exports and imports of the country for 1936 and 1937 in tons and in francs, including the French-colonial trade and that of agricultural products. The great preponderance of agricultural imports over exports is pointed out as being the cause of the problem. Agricultural balance, rather than industrial balance, should be the first consideration in the French commercial policy, according to the author.

Trade. International - Italy

Crea, Valentino. L'agricoltura e la bilancia commerciale 7(2): 7-9. February 1938. (Published by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Via XXIV Maggio 43, Rome, Italy)

Statistics are given of Italian exports and imports of agricultural products and raw materials for industry in 1937 which provide a basis for estimating the actual condition of Italian productive economy and its possibilities.

Trade Agreements

The Anglo-American trade negotiations. Statist 131(3133): 378-379. Mar. 12, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Sayre, Francis B. How trade agreements are made. Foreign Affairs 16(3): 417-429. April 1938. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Sayre, Francis B. Trade agreements program. Most practical way to eliminate foreign trade discrimination against American exports is by a series of agreements to bargain down excessive trade barriers. Cotton Digest 10(24): 3-4, 30-34. Mar. 19, 1938. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Address delivered at annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association, Dallas, Texas, March 18, 1938.

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 18(12): 1, 6. Mar. 19, 1938.

Winkler, Max. Results of reciprocity. A commentary on the proposed British-American trade treaty. Mag. Wall St. 61(12): 756-758. Mar. 26, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Wheat Industry - New South Wales

The wheat-growing industry of New South Wales. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(7): 154-156. October 1937; (8): 192-194. November 1937; (9): 217-219. December 1937; 2(1): 242-244. January 1938. processed. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

The history and development of the wheat industry in New South Wales are traced. Emphasis is laid on the importance of wheat growing in the economy of the State. "This involves two main considerations (a) employment and (b) the benefits accruing to the State from the circulation of money received in payment of wheat and wheat products exported."

A table gives wheat production in New South Wales and Australia from 1900-01 to 1936-37. Attention is called to the assistance rendered to the wheat industry during the depression by means of bounties and other relief payments.

Wheat Yields

Bennett, M. K. Trends of yield in major wheat regions since 1885. Part II. Irregular, stable, and declining trends. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 14(6): 223-261. March 1938. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study is the second of two which constitute a moderately comprehensive survey of trends of average wheat yield per acre in most regions outside of Soviet Russia, China, and Turkey and neighboring Asiatic countries. 'Trend' is defined throughout as the course of a weighted nine-year moving average of annual yield per acre. The first of these two articles appeared as the issue of Wheat Studies for November 1937...

"The present study proceeds to review the trends of yield in the four regions of characteristically irregular trend and the five regions of stable or declining trend, and concludes with an analysis of trend of yield in the fourteen regions taken as a group - essentially the 'world ex-Russia.'"

Wool - Estonia

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A table gives number of sheep and production of wool in Estonia from 1928 to 1937.

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Wool Conference - Argentina

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2d-3d, 1935-1936, in one number.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all
production. - Adam Smith

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No. 6

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE WILL NOT BE published in July or August. Vol. 12, no. 7 will appear in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Melder, Frederick E. State and local barriers to interstate commerce in the United States; a study in economic sectionalism. 181pp. Orono, Me., Printed at the University press, 1937. (University of Maine studies, 2d ser., no. 43) 500 M28 no.43

The Maine bulletin v. 40, no. 4, November, 1937.

Bibliography, pp. 172-178.

This is indeed a comprehensive and exceedingly interesting "study in economic sectionalism." The author in his introduction states that there are many laws and practices which limit the application of the free trade doctrine as between our States, and that this study deals with such limitations imposed by "methods other than tariffs."

The free national market is referred to as a "tradition" but it is clearly shown that this market has never been entirely free and that many limitations have been upheld by the courts and have become so general as to be taken as a matter of course.

Conspicuous among these restrictions are the many laws of States and municipalities giving preference in the awarding of State contracts to citizens of the State or to corporations with their principal offices in the State. For example, a large number of State laws require that all printing done for the State must be done within the State, thus erecting an effective barrier against free competition in the labor of printing and the distribution and sale of printed matter. Such laws assume greater economic importance when they stipulate that road building materials used within the State must be produced therein. Such a requirement must frequently result in an unnecessary burden upon the taxpayer and the production of materials which in a free market could not compete with those produced more advantageously in nearby States. Such laws obviously place drastic restrictions upon the trade in materials essential to the welfare of the community.

The courts, however, have upheld even extreme legislation of this sort on the theory that the State represents all the people in the expenditure of their public revenues and is as free as is the individual in determining with whom it will deal and under what conditions. In other words, the extent to which the State shall avail itself of open competition among bidders which would supply its needs is a question with which the voters of the State and not the courts are concerned.

Discriminations in the corporation laws of many States are discussed, and the history is traced of the many efforts by taxation or otherwise to hamper the business of druggists, department stores, mail order houses, chain stores, etc., all of which are dependent upon interstate commerce.

Any legislation or any tax which places a special burden upon any such occupation, industry, or form of business necessarily burdens interstate commerce directly or indirectly. The courts, however, have usually upheld States and municipalities in the exercise of a taxing power.

The various types of legislation to hamper the production and sale of oleomargarine furnish examples of the most extreme economic provincialism. As a net result of a great deal of legislation, most of which has been upheld by the courts on the theory that it was designed to protect consumers, twelve "dairy States" have crippled seriously the trade in this product within their boundaries. In a few States it may be sold only by direct shipment from outside the State to the consumer within the State in the original package. However, the great industrial States have generally refrained from going much beyond the scope of Federal legislation in dealing with oleomargarine.

The various acts and regulations by which the distribution of milk and cream is regulated and limited constitute an open and avowed prohibition of anything like a free market for milk. However, milk regulations have usually been based at least upon a pretense that the public health was involved and have, therefore, been upheld.

Quarantine laws, both legitimate and questionable, are discussed at some length and again it is shown that the courts have generally sustained local legislation which could be construed as honestly designed for the protection of the public.

However, in the case of quarantines as in the case of some extreme oleomargarine laws, the courts have not hesitated to declare that the real object was not the protection of plant and animal life, nor of public health, nor the consumer's interest, but that the object was "economic isolation" and in every such case the statutes have been declared invalid.

The most outstanding oleomargarine case was that in which a State law required that all oleomargarine sold within the State must be colored pink. The court held this law invalid as its obvious purpose was to prohibit the sale or use within the State of a lawful article of commerce.

An extreme use of the quarantine power was illustrated by an act of the State of Washington requiring that all alfalfa brought into the State must be imported in closed packages, nominally a quarantine measure against the alfalfa weevil. The court held, however, that the enclosure of a bale of alfalfa hay in a complete covering was not an essential or reasonable requirement in the enforcement of a lawful quarantine, and expressed the opinion that the act was designed to close the markets of the State of Washington to the alfalfa growers in adjacent States, that it was an attempt at "economic isolation" and, therefore, illegal and void.

Applying these principles to other existing State laws which have not yet been tested in United States courts, Melder is of the opinion that the citrus exclusion laws of California, Texas, and Florida, each of which is designed to give the producers of the State either a seasonal or permanent monopoly of the markets within the State, will probably be declared unconstitutional if tested. - Wells A. Sherman, Specialist in Charge, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Vöchting, Friedrich. Die Urbarmachung der römischen Campagna. 602pp. Zürich und Leipzig, Max Niehaus verlag. [1935]

This is a comprehensive historical and critical study of reclamation and land use in the Roman Campagna with special reference to their economic aspects. Before presenting a study of the individual phases of the problem of land reclamation, the author describes the physical and economic conditions involved. Among the former are the area, climate, land and water, and the problem of malaria, to a description of which and the measures for combating it, a chapter is devoted. He sees in the old economy of the Campagna a system under which what nature provided in pasture, meadow, and wood was accepted without thought of return and for the most part sold to a trader. Only in the case of livestock raising and the limited grain production which was all that remained after the crisis brought about in the late nineteenth century by North American competition, did combined ownership and operation survive. Towards the end of the eighties, according to Sombart's estimate, ten tenant farmers owned a good half of the Campagna. This monopoly of a few men who were known to each other, who knew their business and were in close relation to the market produced an elasticity of farm management that it could never have had in the hands of a large number of small farmers. And so the opposition to the State's reclamation proposals is easily understood in spite of the hardness of the soil, the severity of the summer climate and the threatening malaria.

A brief account is given of the farm unit, its administration and types of farming, including grain and hay production, forestry, and cattle, buffalo, and horse raising.

In discussing the problem of recreating the economy of the Campagna the author states that his aim has not been to deal with the ways and means adopted to perform the herculean task of reclamation undertaken in 1870, but to throw light on the basic problem of the justification and necessity for the attempt, and to deal with it as a whole. He argues that what is happening today is not the re-creation of a formerly existing condition but a new and independent happening which has its justification in the beliefs and hopes of a people and in their powerful determination to no longer suffer the existence of unhealthy empty spaces. And so national economic aims had to demand sacrifices on the part of private economy present and future.

A study of various theories of the relation of gross to net return as exemplified in grain production and sheep raising, of price structure and capital leads to the conclusion that economically the reclamation of the Roman Campagna is a problem of the relation between land and capital. As the impossibility of the provision of sufficient capital may be attributed to the persistence of the latifundia, only the State has been found to be in a position to furnish the necessary capital. But it is not sufficient by means of public credit for drainage and land improvement to place public economy in the saddle. It must be able to ride, and for that is necessary an abundant and cheap supply of operating credit. The difficulties attendant on the use of cheap State credit are discussed as well as the actual problem of organization of reclamation operations, and the human and social problems, including the opposition of the sheep owners.

A section is devoted to an account of the various types of land utilization adopted in the Campagna, including livestock raising, grain production, the cultivation of vines, olive trees, fruits and vegetables. This is followed by a discussion of property and land ownership before and after the war... Land ownership by the Crown and the nobility, by religious and charitable institutions, by joint stock companies and co-operative associations and by the middle classes is discussed as well as number and sizes of estates. Other topics are the right to the use of land, nomadic and seasonal workers, sheep and livestock raising and the nomadic habits of the herds, the State's work of land reclamation before and after the War and under Fascism, land settlement, reclamation legislation from 1878 to 1926, the retrogression of reclamation work during the depression, its subsequent reorganization, and the policy of Serpieri.

In conclusion the author points out that the present stagnation is not only a problem of administration. Its origin is not entirely in the costs and operation of the reclamation work. It cannot be explained or solved by happenings within the confines of the Ager Romanus alone. Rather the question as to if and when these Roman land improvements will come to a conclusion belongs to the realm of the entire Italian improvement problem. Its answer is to be found in the search for the national economic improvement optimum. The establishment of tenant farms has been found to be a blind alley. Should the consortia be able to create a new and profitable economic system it is not at all certain whether a place could be found within a measurable period of time for the continuation of this unfinished work on the Roman Campagna. - Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Buck, John Lossing.* Land utilization in China; a study of 16,786 farms in 168 localities, and 38,256 farm families in twenty-two provinces in China, 1929-1937. 2v. [Shanghai, China, Printed by the North-China daily news, 1937] 282 B85L

Agents in the United States, the University of Chicago press, Chicago, Ill.

"A report in the International Research Series of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Published by the University of Nanking... and issued under the auspices of the University of Nanking, the China Institute of Pacific Relations, the National Economic Council, the Central Bank of China." - verso of title pages.

Contents. - [v.1 Text] - [v.2] Atlas.

This work contains the results of a very comprehensive survey undertaken by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Nanking, and financed largely by the Institute of Pacific Relations, for the purpose of obtaining basic facts regarding land utilization, economic factors affecting farming, and rural standards of living in China. Data were collected from 38,256 farm families in 22 provinces. The field in-

* The third volume "Statistics" had not been received in the Library of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture when this issue of Agricultural Economics Literature went to press. The reviewer used his personal copy. - Editor's note.

vestigation, carried on between 1929 and 1933, the analysis of the data, and the preparation for publication involved 8 years of work. Several American agriculturists and statisticians and other foreign trained specialists, in addition to Dr. Buck, the Director, assisted in the investigation, statistical analysis, and preparation of this publication. It goes without saying that, with the dearth of factual material regarding Chinese agriculture, this is a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of farming in China. Dr. Buck and the Institute of Pacific Relations are to be congratulated upon the completion of this basic study.

Volume 1 is devoted to the analysis of the survey material and presents the conclusions of the study. Dr. Buck begins by giving a resumé of Chinese agriculture, embodying many facts obtained from the survey, and suggests a land use policy for improving agricultural conditions in China. Several chapters prepared by various specialists are devoted to the physical factors influencing land utilization, such as topography, climate, and soils.

The next several chapters of volume 1 contain a thorough discussion of the utilization of the land, covering all the crops that occupy 1 percent or more of the land, cropping systems, utilization of the crops, livestock raised, and many other related subjects. The survey, in addition, collected basic statistical data on population, standard of living, and nutrition with an interesting chapter devoted to each subject. The large number of photographs in this volume adds to one's understanding of agricultural conditions in China.

Volume 2 is an atlas presenting geographically the data obtained through the survey. It contains 179 maps showing the agricultural regions, climate, topography, soils, crops, and livestock. The largest group of maps deals with the farm commodities produced and indicates the percentage of the area in each crop, as well as planting and harvesting dates.

The third volume is a tabulation of the data obtained from the field survey. It is published as a reference work and may be used for further research study. The statistical material is so arranged that one may study the country as a whole or by any one of the eight agricultural areas.

These three volumes, giving the results of the survey, present on the whole, a clear picture of Chinese agriculture. The results of the statistical procedure, however, may in a few places convey the wrong impressions. An arithmetical average was used although in several instances a weighted average would have given a better result. For example, the utilization of lint cotton on the farms is given as 68 percent and of seed cotton as 58 percent. Since mill consumption of Chinese raw cotton is approximately 2 1/2 million bales per year, the above figures for home consumption would give a total annual crop of about 8 million bales, which is much too large for the production in China. A weighted average would probably have given a much lower percentage of cotton consumed on the farm. There are a large number of localities where cotton production is very small, but practically all that is produced is consumed at home, while a few localities, where the large producers are located, sell from 70 to 100 percent of their cotton crop.

A misinterpretation may also result from some of the maps showing crop distribution given in the percentages of the total cultivated land. This

method presents the correct picture for uniform cropping areas, such as on the plains, but where only a small fraction of the land is cultivated, as in mountainous and swampy districts, the percent of the crop grown may be high and yet the total production is much smaller than in other areas where a much greater amount of land is tillable. Maps showing actual quantitative distribution of crops used, along with those included in the atlas, would have given a more accurate picture of the situation.

The present military invasion of the country, unfortunately, has thrown all economic forces out of adjustment and has greatly reduced the standards of living in many areas. It is difficult to know to what extent economic factors will have been changed in rural China when the present conflict ceases and peace is restored. Nevertheless, this study represents the most thorough and detailed inquiry ever made into the many phases of land utilization and rural life in China for which all students of the subject must feel greatly indebted to Dr. Buck and his colleagues. - Fred J. Rossiter, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Academy of Political Science. Proceedings

Academy of political science, New York. Proceedings, v. 18, no. 1, May 1938. Essentials for sustained recovery; a series of addresses and papers presented at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of political science, March 25, 1938. Edited by John A. Krout. 122pp. New York, 1938. 280.9 Acl v.18, no.1

Part I of these proceedings is devoted to the subject of the Impact of Reform on Recovery, with papers by I. L. Sharfman (railroad program) and Winfield W. Riefner (building industry) and Introduction and Discussion by Leo Wolman and William W. Cumberland, respectively, pp. 1-32.

Part II is devoted to the subject of Essentials for Sustained Recovery, with Introduction by Leon Fraser and papers by Donald R. Richberg and Josiah W. Bailey, pp. 33-55.

Part III is devoted to the subject of The Prerequisites of Rising Standards of Living, with Introduction by Wesley C. Mitchell and Discussion by Frederick C. Mills, pp. 56-111. The formal papers in this part of the proceedings were by John H. Williams, Formation and use of capital; Morris A. Copeland, The distribution of wealth and income; John Scoville, Technology and the volume of employment; and Frank A. Fetter, Competition or monopoly.

Agricultural Credit - France

France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Caisse nationale de crédit agricole. Rapport sur le warrantage des produits agricoles pendant l'année 1936 présenté au Président de la République Française par le Ministre de l'agriculture. pp. 55-62. [Paris, Imprimerie des Journaux officiels, 1938] 284.29 F84W 1936

"Annexe- 6 janvier 1938. Journal Officiel de la République Française."

A report on the operation during 1936 of the system of "Warrantage agricole" which allows the farmer to use his stock and agricultural products as security for loans.

France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Caisse nationale de crédit agricole, Rapport sur les opérations faites par les Caisses régionales de crédit agricole mutuel pendant l'année 1936 et sur l'application de la loi du 5 Août 1920, présenté au Président de la République Française par le Ministre de l'agriculture. 47pp. [Paris, Imprimerie des Journaux officiels, 1938] 284.29 F84 1936

"Annexe - 6 janvier 1938. Journal Officiel de la République Française."

This is the report of the operations of the French regional agricultural credit banks for 1936.

Agricultural Credit and Electricity - France

France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Caisse nationale de crédit agricole. Rapport sur les opérations faites par la Caisse nationale de crédit agricole pendant l'année 1936 en application de la loi du 2 août 1923 facilitant par des avances de l'état la distribution de l'énergie électrique dans les campagnes présenté au Président de la République Française par le Ministre de l'agriculture. pp. 49-54. [Paris, Imprimerie des Journaux officiels, 1938] 284.29 F84R 1936

"Annexe- 6 janvier 1938. Journal Officiel de la République Française."

An account of the operations of the National Agricultural Credit Bank of France in the provision of state loans for the distribution of electricity in the rural districts in 1936.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - France

Grand, Roger. Questions agricoles. Préface de m. Roger Grand. Exposés de mm. Roger Grand, Henri Noëlhan, André Rouilly and others. Discussion. 266pp. [Paris, Éditions du Centre polytechnicien d'études économiques, 1936] 281.174 G76

([Centre polytechnicien d'études économiques] Document no. 5)

Studies presented in spring of 1936 in the form of conferences at the Centre Polytechnicien d'Études Économiques. - cf. Préface.

This collection of lectures delivered in spring, 1936, is intended to present a survey of the agricultural problem in France in its relation to the national life and in its social and economic aspects. Many references are made to analogous conditions in foreign countries in the hope that France might profit by the experiences of others.

Partial contents: Aspect social et moral du problème agricole, by Roger Grand, pp. 17-37. (Social and moral aspects of the agricultural problem); Aspect technique du problème agricole, by Henri Noëlhan, pp. 39-50. (A discussion of the problem of maintaining the balance between agriculture and industry); Aspect financier du problème agricole, by André Rouilly, pp. 51-75. (A study of the profit realised by an agricultural enterprise); La liberté économique et le problème du blé, by Henry Hornbostel, pp. 87-100. (Economic freedom and the wheat problem); Les aspects économiques de la politique agricole, by Charles du Fretay, pp. 101-127.

(Economic aspects of French agricultural policy); Quelques remarques sur la formation du prix des denrées agricoles, by André Roussel, pp. 129-141. (On the price structure of agricultural products); L'organisation professionnelle agricole à l'étranger, by Marcel Fouchet, pp. 167-193. (A discussion of professional agricultural organization in Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland); L'organisation professionnelle en France - Ses nécessités, by Pierre Hallé, pp. 195-209. (Professional organization in France) Les tendances actuelles de l'organisation paysanne, by Jacques Le Roy Ladurie, pp. 211-227. (Present tendencies of peasant organization)

Supplements contain the text of the law of August 15, 1936 creating the National Wheat Office and of the decree of August 26, 1936 providing for its administrative organization.

Agricultural Education - China

Chun, Chin Kuo. L'enseignement agricole et rural en Chine. Préface de m. H. Hitier. 232pp. Paris, P. Bossuet, 1937. 275.1 C47
Bibliography, pp. 225-229.

"This study on rural agricultural education in China is preceded by an introduction of a hundred pages surveying Chinese agriculture as such."
Quoted from the International Labour Review, Nov. 1937, p. 706.

Agricultural Labor - Potatoes

Knowlton, Harry E., Elwood, Robert B., McKibben, Eugene G. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production. Potatoes. 134pp., processed Philadelphia, Pa., March 1938. (U. S. Works progress administration. National research project on reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques. Studies of changing techniques and employment in agriculture. Report no. A-4) 173.2 W89St No. A-4

Requests for copies of this report should be addressed to: Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator. Works Progress Administration. Washington, D.C.

"The purpose of this report is to outline the chief technological developments and recent changes in cultural practices in the production of potatoes and to estimate their effects on labor requirements and agricultural employment." - Introduction.

Agriculture - Denmark

[Hertel, Hans] A short survey of agriculture in Denmark, published with a government grant by the Royal agricultural society of Denmark. 3rd ed. 86pp. Copenhagen, Frederiksberg bogtrykkeri, 1937. 281.173 H44 Ed.3.

"Third revised edition of H. Hertel: A Short Survey of Agriculture in Denmark... 1925." - Preface.

Selected List of Literature on Danish Agriculture (written in languages other than Danish, Norwegian and Swedish). Compiled by the Library of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, pp.81-86.

Agriculture - England .

Baugh, John. Agriculture, a long-term policy. 76pp. London, Hutchinson & co. (publishers) ltd. [1937] 281.171 B32

Partial contents: The government and its policy; The farmer; The agricultural labourer; A long-term agricultural policy; Food supply in war time.

Jeffcock, W. Philip. Agricultural politics, 1915-1935, being a history of the Central chamber of agriculture during that period. 140pp. [Ipswich, Printed by W. E. Harrison & sons, 1937] 281.171 J35

"Sir Herbert Matthews wrote the history of the Central Chamber of Agriculture [of England] from its foundation in 1865 to the year 1915 in his well-known book 'Fifty Years of Agricultural Politics.' This book ... is ... a summary record of the activities of the Chamber during the next twenty years." - Preface

Appraisal and Mortgage Analysis

Joint committee on appraisal and mortgage analysis. Proceedings of the rural group sessions, National appraisal forum held under the auspices of the Joint committee on appraisal and mortgage analysis. Washington, D. C., November 19 and 20, 1937. 84pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1938] 282 J662

Compiled by L. G. Porter.

Partial contents: Survey of rural real estate appraisal data sources, by L. G. Porter, pp. 6-7; Catalog of urban real estate appraisal data sources, by Ayers J. du Bois, pp. 8-9; Soil survey and the appraisal problem, by Charles E. Kellogg, pp. 10-16; Production statistics and aerial surveys, by Wm. F. Callander, pp. 17-21; Insects and insect pests, by J. A. Hyslop, pp. 22-26; Farm family living costs, by Dorothy S. Brady, pp. 27-28; Weather cycles, by Joseph B. Kincer, pp. 29-33; Valuation and land utilization, by B. R. Stauber, pp. 34-37; Farm mortgage data, by Norman J. Wall, pp. 38-42; Crop insurance for wheat, by William H. Rowe, pp. 43-45; Mortgage record data, by Ralph C. Limber, pp. 49-52; Farm management data, by D. Howard Doane, pp. 53-56; The consumption of data, by D. W. Trick, pp. 57-61; Crop yields, by William G. Murray, pp. 62-68; Soils, by E. E. McAnelly, pp. 69-71; Weeds and weed pests, by Earl Liggett, pp. 72-76; Engineering data, by W. R. Parkhill, pp. 77-80; and Prices and price levels, by Ralph H. Cole, pp. 81-84.

Business and Banking

Chapman, Charles Cullen. The development of American business and banking thought, 1913-1936. Revised edition. 367pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1936. 280.12 C36 Rev.ed.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"The first part of this volume deals with industry; the second, with finance and banking; the third, with the situation at the dawn of 1936. In this latter section the invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is discussed, and the complete texts of the majority and minority opinions, together with a critical analysis, are given in the form of an appendix." - Preface.

Consumer Purchases

Public affairs pamphlets. no. 18. How we spend our money, by Maxwell S. Stewart. 32pp. [New York, 1938] 280.9 P964 no. 18.

"This pamphlet is based on an investigation of money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and a subsequent Study of Consumer Purchases, conducted as a Works Progress Administration project by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board." - Footnote p. 1

Cooperation

Eddy, Sherwood, and Page, Kirby. Creative pioneers; building a new society through adventurous vocations and avocations on the frontiers of industrial relations, the political movement, the cooperative movement, race relations, and socialized religion. 161pp. New York, Association press, 1937. 280.12 Ed2

Bibliography, pp. 157-161.

"The most thrilling and dangerous stage of pioneering on this continent lies ahead. Even more adventurous than transforming virgin forest into fertile fields of ripening grain, or spinning continental ribbons of steel across plain and desert and mountain, or transmuting raw ore into skyscraping cathedrals of industry - even more exciting and perilous than the subjugation of nature is man's conquest of himself. We accomplish wonders in the material sphere, but in human relations, as evidenced by greed, crime, oppression, strife, and war, we have not advanced much beyond the stone age.

"The competitive individualism of our fathers wrought marvels of material progress as the geographical frontier was pushed westward to the sea. But rugged individualism's ruthless struggle for private gain has left ugly scars upon character and deep cleavages in relationships. No informed and sensitive person can fail to be distressed by the impoverished and debased level upon which millions of our fellows dwell, and by the bitterness and strife that prevail throughout society. Most men are utilizing scarcely ten percent of their potential powers of abundant life - intellectually, culturally, or spiritually...

"The brief chapters of this book are offered only as a critical introduction to the further study of industrial relations, the political movement, the cooperative movement, race relations, and socialized religion." - Foreword.

Regli, Werner E. A primer of bookkeeping for cooperatives. 40pp., processed [New York] 1937. 30.6 R26

Author is Director, Accounting Bureau of the Cooperative League, 167 West 12th St., New York.

Stuart Chase wrote as follows in a short review of this pamphlet which was published in Consumers Cooperation (v.23, no. 11, Nov. 1937, p. 175):

"I have read carefully 'A primer of bookkeeping for cooperatives'. It impresses me as an intelligent, workmanlike, useful job. I particularly liked the first section where bookkeeping is presented as growing out of a definite situation, not as magic from the sky. It is a fine piece of work and one of great importance to the cooperative movement."

Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1938. Edited by the Horace Plunkett foundation. 564pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1938. 280.29 H78 1938.

Among much else of great interest are the articles whose titles follow: Count Alexander Karolyi: Founder of the Hungarian co-operative movement, by Prof. K. Ihrig, pp. 29-38; Albert Thomas and the East, by C. F. Andrews, pp. 39-42; Co-operation and the nutrition of colonial peoples, by H. A. Izant, pp. 43-55; Marketing organisation in Australia and New Zealand, by W. M. Smith, pp. 157-169; Canada; The prairie provinces, by J. T. Hull, pp. 184-194; The co-operative movement in India, by C. R. Fay, pp. 227-246; Note on the co-ordination of co-operative credit agencies in India, by T. Austin, pp. 247-251; Fifteen years of the Jewish co-operative movement in Palestine, by Harry Viteles, pp. 273-301; Agricultural co-operation and the agrarian question in Catalonia, by Dr. Georges Fauquet, pp. 370-380; Agricultural corporativism in Portugal, by Freppel Cotta, pp. 381-392; and A selected bibliography of agricultural co-operation: Supplement, pp. 557-564.

Cooperation - Consumers - Gt. Britain

Carr-Saunders, Alexander Morris. Consumers' co-operation in Great Britain; an examination of the British co-operative movement, by A. M. Carr-Saunders, P. Sargant Florence, Robert Peers, in consultation with Colin Clark, John Hilton [and others] 556pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1938] 280.2 C23

Notes on sources of statistics, pp. 538-540; Bibliography, pp. 541-546.

"The Consumers' Co-operative Movement is the largest organization in Great Britain which is both democratic and voluntary. It has 7,500,000 members, and it is roughly true to say that in every second household in the country at least one person is a member. Its funds amount to more than £ 300,000,000, and its annual trading operations exceed that sum. These figures are sufficient to show that the movement is of great importance both in the social life and in the economic activities of this country. Nevertheless, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Webb's book published in 1922, no comprehensive examination of its aims, methods and results has been undertaken; indeed, even studies of single aspects are rare. The need for such an investigation is widely felt. The general public wants information about a matter concerning which very contradictory judgments are passed both on the platform and in the press; co-operators themselves desire to learn more about an organization of which they are members, but of which they only see a very small part; economists wish to have data concerning a trading organization which is neither on the 'capitalist' nor on the 'socialist' model; social students would like to know something of a movement which has always pursued social

as well as economic aims, and finally politicians are interested in its entry into the field of national politics.

"This book is an attempt to fill the gap and to satisfy in some measure all those interested in the movement from the points of view mentioned above."-
Introduction.

Part V is devoted to The social significance of cooperative enterprise.

Cooperative Marketing - Fruits and Vegetables

McKay, A.W. Cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables in the United States. 25pp. Washington, D.C. [April 1938] (Pan American union. Division of agricultural cooperation. Series on cooperatives no. 10) 150.9 C78 No. 10.

"Because of the wide variety of conditions under which fruits and vegetables are produced, there is also great variation in the extent to which cooperative marketing of these products has developed. In some areas and for some products, cooperative associations handle a large percentage of the crop. In other areas and for other products, very little cooperative effort has developed. In practically all producing areas of importance, however, growers have developed some form of cooperative organization through which they perform at least a part of the operations connected with the harvesting, grading, packing and marketing of their crops...

"At the present time, there is a healthy tendency to organize fruit and vegetable associations only after a survey of the possibilities of a cooperative and an appraisal of the difficulties it is likely to encounter. Consequently, associations are not being organized as rapidly as at some periods in the past, but those formed are likely to be successful. Furthermore, under the guidance of the banks for cooperatives and the Cooperative Division, of the Farm Credit Administration, and other Federal and state agencies, more attention is being given to the financial problems and management of cooperatives than at any time in the past. It is in the development of marketing programs and in adapting their service to the needs of their members and changes in the marketing system that fruit and vegetable cooperatives are most backward. Even here many organizations are carefully studying their problems and seeking to make improvements."

Cooperation - India

Ullah, Ata. The co-operative movement in the Punjab... With a preface by C. R. Fay. 512pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1937] [The Indian co-operative series. v.4] 280.2 U14

"Co-operation is, by universal consent, the only effective lever which can most quickly and easily lift the cultivator out of the mire that threatens to engulf him. Co-operation as a remedy is particularly suited to Indian conditions and has long been, and rightly too, held out to be the Indian peasants' only hope of salvation. It has now been tried for over a generation. It is high time, therefore, particularly in view of the abnormal difficulties with which the peasantry of the

country is faced, to take stock of the achievements and failures of the movement, with a view to framing a more fruitful policy for the future." - Author's preface.

Economic History - Connecticut Valley

Hannay, Agnes. A chronicle of industry on the Mill river. 142pp. Northampton, Mass. [1936] (Smith college studies in history. v. 21, nos. 1-4. Oct. 1935-July, 1936) 277.039 H19

Also Study III in the Council of Industrial Studies Series.

Bibliography, pp. 132-137.

Katharine Du Pre Lumpkin, Director of Research, Council of Industrial Studies at Smith College, writes in part as follows in an introductory statement:

"The Council of Industrial Studies of Smith College is engaged in studying the economic development of the Connecticut Valley region of New England...

"Each Council study is planned as a unit complete in itself... Each is also a part of a coordinated series, and it is hoped that eventually out of the series may be built a regional account...

"The present study, A Chronicle of Industry on the Mill River, is the third in the series. Two other studies have been published to date, Economic History of a Factory Town, A Study of Chicopee, Massachusetts, by Vera Shlakman, and Shutdowns in the Connecticut Valley, a study of worker displacement in the small industrial community. Four studies are now in progress dealing with the rise of railroads in the region, the metals industry before 1860, colonial merchants and trade, 1760-1830, and agricultural changes as they relate to the region's general economic development."

Economic Inequalities

Gibrat, R. Les inégalités économiques. Applications: aux inégalités des richesses, à la concentration des entreprises, aux populations des villes, aux statistiques des familles, etc., d'une loi nouvelle: la loi de l'effet proportionnel. 296pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1931. 280 G353

Bibliography, pp. 285-292.

This is a study of the unequal distribution of goods among men and of men among enterprises based on an index of inequality and a formula which represent economic distributions and which are interpreted statistically. The application of the formula is shown to the distribution of the communes in France or the large cities of the world according to their population and to the distribution of families according to the number of the children.

The author finds that the distribution of wealth and fortune among men has demonstrated the same inequality for nearly five centuries and that it has not been sensibly affected by all the economic or social conquests. He finds also that the inequality of distribution of industrial enterprises according to their personnel has varied very little for any particular group from one country to another and from one census to another. The development of mechanization and of capitalism has affected not the concentration but the average importance of each enterprise.

Economic Policy - Norway

Keilhau, Wilhelm. Volkswirtschaftspolitik und weltwirtschaftliche stellung Norwegens. 23pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1938. (Kiel. Universität. Institut für weltwirtschaft, Kieler vorträge, no.54) 280.9 K54 no.54
A brief survey of Norway's economic policy.

Economic Situation - Saskatchewan - Canada

Saskatchewan. A submission by the government of Saskatchewan to the Royal commission on dominion-provincial relations. (Canada, 1937) 434pp. [Regina, 1937] 280.137 Sa74

At head of title: Province of Saskatchewan.

On cover: Prepared under the direction of Hon. T. C. Davis, K. C., Attorney General for Saskatchewan.

Among the recommendations made are the following:

"Depression and drought have brought to everyone a realization that a more intimate knowledge of the resources of this province is vitally necessary and that vigorous measures must be employed in their utilization and development. In the early days of expansion, little care was taken in the selection of land, the prime consideration of the Dominion Government, and of the railways as well, having been to promote settlement as rapidly as possible. No particular blame is being attached to anyone in that regard, but the fact does remain that very little attention was paid to the suitability of land for agricultural purposes.

"Prior to the depression the problem had been recognized and much promising work was begun. Mention might be made of the progress made in the control of rust. A soil survey conducted largely through research by the University of Saskatchewan may be regarded as a scientific achievement of considerable significance. Important work on the problem of farm management has been begun. One of the tragedies of the depression has been the curtailment of necessary research work. At the University of Saskatchewan, in particular, reduced financial grants have resulted in essential investigations being suspended.

"A beginning has been made, but the province should be put in a position to undertake a vigorous programme of rehabilitation and development. It is not proposed to set out in detail the desirable features of such a programme, indeed information is not available for that purpose. Brief reference may be made, however, to a few revisions of the provincial economy in which research and control are necessary.

"Agriculture - (a) Soil Surveys: there should be a complete inventory of land resources with reference to agricultural operations. This will involve research in the composition of soils involving a determination of their physical capacities to produce. It must cover also the matter of soil management to correct deficiencies economically with a view to the promotion of a permanent agriculture. These studies are fundamental to all agricultural operations. Programmes already undertaken are recognized as being comprehensive and have achieved notable results, but they have been chiefly of a general survey character. Such surveys, however, form only the basis of a permanent attack on soil prob-

lems which should continue to expand on lines already indicated by those working in this field. When possible surveys should precede settlement.

"(b) Land classification: this involves rating the land according to usefulness for the purpose in which it is likely to give the best service. This means a practical combination of the facts known with respect to the soils and their productivity and usefulness in farming, as determined from economic surveys and indicated by past records and present conditions. All considerations to be made from the point of view of the ability of the soil to support agricultural operations on an economic basis.

"(c) Farm management and agricultural economics: research in order to determine the best practical uses of the lands of each class in their specific locations in representative farming areas. This work will assist in making the most efficient use of these lands through organization of the units and the application of proper business principles.

"The above gives only a general indication of the work that might be undertaken. (1) It should be pointed out that settlement of the agricultural land of the province was very rapid and mainly occurred while the natural resources were under the control of the Dominion Government. Had the settlement been more gradual much might have been learned by experience that would have been of value to those coming later. The fact remains, however, that the people are here and that most of the land suitable for settlement is already occupied. Measures should be taken whereby research will supplement knowledge gained by experience."

Economics

Modlin, George Matthews, and De Vyver, Frank Traver. Development of economic society. 474pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1937. (Economics and social institutions. vol. I) 280 M72

Modlin, George Matthews, and McIsaac, Archibald MacDonald. Social control of industry. 499pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1938. (Economics and social institutions. v. 3) 280.12 M72

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Part 2 is devoted to marketing.

Luthringer, George Francis, Chandler, Lester Vernon, and Cline, Denzel Cecil. Money, credit and finance. 379pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1938. (Economics and social institutions. vol. IV) 284 L972

1937 ed. by George Francis Luthringer, James Gerald Smith and Denzel Cecil Cline issued as Economics and Social Institutions. vol. III.

Dell, Burnham North, and Luthringer, George Francis. Population, resources and trade. 291pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1938. (Economics and social institutions. vol. V) 280 D38

McCabe, David Aloysius, and Lester, Richard Allen. Labor and social organization. 374pp. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1938. (Economics and social institutions, vol. VI) 283 M122

Volume 2 of this series - Introduction to Economic Analysis by Archibald M. McIsaac and James G. Smith, was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for February 1938, v. 12, no. 2, p.99.

Morgenstern, Oskar. The limits of economics... Translated by Vera Smith. 160pp. London [etc.] W. Hodge and company, limited, 1937. 280 M823

"As compared with the German edition... which appeared in 1934, the present edition has been revised to a considerable extent." - Foreword, signed: Oskar Morgenstern.

"Appendix" (chiefly bibliographical) pp. 153-160.

F. B. Garver wrote a helpful review of this volume in the American Economic Review, v. 27, no.4, p.776. Dec. 1937.

Scherman, Harry. The promises men live by; a new approach to economics. 492pp. New York, Random house, 1938. 280 Sch2

Partial contents: The role of promises in production - revealing how almost all modern wealth is given away as soon as possible after it is produced; To market! To market! The only economic area where swaps now take place as they did at the dawn of human society; The vital differences between short and long promises - and why the long promises that center around land have produced the same type of events as far back as there are records; Government promises and how they compare in reliability with those of individuals; Why is gold the world's money? How the volume of promises made by men both measure and determine the well-being of society: The heart of the mystery of business cycles; and The processes by which the completion and incompleteness of economic promises bring about the rhythmic phases of the business cycle.

Reviewed in the New York Times Book Review, p. 16, March 13, 1938.

Wallis, Louis. Burning question; making your living in a monopolized world. 111pp. Chicago, New York, Willett, Clark & company, 1937. 284.5 W155
Bibliography, p. 95.

Partial contents: The problem of purchasing power; Machinery and economics; and Law and economic history.

Wootton, Mrs. Barbara (Adam) Lament for economics. 322pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1938] 280 W88L

The Economist (London) in its issue for Jan. 29, 1938, p. 229, reviewed this volume at length.

A few sentences from this review are quoted below:

"Mrs. Barbara Wootton would claim no novelty for her trenchant onslaught upon economists. She rather sets down the clear impressions derived from the attempt to teach contemporary economic theory to people for whom common sense, not an examination syllabus or academic conformity, is the acid test of knowledge.

"The indictment which Mrs. Wootton, in her own superbly incisive way,

draws up is in consequence broadly familiar. The economic theory of to-day is unintelligible and useless. The professors use their wits to examine states of affairs that never were on sea or land. When they do come to earth, neither their diagnoses nor the remedies they prescribe for actual disorders are compatible with one another or practical policy.

"The disinclination of economists to check their thinking against the observed facts tends to conceal the unreality of their hypotheses. Mrs. Wootton's criticisms of the market conditions which most economists take for granted are obviously cogent. While their analysis

"is necessarily dependent on the movements analysed being objectively determined, and not subject to interference by the caprice of arbitrary wills, the encroachment of monopoly, on the one hand, and of Government interference, on the other, is steadily restricting the scope of such markets in the contemporary world."

"The Soviet Union, the Third Reich, the New Deal, and even the National Government have to that extent upset their apple-cart. In making their assumptions about conditions and behaviour, economists tend, despite their denial of any intention to pronounce judgment upon social and political issues, to lend their support to that form of society in which their hypotheses are most nearly realised. They are commonly accused, therefore, of making economics into an apologetic for capitalism."

Economics - Mathematics

Allen, Roy George Douglas. Mathematical analysis for economists. xv, 548pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1938. (London school of economics and political science. Studies in statistics and scientific method. Edited by A. L. Bowley and A. Wolf, no.3) 325 A152
Bibliography, pp. xiv-xv.

"The days when the principles of economics - apart from footnotes and appendices - could be grasped without knowledge of either calculus or cartesians are, regrettably, passing, and to apply the term 'mathematical economists' to a particular school of theorists is mainly a distinction of degree. Diagrammatic presentation is fairly easy for the non-mathematical mind, and it is now a feature of the most elementary class-room. But recent advances in economics have gone much further in the use of both geometry and, more difficult, of functional analysis. As a consequence, the modern economic theorist finds the luxury of mathematics fast becoming a conventional necessity, and one difficult to obtain if he does not already possess it.

"This difficulty has now been solved by this book. Demanding from the beginner no more than 'matric. maths.', Mr. Allen has provided a textbook of pure mathematics 'developed in the directions most useful to students of economics,' which has all the neatness and clarity of argument which is the fascination of the subject itself. The choice of illustrations, the definition of the simplest terms and the provision of a special table of symbols are all marks of the care which has gone into the work.

"Examples' are provided at the end of each chapter to be worked by the student. But the book is much more than a course to be completed. Mr.

Allen has managed to include most of what is essential in mathematical economic theory, and, though the demonstration of 'mathematical methods' has involved some loss in logical sequence, a separate index of 'economic applications' has successfully turned the book into a permanent source of reference." - From a review in The Economist (London) v. 131, no.4938, p.143 Apr. 16, 1938.

Farm Income

Seale-Hayne agricultural college, Newton Abbot, Devon. Dept. of economics. Farmers' report no.14. Financial results on certain Devon and Cornish farms for the year 1935/36, by R. Henderson. 14pp. processed. Newton Abbot, 1938. 281.9 Sel no.14.

"The most important thing in farming is the net amount left to share between the human factors of production, after all the other expenses have been met. It is this net output or net amount which determines the prosperity or otherwise of farming. The human factors of production are (1) the landlord, who claims his share in the form of rent; (2) society, which claims its share in the form of rates; (3) labour whose share is that amount distributed as wages; and (4) the farmer who retains any balance after the claims of the first three factors have been satisfied. The first three claims are more or less fixed in advance, so that if the net output is insufficient to cover them, the deficiency has to be made good by the farmer."

Foreign Trade

Hull, Cordell. Foreign trade, farm prosperity and peace. Address... at the second annual National farm institute Des Moines, Iowa, February 19, 1938. 16pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (U.S. Dept. of state. Commercial policy series, no.44 [Publication no.1134]) 150.1 Ad2A [no.7]

Hull, Cordell. Our foreign policy. Address... at the National press club, Washington, D.C., March 17, 1938. 17pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (U.S. Dept. of state. Publication no.1146) 150.1 Ad2A [no.8]

Hull, Cordell. Trade, prosperity and peace. Address... February 6, 1938. 10pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (U. S. Dept. of state. Publication no. 1124) 150.1 Ad2A [no.9]

Sayre, Francis Bowes. The stake of the south in the trade-agreements program. Address... before the Texas cotton association, Dallas, Tex., March 18, 1938. 14pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (U.S. Dept. of state. Commercial policy series, no.46) 150.1 Ad2C
U.S. Dept. of state. Publication no.1144.

Sayre, Francis B. To world peace through world trade. 11pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. (U. S. Dept. of state. Commercial policy series no. 43 [Publication no. 1118]) 150.1 Ad2C

"Originally appeared as an article in the New York Times Magazine of January 9, 1938."

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Feedstuffs division. 1937 review of foreign trade in sugar and molasses, by Albert S. Nemir. 12pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1938. 157.55 R323 1937

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. 1937 review of United States foreign trade in coffee, cocoa beans and products, and tea, by Mary L. Bynum. 19pp., processed [Washington, D.C.] March 1938. 157.55 R325

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 839. Summary of United States trade with world, 1937. By Grace A. Witherow. 41pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 157.7 C76Dt no.839

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series no. 175. Export and import practice by F. R. Eldridge. 306 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 157.54 T67

"The first part of the book deals entirely with export practice and shows why and how the market abroad for any commodity should be analyzed, both as to the possibilities for its sale and the existing agencies for its distribution...

"The second part is devoted to import practice..."- Foreword.

Income and Wages

Bowley, Arthur Lyon. Wages and income in the United Kingdom since 1860. 151pp. Cambridge, The University press, 1937. 284 B68W
Bibliography, pp. 142-147.

This volume was reviewed in the Economist (London) v. 129, no. 4920, p. 532, Dec. 11, 1937. From this review the quotation which follows has been taken:

"This new volume is not, like so many collections, fragmentary and disconnected. On the contrary, it is a comprehensive and systematic guide, not only to Professor Bowley's own work on wages and incomes, but also to the work of other statisticians, where they have covered the same ground. The book is a model of statistical presentation, which other authors would do well to follow. The methods are clearly described and the validity of the statistics indicated. In many cases figures are calculated on alternative hypotheses, so that the reader can judge for himself. For the student, and for the lay reader in search of particular pieces of information, the text contains numerous references to an admirable bibliography.

"The first two chapters are devoted to studying the movements of wages and the cost of living from 1860 to 1936. The result is a table of three index numbers: average full-time money wages, the cost of living, and

the 'quotient.' Professor Bowley uses the term 'quotient' in preference to real wages, because of the numerous qualifications that must be made when the latter term is employed...

"The remainder of the book includes studies of average earnings and their distribution, earnings and needs, the national wage bill and the national income. Professor Bowley gives annual figures of the national wage bill from 1924 to 1936, but he has not found it possible to make more than a tentative estimate of the national income in 1934 to compare with the results of the full-scale investigation carried out in collaboration with Sir Josiah Stamp for 1924. One would not expect Professor Bowley's figures to show precisely the same change over the decade as Mr. Colin Clark's, but it is a little disconcerting to find that Professor Bowley's figures show a fall and Mr. Clark's a rise. Nor does the difference lie in the imponderable lower salaries, but in the estimates of wages. Professor Bowley finds a fall of 5 or 6 percent. in the national wage bill over the period and Mr. Clark a rise of 3 percent. This disagreement is of service if only to remind us not to pay too much attention to small changes in statistics of the national income. Indeed, if such differences between estimates can exist for a year as far ago as 1934, one wonders what sort of validity is possessed by estimates for more recent periods."

Index Numbers

Davenport, Donald Hills, and Scott, Frances V. An index to business indices. 187pp. Chicago, Business publications, inc., 1937. 241.3 D27

"This is a guide to the most important index numbers and other statistical indices that reflect the current changes in business conditions in the United States...

It "consists of two parts: (I) a Finding Index and (II) a section in which the various index numbers and indices are classified and described. Part I is arranged in three sections. The first section is devoted to commodity prices. This includes index numbers of whole-sale and retail prices, the cost of building construction, the cost of living, and the purchasing power of the dollar for various classes of commodities. The second section refers to the index numbers of security prices. It contains the summary figures for yields as well as prices of both stocks and bonds. The third section is devoted to index numbers other than the security and commodity prices contained in the first two sections. It includes the general indices of business activity and those relating to the fields of production, distribution, labor, and finance." - Introduction.

India

Thomas, Parakunnel, Joseph. The central problem of Indian economy. 35pp. [Madras, Printed at the G.S. press, 1937?] 280.182 T36

Presidential address, Indian Economic Conference held at Hyderabad, 28th December 1937.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

The author after discussing with clarity the low standard of living among the masses of the population in India and possible remedial measures

cludes as follows:

"India is at a critical stage in her history. By the long operation of an unsound economic system, the resources of the country remain undeveloped, and large sections of the common people are immersed in poverty and misery. They are no longer in a state of pathetic content; under various influences there has been a popular awakening and great expectations have been roused by the introduction of provincial autonomy and the assumption of government by a party which is noted for its rugged idealism. There is a tide in the affairs of nations as well as of men. If we do not seriously tackle our economic ills at this juncture, great discontent and worse consequences may follow. But if the eleven provincial Governments and the larger States to-day make an earnest effort at rebuilding our economic system on sound lines, the popular awakening may be directed into constructive channels and this country may soon be on the way to solid economic progress. Let it be remembered that any rise in the standard of living of the masses in India will not only increase the economic welfare of a fifth of the human race but will also contribute substantially to the well-being of the world as a whole."

Industrial Uses of Farm Products - Chemurgy

National farm chemurgic council, inc. National farm chemurgic council, incorporated in the state of Michigan (non-profit) for scientific and educational purposes, coördinating agriculture, industry and science. Constitution and by-laws. 16pp. Dearborn, Mich., 1937. 281.9 N212

Pacific northwest chemurgic conference. [Proceedings] Pacific northwest chemurgic conference with Washington State planning council, Spokane, Washington, March 22-23, 1937... Published by Ernest N. Hutchinson, secretary of state. 134pp. [Olympia?] 1937. 281.9 P11

"It has been necessary to condense the various addresses and discussions to a considerable degree." - p.4

Partial contents: The Pacific Northwest, A source of raw materials for the nation's industries, by Ben H. Kizer, pp. 7-14, with discussion by Dean E. J. Iddings for Idaho, pp. 14-16, by Dean Edward C. Johnson for Washington, pp. 16-19, and by R. H. Kipp for Oregon, p. 19; The background of the Farm Chemurgic Council and the Chemical Foundation, by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, pp. 54-55; Fruit surplus utilization, by Ira D. Cardiff, pp. 58-61; with discussion by Harry E. Barnard, pp. 61-62; By-products from apples and other fruits, by H. H. Mottern, pp. 62-66; Surplus fruit utilization, by Ernest H. Wiegand, pp. 67-71; Freezing preservation and its significance for agriculture, by H. C. Diehl, pp. 71-75; The substitute farm crop for the Pacific Northwest, by Charles M. French, pp. 76-79; Substitute farm crops for the Pacific Northwest, by E. G. Schafer, pp. 79-82; Flax and oil seed possibilities, by G. R. Hyslop, pp. 83-88; Fibers from the farm, by M. D. Fell, pp. 88-90; Flax for fiber, by Karl F. West, pp. 90-93; Soy flour, by E. E. Roquemore, pp. 93-95; Address, Power alcohol from farm products, by Hobart Beresford, pp. 95-99; Industrial uses of grains, by F. B. McKenzie, pp. 100-103; with discus-

sion by Harry E. Barnard, pp. 103-104; Plastics and solvents including casein from the farm, by J. Allen Harris, 104-109; with discussion by Robert Prior, pp. 109-110; The fertilizer plants of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, by R. W. Diamond, pp. 110-113; and Idaho's phosphates, by H. P. Taylor, pp. 113-116, with discussion, Fertilizers, by S. C. Vandecaveye, pp. 116-118, and The use of fertilizers, by L. C. Wheeting, pp. 119-120.

There are also various papers on forest products and the chemical utilization of waste wood.

International Agricultural Credit Conference, 1936.

Conférence internationale du crédit agricole. 5th, Vienna, 1936. Actes de la "V^e Conférence internationale du crédit agricole", Vienne, 9-11 septembre 1936. Publiés par les soins du secrétariat des "Conférences internationales du crédit agricole". 479pp. Rome [Società anonima "Arte della stampa," 1937?] 284.29 C763 5th

At head of title: F.I.T.A. Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, Rome.

French, German, Italian.

Proceedings of the Fifth International Agricultural Credit Conference held in Vienna, September 9-11, 1936. The reports deal with the financing of harvests, agricultural indebtedness, and the rôle of agricultural credit in the development of agricultural enterprises in mountainous regions.

Partial contents: Le financement des récoltes, by Louis Tardy, pp. 25-31. Also in German, pp. 32-38. (Deals with the financing of wheat and wine); Le anticipazioni sui prodotti agricoli attraverso le associazioni agrarie cooperative in rapporto all'organizzazione delle vendite collettive, alla difesa dei prezzi e all'indirizzo della produzione, by Egidio Pardini, with summaries and conclusions in French and German, pp. 39-99. (Discusses agricultural cooperation in various European countries); Le financement des récoltes en Pologne, by the "Banque Agraire d'Etat" in Warsaw, with German summary, pp. 100-128. (The financing of crops in Poland); Il credito agrario alle associazioni di produttori agricoli, by Aldo Ramadoro, with French and German summaries, pp. 129-147. (Discusses the regulation of agricultural credit as it is dispensed to the associations of agricultural producers in Italy); L'endettement des agriculteurs et les mesures propres à faciliter le remboursement des dettes agricoles, by Louis Tardy, pp. 151-179. Also in German, pp. 180-211. (Summarizes some of the principal measures adopted in various agricultural countries for the relief of agricultural indebtedness); Die Entschuldung der Landwirtschaft, by Wolfgang Drechsler, with French summary, pp. 212-221. (Measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in Germany); L'endettement des agriculteurs et les mesures aptes à faciliter le remboursement des dettes agricoles en Pologne, by the "Banque Agraire d'Etat" in Warsaw, with German summary, pp. 222-252. (Relief of agricultural indebtedness in Poland); L'endettement de l'agriculture et les mesures propres à faciliter le remboursement des dettes agricoles en Pologne, by the "Banque

de l'Economie National" in Warsaw, with German summary, pp. 253-286. (Relief of agricultural indebtedness in Poland); Le crédit agricole et son rôle dans le développement des exploitations agricoles dans les régions montagneuses, by Mario Rava and others, pp. 289-312. Also in German and Italian, pp. 313-359. (The rôle of agricultural credit in the development of agricultural enterprises in mountainous regions); Other papers on the same subject are by André Cramois, pp. 360-373; Mario Bandini, pp. 374-410; Mario Tofani, pp. 411-432; the Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e delle Assicurazione, pp. 433-440; Eduard Patka, pp. 441-451; and the Union des Cooperatives Agricoles Tchèques, pp. 452-457.

Land Economics

Ely, Richard Theodore, and Wehrwein, George S. Land economics... Revised edition. 165pp., processed. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1938. 282 El9L Rev. ed.

Copyrighted 1931.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

The authors write in part as follows in their signed Preface:

"In the development of the subject matter of land economics the material has grouped itself into two parts. First, the basic facts about land, its classification, characteristics, utilization, and conservation insofar as these involve human relationships. Since the economic relations of man to man are in the main property relations, property in land is one of the 'motifs' running through this part. Human relationships must be directed and controlled through public action; therefore land policies and planning is a second thread of thought. It is the purpose of this volume to present the subject matter outlined above and guide the reader to other sources of information.

The material presented in this volume is the foundation for the second part of the work when it is finally published. The second section will deal with the economics of land utilization and conservation (the cost elements), land income and valuation, taxation, the ownership and tenure of land, and will close with a chapter on planning and policies."

Land Exodus - France

Ruppe, Fritz. Das problem der landflucht im heutigen Frankreich und seine aktualit t im werke Rene Bazins. x, 117pp. Jena, 1936. 281.174 R87

Inaug.-dis. - Jena.

Bibliography, pp. vii-x.

This is a study of the rural exodus or flight from the land in France, its causes, development, and results and of the factors which have contributed to the state of mind that is inimical to the land and has led to the uprooting of large numbers of the farming class. The treatment of the rural exodus in the literature of the nineteenth century is discussed and particularly in the novels of Rene Bazin.

Land Registration

Barker, Wendell P. The Torrens law - an argument for it, by Wendell P. Barker, chairman, Mortgage commission of the state of New York. 16pp. [Albany, N. Y., J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937] 282 B24

"It is well known that Sir Robert Richard Torrens, an Irishman living in South Australia, first conceived the system of land registration which he based upon the system of ship registry. His idea found form in an act of the South Australian legislature in 1858. This first land title registration law is found today to have four branches, the Australian, Canadian, English and American." - Introduction.

Land Settlement - Germany

Rathcke, Wolfgang. Verstädterung und landseidlung in ihrer bedeutung für die bevölkerungsentwicklung. 152pp. Biberach an der Riss, Druck: Biberacher verlagsdruckerei [1937] 282.2 R18

Inaug.-diss. - Berlin.

Bibliography, pp.148-150; "Statistische jahrbücher und Zeitschriften", p.151.

This is a description of the causes, development and manifestations of the two opposing trends of congregation of the population in cities and settlement on the land in Germany, of the harmful effects of the former and the possibility of counteracting them by the development of the latter.

Land Use - Oregon

U. S. Resettlement administration. Region XI, Portland, Ore. A land use study of Coos county, Oregon. By James C. Moore. 39pp., processed. [Portland? Ore.] U. S. Department of agriculture. Resettlement administration, region 11, 1937. 282 Un395Lc

"The land use study reported herein depicts in a broad way the major land uses suggested for the next decade or two in Coos County. It is offered as a guide to local, state, and Federal agencies, and to private individuals who may be interested in undertaking action programs...

"Data are presented which indicate that an orderly development of county resources along the indicated lines would (1) make possible an increased rural farm population, (2) add materially to the income of farmers, stockmen, woodsmen, and industrialists, and (3) broaden the county tax base...

"As suggested in this report, the first step in a sound plan for utilization of the land resources of Coos County is classification of the land into generalized use districts." - Foreword

Latifundia- Italy

Ricchioni, Vincenzo. Aspetti economici di aziende latifondistiche di terra di Bari. 146pp. Bari, Gius. Laterza & Figli, 1936. (Consiglio Provinciale dell' economia corporativa, Bari. Sezione agricole e forestale. Collana di studi e monografie no.2) 16 B23 no.2

An account of economic conditions on the large estates of the Province of Bari in southern Italy. Physical and demographic conditions, grain production, types of farms and farming, land values and economic returns, and improvement measures are among the topics discussed.

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Economic committee. Report to the Council on the work of its forty-seventh session held at Geneva from December 6th to 9th 1937. 5pp. Geneva, 1937. (Salaries of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.10) 280.9 I47P 1937. II. B.10
Official no.: C577.M 411. 1937. II. B.

League of nations. Financial committee. Report to the Council on the work of the sixty-fifth session of the Committee (Geneva, November 29th-December 4th, 1937) 13pp. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. A.23) 280.9 I47P 1937. II. A.23
Official no.: C.569. M. 405. 1937. II. A. [F.1618]

League of nations. Information section. New technical efforts towards a better nutrition. 35pp. Geneva, Information section, 1938. (League of nations questions.7) 389.1 I473
Contents: The problem of nutrition; The interim report - public health; Technical advance; and The final report: health, agriculture, economic policy.

League of nations. Series of League of nations Publications IV. Social. 1937.IV.8. Assistance to indigent foreigners. Observations of governments on the second draft multilateral convention on assistance to indigent foreigners. 24pp. Geneva, 1937. 280.9 I47Ps 1937.IV.8.
"Official no.: C.341.M. 231. 1937.IV."
Library has Addendum, 4pp., processed.

Machinery on Farms - England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Mechanized corn growing; a record of three years' experience, 1934-1936, by A. Bridges and E. P. Weeks. 68pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 281.359 Ox2

"Eleven farms are considered in this report, and continuous information has been secured from them for the three years, 1934, 1935 and 1936...

"The farms described in this report are exceptional, of course, in the sense that they are very large, varying from 500 to 1,000 acres; that the crops are mainly corn, wheat being predominant; that live stock

is at a minimum, pigs being the most important; and that the use of horses for power is negligible...

"Mechanized farming of the kind that has been described in this report is comparatively unimportant in the agriculture of this country. The system is, of course, mainly applicable to the light arable farming parts of the country, where land is relatively flat, the fields are big and the farms are large. The size of farm required is at present one of the chief limitations to the development of the system. However, in its limited sphere this type of farming, under present conditions, provides a satisfactory income for occupiers with sufficient capital to undertake it.

"The argument that it displaces labour cannot be applied to these farms since in most cases they were derelict previous to their adoption as mechanized corn-growing farms. The system also has the advantage of attracting capable farm workers. The use of modern machinery in all processes of production enables good wages to be paid and it also offers the possibility of shorter working hours. In the absence, on most farms, of live stock, there is little or no Sunday work. The conditions of employment are therefore in accord with those in urban industry and appeal to the most progressive class of worker, who might otherwise be tempted to leave agriculture." - Extracts from pages 10, 49, and 56.

Man and Society

Schmidt, Emerson Peter, ed. Man and society; a substantive introduction to the social sciences. 805pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1938.

280 Sch5

"First printing, June 1937; third printing, Feb. 1938."

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

The aim of this textbook is "to acquaint the reader with the core of knowledge in each of the social sciences.

Partial contents: Social psychology, by Herbert Blumer, pp. 144-198; Human geography, by Richard Hartshorne, pp. 323-379; The machinery of government, by Joseph R. Starr, pp. 500-544; The economics of price, by Emerson P. Schmidt, pp. 545-591; The distribution of income, by Emerson P. Schmidt, pp. 592-635; and Economic security, by Emerson P. Schmidt, pp. 636-697;

Marketing

Beard, S. N. The California plan for marketing Salinas - Watsonville iceberg head lettuce in carload lots in interstate commerce. 48pp. [Salinas, Calif., 1938?] 280.391 B38C

"The foundation stones of the produce industry are Quality, Service and Price. Note, that the first is Quality, the second Service, and the last, Price, thus price is always determined after quality and service are rendered.

"It should be the aim of the lettuce growers and shippers to grow, pack, and ship the finest quality lettuce put up in the most modern manner and offered to the consumers everywhere at the lowest possible price. A common practice of the growers is to increase their plantings after a successful season and to decrease them after an unsuccessful one. Their desire to harvest and sell all of their crops, regardless of quality or what effect

it has on the general market, is another reason why growers meet with difficulties.

"It is impossible for each and every grower to have the finest quality, to secure the greatest yield, and to receive the highest market prices every day during the harvest season. Yet, that is practically what every grower strives to accomplish. He fights Mother Nature from the time he plans until he harvests, then is faced with the big problem of marketing.

"Since he is dealing in a perishable commodity, he must harvest when the crop is mature or else his quality will deteriorate and effect the market value of his produce.

"Independent growers and all shippers who do their own growing must realize that the time has now come when it is absolutely necessary to operate under a planned program which will give all factors an equal opportunity to participate in the profits of the market, based on the service each renders.

"What the shippers do individually or collectively determines the lettuce fortunes of all Growers, Shippers, Brokers, Jobbers, Commission Merchants, Retailers, Railroads, Shook and Paper Mills, Ice Companies, Banks and all other people engaged directly and indirectly in the lettuce industry." - Preface.

France. Assemblée nationale, 1871. Sénat. Commission de l'agriculture. Rapport fait au nom de la Commission de l'agriculture, chargée d'examiner le projet de loi, adopté par la Chambre des députés, tendants à régler les rapports entre producteurs agricoles, commerçants et industriels par la conclusion de conventions collectives fixant les conditions de vente de produits agricoles pour une branche de production, par m. Victor Boret, sénateur. 2v. [Paris, Impr. du Senat. 1938] 280.3 F842 v.1-2

At head of title: No. 480. Sénat, année 1937, session ordinaire. Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 7 juillet 1937.

This report prepared by the Agricultural Committee of the French Senate was designed to examine the possibilities of concluding collective agreements determining the conditions of sale of agricultural products.

Monroe, Day, Kyrk, Hazel, and Stone, Ursula Batchelder. Food buying and our markets. New edition, completely revised and enlarged. 430pp. New York, M. Barrows and company, 1938. 389 M75 1938

"Suggested readings" at end of each chapter.

"'Food Buying' aims to reach the type of housewife who wants to know more about not only the food product involved but about the most economical forms of distribution, including consumer cooperatives, as well."- From Food Field Reporter, v. 6, no. 6, p.15, Mar. 21, 1938.

Norton, Laurence Joseph, and Scranton, L. L. The marketing of farm products; principles and problems for students of vocational agriculture. 378pp. [Danville, Ill., The Interstate, 1937] 280.3 N823 1937

The authors state in their signed preface to this textbook that "The general aim has been to deal with the marketing problems of the individual rather than to prepare a treatise on the theory of marketing or a manual of information for some particular branch of the subject. Material on coöperative marketing is introduced because the individual farmer deals with coöperative associations either as a member or director."

Migratory Agricultural Labor

Lowry, Edith E. They starve that we may eat. 72pp. New York, Council of women for home missions and Missionary education movement [1938]
283 L95

At head of title: Migrants of the Crops.

Bibliography, p. 72.

Additional bibliography on p. 3 of cover.

May be obtained from the Council of Women for Home Missions, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace writes in part as follows in this pamphlet:

"In this Volume the Council of Women for Home Missions presents a picture of one of the most disadvantaged groups in the nation - the migratory agricultural worker. If we have smug and complacent attitudes toward rural America they are likely to be extinguished by exposure to the problems of this disadvantaged group...

"Living standards among agricultural workers - particularly migratory and similar workers - are notoriously low...

"It is important that books such as this be issued so that there will be a wider understanding of the problem."

Milk

Reading, Eng. University college. Agricultural economics dept. Statistical summary of the costs of milk production in the southern province 1936/1937. Third interim report. 5pp. processed. [Reading, Eng.] 1937. 281.344 R22 3d, 1936/37.

Figures cover costs of milk production on 68 farms from Sept. 27, 1936 to Sept. 25, 1937.

Scottish milk marketing board. Scottish milk marketing scheme, 1933. (Incorporating amendments made in the scheme up to and including the 30th August 1937.) 32pp. Edinburgh, H.M. Stationery off., 1937. 280.344 Sco34

At head of title: Agricultural marketing acts, 1931 to 1933.

Vermont. Special milk investigational committee. Vermont milk report by the Special milk investigational committee, appointed by the Governor of Vermont pursuant to an act of the Legislature of 1937. 29pp. [Montpelier, Vt., 1937?] 281.344 V59

Have also mimeographed abstract of the report released for papers of March 14, [1938]

"The Committee has gathered facts regarding the production of milk in Vermont over the past ten years, how it is disposed of, and what has been received for it. The Committee has tried to set forth in the report conditions in the markets, competitive conditions, and what has been accomplished by organization here and elsewhere...

"The dairy industry is now of greatest importance to Vermont. Changed conditions are reflected in an effort to adapt the crops and practices of a region to them. Vermont, at one time, had a flourishing sheep industry. With the opening of new territory in our country and

other parts of the world, Vermont farmers replaced sheep with cattle and finally with dairy cows until now we have more dairy cows in proportion to our population than any other state. The change from the horse and the mule to the automobile, the tractor and the truck has taken away the profitable market for a crop to which much Vermont land is adapted - hay. This has increased our dependence upon dairying."
- Introduction.

National Farmers Union - England

National farmers' union. The N.F.U. year book for 1938. Edited by Cleveland Fyfe. 546pp. London, Jan. 1938. 280.83 N21R 1938
Partial contents: Farmers' income tax, 1937-38, by Chas. H. Tolley, pp. 47-70; Legislation affecting agriculture in 1937, pp. 73-91; Agricultural legislation, 1920-36, pp. 91-95; The agriculture act, 1937, pp. 327-347; and The marketing schemes in 1937, pp. 349-358.

National Industrialization and Export Increase

Ilgner, Max. Exportsteigerung durch einschaltung in die industrialisierung der welt. 24pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1938. (Kiel. Universität. Institut für weltwirtschaft. Kieler vorträge, no.53) 280.9 K54 no.53
The author discusses the modern tendency of the agricultural countries and those producing raw materials to develop their national industries with the object of becoming self-sufficient. The relation of this tendency to the development of exportation is discussed with special reference to Germany and some means of increasing Germany's export trade are suggested especially with the countries of Southeastern Europe and South America.

Planning

American planning and civic annual; A record of recent civic advance, including the papers read at the National planning conference, Detroit. Michigan, June 1, 2, 3, 1937, and selected papers from the regional state park conferences held at San Francisco, California, September 1, 2, 3, 1936 and Saint Louis, Missouri, November 13, 14, 15, 1936, and from the National conference on state parks held at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, June 10, 11, 12, 1937. Edited by Harlean James. 404pp. Washington, D. C., American planning and civic association, 1937. 280.9 Am322 1937

Partial contents: Does America have a future? by David Cushman Coyle, pp. 3-10; Rural land use planning, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 10-16; Farm tenancy, by Will W. Alexander, pp. 16-22; Methods of promoting national production, by Jacob Baker, pp. 23-30; The human wealth of the United States, by Frederick Osborn, pp. 30-35; State planning - 1937, by Robert H. Randall, pp. 175-180; Where city and county meet, by Earle S. Draper, pp. 323-327; County planning in California, by Wallace C. Penfield, pp. 333-336; County and community planning in Oregon, by Philip A. Parsons, pp. 337-345; and Rural zoning in Wisconsin, by J. M. Albers, pp. 346-352.

Population - Indo-China

Gourou, Pierre. Les paysans du delta tonkinois; étude de géographie humaine. 666pp., xlviii pl., maps (part fold. in pocket). Paris, Les éditions d'art et d'histoire, 1936. (Publications de l'École française d'extrême-orient [vol.xxvii]) 278.186 G74

Bibliography, pp. [579]-602.

"The author collected population figures from hundreds of villages in the Tongking Delta. Density is analyzed in relation to soil, the land, and the absence of urbanization." Quoted from Population Index, v. 3, no. 4, p. 191. October 1937.

Prices

Wagenführ, Horst, ed. Preise und preispolitik. 176pp. Berlin, Junker und Dünhaupt verlag, 1937. (Volk und wirtschaft; neue lesestücke zur politischen ökonomie, herausgegeben von dr. Horst Wagenführ. hft. 8) 284.3 W12

Bibliography, pp. 161-174.

This is a collection of articles on prices, the theory of prices, and price policies.

Prices - Commodity

Rucker, Allen W. The thirty-year decline in commodity prices, its effect on the American system: when it began, what it means, how to cope with it. 24pp. [New York, 1938] 284.3 R822

Reprinted from an Address to the Commodity Club of New York, December 16, 1937.

"Price is not income. Income is Production multiplied by Price. Those two variables, Price and Production, cannot both be controlled. In the attempt to control price, we have impaired production, restricted consumption and created want and distress; we have endangered the national finances, infringed upon free enterprise and initiative, and placed Constitutional government in jeopardy. And despite all those risks, we have failed to control price. It is time to stop.

"It is time to turn to production. It is time to turn all energies to the performance of the next great feat of economic engineering, the development of ability to coordinate capital, industry and labor to restore price balance and production - and to sustain production regardless of a declining price level. Restoration of production automatically restores employment; making that production marketable and buyable through price balance automatically distributes that production in an ever widening arc...

"It can be done. Once we learn the principle of controlling the production variable in income, there is no limit to the progress we may enjoy under the American System."

Prices - Germany

Elsas, Moritz J. Umriss einer geschichte der preise und löhne in Deutschland vom ausgehenden mittelalter bis zum beginn des neunzehnten jahrhunderts... Erster band. 808pp. Leiden, A. W. Sijthoff's uitgeversmaatschappij n.v., 1936. 284.E17 bd.1

This volume is "part of a general scheme, financed by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, for making the essential data as to prices and wages in the principal European countries and in the United States of America available for economic historians." It is reviewed at length by W. H. Beveridge in Economic History, v. 3, no.13, Feb. 1938, pp. 122-127. From this review the short extract which follows has been taken:

"Dr. Elsas' volume - a first volume only - deals with prices and wages in three principal cities of Southern Germany - Munich, Augsburg and Wurzburg - from the latter part of the Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The prices are taken from the records either of the municipal authorities, or of hospitals, or other institutions - that is to say, they are series of prices recorded in the same place on similar transactions for many years together. They are set out in 170 pages of clearly printed tables, with about twice as many pages of explanatory notes on each series, and general notes on the sources, the statistical methods used, weights and measures, and coinage. Wages are dealt with in a separate section, on the same principles.

"The prices tabulated are for the most part annual averages - relating to harvest years from September to August. For some articles monthly or quarterly prices are available, and printed separately. The prices tabulated are all prices in contemporary currency of account - not prices 'converted' into weights of silver or gold."

Prices - Livestock

Los Angeles union stock yards. Los Angeles is your logical livestock market. 9pp. [Los Angeles] 1938

Prices by weeks from Dec. 1922 to Jan. 1, 1938 at Los Angeles Union Stock Yards for various classes of livestock. Figures were compiled by the Western Livestock Journal

Prices - Raw Commodities

Copeland, Melvin T. A raw commodity revolution. 97pp. Boston [1938]
(Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Business research studies no. 19) 280.9 H262 no.19

Publication of the Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation - Harvard University. Vol. 25, No. 1, March 1938.

"Much of the financial derangement, social distress and political unrest 'which has plagued the world during the last twenty years' is traceable 'to a vast revolution in the prices of raw commodities,'" according to the author who is Professor of Marketing in the Harvard School of Business.

"Dr. Copeland points out that technological developments, plus the opening up of new sources of production under the stimulus of war and post-war influences, have increased the production of many staples and that in a number of instances shifts in demand have reduced market needs for these

staples. In general, the changes have operated to produce a perennial glut in the markets and hence prices have fallen.

"He emphasizes his belief that the effects of these forces have not ended, but that when the 'revolution' has been completed 'the prices for many raw commodities will be permanently lower with relation to other prices than they were prior to 1918 or 1920.'

"Dr. Copeland declares that, while many attempts have been made to combat the disturbing trends, practically all have failed.' Import tariffs, preferential trade agreements, valorization schemes, cartels, governmental controls of production or marketing, and monetary measures 'have been tried without success.'

"Inflation,' he continues, 'does not afford a way out. The current trouble is caused, not by a low general level of prices, which might be raised by monetary means, but by a change in the relation of raw commodity prices to the prices of semi-finished and finished goods. Inflation, for the most part, tends to affect all prices alike, and hence is not a remedy for a disturbance in the relationship of one group of prices to another within the price structure.'

"In concluding, Dr. Copeland notes that 'despite the hardships visited upon those who suffer losses and those who have difficulties in meeting the new conditions, this raw commodity revolution has its bright side.' He explains that by technological improvements, physical burdens have been lifted from the backs of many workers, and new jobs by the thousands have been created. The commodity revolution, he asserts, 'by providing a greater abundance of basic raw materials will yield a higher standard of living for the world at large.'

"The survey embraces data on nineteen raw commodities important in the international markets: Copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, nitrogen, petroleum, rubber, sugar, coffee, cocoa, jute, silk, wool, cotton, hides, corn, wheat and chemical products. Data on production, consumption and price changes are given, together with the influence of important economic or political developments." - Adapted from The New York Times, April 20, 1938.

The author in his foreword writes in part as follows:

"This study of raw commodity trends is an outgrowth and continuation of previous studies. The first of those studies was published in April, 1933 - Raw Material Prices and Business Conditions. The second, International Raw Commodity Prices and the Devaluation of the Dollar, was published in January, 1934.

"In this bulletin I have drawn freely upon these earlier studies, without, however, encumbering the text of this bulletin with a multiplicity of footnote references to the earlier ones. In the first bulletin numerous statistical tables were presented on production, consumption, and stocks of various commodities. Here I have made use of those statistical data and supplementary data drawn largely from the same or similar sources, without reprinting the statistical tables. In the second bulletin statistics and index numbers were published for the prices of the various commodities in the selected markets. In this bulletin those data have not been republished. Where the series are the same, the price data published here are for the period since January, 1934. Four new commodities have been added in this bulletin: cocoa, jute, hides, and corn. For those commodities statistics are given here for the period since 1926, data for the years

preceding 1934 being given in supplementary tables. In a few instances, it has been found necessary to use a new series of price data for a particular market, in order to obtain up-to-date figures. In those cases, statistics for the new series also are given for the entire period. For every series, furthermore, the average price in 1926, the base year, is given, for the convenience of anyone who may wish to continue an independent compilation of current index numbers."

A short review of this study may also be found in Commerce and Finance for May 1, 1938, p. 195. From this the sentence below has been taken:

"This 100-page pamphlet should prove of immense value to commodity growers, dealers, brokers, and should be on the 'must' list of students and professors who wish to gain a comprehensive and detailed picture of the commodity situation without undergoing the arduous research work it must necessarily entail."

Regionalism - Kentucky

Kentucky. University. Bureau of government research. Studies in regionalism in Kentucky. no.1. - A survey of the natural resources and population trends of Kentucky River valleys, by J.B. Shannon. 28pp. processed. [Lexington?] 1937. 280.9 K412S no.1.

The material contained in no.1, "with some modifications, was delivered as radio addresses... during the first few weeks of 1937, over Station WHAS." - Preface.

Research Reports - Manual on Preparation

Dartmouth college. Amos Tuck school of administration and finance. Committee on research. Manual on research and reports, a guidebook of procedures helpful in conducting investigations and presenting reports on subjects in the fields of the social sciences. 140pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 238 D25 1937

"An extended revision of the Manual on research and reports originally published... in 1931." - Preface

Bibliography, pp. 133-134.

"The preparation of research reports is an activity engaging an ever-widening group of people... There has thus developed a place for compact and nontechnical manuals of suggestions for the guidance of those who have occasion to prepare research reports.

"The present publication attempts to make available such a manual covering some of the principles of procedure and style of common aid to persons working in the field of business, economics and the social sciences in general. In its present form it is an extended revision of the Manual on Research and Reports originally published by the Tuck School in 1931, but it limits itself, as before, to the preliminary procedure and mechanics of investigating a subject and to some of the important standards to be observed in presenting the findings. In order to keep this handbook within a manageable size, its scope and content have been purposely restricted and points which might interest chiefly the experienced or highly specialized investigator have been omitted."-preface.

Rural Life

Taylor, Henry Charles. The significance of rural people. 3. To governments. 6pp., processed. [New York, 1937]

At head of title: Agricultural Missions Foundation, Inc., 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

"Presented at the Agricultural Missions Conference, Pennsylvania State College, Nittany Lion Inn, October 7 and 8, 1937."

"There has never been a time when governments were taking more interest in rural people, or rather I should say there never was a time when governments were taking more interest in agriculture, than at the present time..."

"Our primary interest is in motives which have led to the new interest that governments are taking. In the main, the motives may be classified as economic, political, or military. Well-being is sometimes less desired than power. This may have grown out of the fact that at the close of the World War, a continued armistice was negotiated instead of a treaty of peace. And, as a result of that continued armistice, all of the countries of Europe have felt that they must be ready for the next world war, or the re-breaking out of the old one.

"On the other side, with respect to the motivation of this greater interest, is a greater consciousness on the part of agricultural groups themselves. Rural people, farmers of the different parts of the world, have become more class conscious. Agricultural people of the world have been among the last to take on a class consciousness that looks towards a fight for the rights of the farmers themselves in the inter-group struggle that exists in the various countries."

Rural Life - India

Khan, M. Karamullah. Co-operation & rural reconstruction in India. 226pp., [Hyderabad-Deccan] Printed at the Lakshmi printing works [1937]
281.182 K52

Bibliography, pp. 225-226.

"This book is a very useful addition to the rapidly growing literature about rural regeneration in India. The author deals with the historic background; the evolution of the Indian villages through the ages in the Hindu, Islamic and British periods; their present condition; and the importance of the ancient Panchayat system in contributing to the cohesion and solidarity of the village communities in the past and its potentialities for the future. Mr. Khan emphasises the part that co-operation must play in India's rural reconstruction. He stresses the crying need for a band of willing voluntary workers and for financial assistance, governmental and otherwise." - From Economist (London) v. 129, no.4913, p. 168, Oct. 23, 1937.

Self-Sufficiency - Germany

Decken, Hans v. d. Entwicklung der selbstversorgung Deutschlands mit landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen. 152pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1938.
([Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F. 138. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

This is a study of Germany's attempt to produce enough agricultural products to make the country independent of outside supplies, this being the aim of the production campaign and the second four-year plan. Many tables are given to show Germany's production of foodstuffs and fodder and to prove that she now produces on the whole approximately 81 percent of her foodstuffs and 45 percent of raw materials. She is said to be still dependent on foreign countries for about 50 percent of her fats. In spite of a domestic production of 5.6 million tons of vegetable albumen and a total consumption of about 1.8 million tons of both vegetable and animal albumen, losses in processing are so great that Germany still has to import considerable albumen from abroad. The average daily per capita consumption of albumen, fat, carbohydrates, and calories is given for the period 1934 to 1936.

Sharecroppers

Workers defense league. The disinherited speak; letters from sharecroppers. 29pp. [New York city, Workers defense league, 1937]
282 789

"Letters written to H.K. Mitchell and other officers of the Southern tenant farmers' union... Published by the Workers defense league for the Southern tenant farmers' union." - p.2.

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Barnes, Harry Elmer, and Becker, Howard. Social thought from lore to science... with the assistance of Émile Benoît-Smullyan and others. 2v. Pages continuously. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and company [1938]
280 B264 v. 1-2

"Notes and Suggestions for Further Reading," v.1, p.[iii]-lix (at end); v.2, p. [iii]-li (at end)

Contents: V. 1. A History and Interpretation of Man's Ideas about Life with his Fellows. V. 2. Sociological Trends Throughout the World.

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National conference of social work. Proceedings... at the sixty-fourth annual session held in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 23-29, 1937. 699pp. [Chicago] Pub. for the National conference of social work, University of Chicago press [1937] 280.9 N213 64th, 1937.

Permanent headquarters of the National Conference of Social Work (formerly National Conference of Charities and Corrections) is 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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C. Lindeman, pp. 317-323; The federal government and desirable standards of state and local administration, by Katharine F. Lenroot, pp. 432-439; The federal government and desirable standards of state and local government, by Jane M. Hoey, pp. 440-444; and Social and economic factors conditioning food expenditures, by Faith M. Williams, pp. 536-541.

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WPA sponsored federal project no.3.

Iowa. State planning board. Committee on water resources. A report on water use and conservation in... Iowa river basins. The Water resources committee, Iowa State planning board... O. J. Baldwin, engineer in charge of studies. 5v., processed. Iowa City, Ia., 1936. 280.7 Io97R v.1-5

Cover-title: Water use and Conservation in Iowa v. 1-5. Committee on Water Resources, Iowa State Planning Board.

Contents: - v. 1. Iowa-Cedar River basin; v.2. Des Moines, Skunk, and Southeastern Iowa River basins; v. 3. South central Iowa River basins; v. 4. Northeastern Iowa River basins. v. 5. West Central Iowa River basins.

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"Progress report of activities... since the beginning of work in June, 1936." - 2d prelim. leaf.

Virginia. State planning board. Special report: a study of the age group sixty-five years of age and older. 10pp., processed. [Richmond, 1937] 280.7 V81S

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Commerce clearing house, inc. Chain store tax laws; the full texts of state chain store tax laws, as of November 15, 1937. 102pp. [New York, Chicago, etc., Commerce clearing house, inc., 1937] 284.5 C732C

"This book reproduces the full texts of the state chain store tax laws for all states imposing such taxes. In addition, the highlights of chain store taxation in general are discussed and the principal features of each tax law are presented in helpful chart form.

"Those tax laws, originally enacted in a few states for regulatory purposes, have been the subject of frequent court tests. Now, in forms generally approved by the courts, they constitute important regulatory and revenue measures in one-half the states." - Foreword.

Illinois. Tax commission. Tax-rate limits of Illinois local governments as of August 1, 1937. Illinois Tax commission. 34pp., processed. [Springfield?] 1937. 284.5 IL63T

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"It was not possible to include in this volume all the memoranda that were prepared during the survey. Only those are included, therefore, that refer to those sections of Facing the Tax Problem in which data of a highly specific nature are presented without an explanation of their derivation." - Foreword.

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A semi-annual review of current developments and research in the field of farm credit, farm insurance and farm taxation.
"Each issue, it is planned, will cover developments in farm credit, farm insurance, and farm taxation during the preceding 6 months, including research results, and reviews of significant reports, together with a bibliography of articles and publications of interest to those following developments in agricultural finance. It is intended also that the pages of the Review shall be open to contributions from workers in the field of agricultural finance in other Government bureaus and agencies." - Foreword.

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* May be obtained from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

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Issued in cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

How can the facts needed in a rural extension program in a state best be secured and applied in the state, by C. E. Brehm, director Tennessee extension service. 17pp. 1938. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension series service. Division of cooperative extension) 1.9 Ex891 251-38

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Issued in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Trading in commodity futures. 40pp. [1938] (Commodity exchange administration, CEA-14) 1.9 C73C no.14

Village dependence on migratory labor in the upper Rio Grande area. 53pp. July 1937. (Issued by Section of human surveys, Soil Conservation service, Region eight) 1.9608 V71

Radio Talks (Processed)****

Farm business and science news... by Morse Salisbury...May 16, [1938] 2pp. 1.9 In3Ra

Farm business and science news... by Morse Salisbury... May 20, 1938. 1p. 1.9 In3Ra

Farm science and business news, by Morse Salisbury...May 23, 1938. 2pp. 1.9 In3Ra
The 75th anniversary of the Federal crop reporting service, broadcast...May 19, 1938. 11pp. 1.9 In3Ra

Henry A. Wallace was in the group.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

**Copies may be obtained from Dr. Ezekiel's office, Room 218, Administration Bldg.

***May be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

****May be obtained from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A list of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges,
Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

Arizona. Agricultural experiment station. Arizona's changing agriculture.
Forty-eighth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1937. 101pp.
Tucson. 1937.
Agricultural economics and rural sociology, pp. 11-14.

Arkansas

Arkansas. College of agriculture. Extension service. Annual report... fiscal
year July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937, with report of field activities
December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 405.
72pp. Little Rock. 1938.
Farm families put economics to work, pp. 5-7; Arkansas solves state's
apple surplus, pp. 7-10.

Hall, O. J., and Douglas, T. W. Storage and transportation of Arkansas rice.
Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 355, 40pp. Fayetteville. 1938.
Data were collected for all warehouses, elevators, and rice mills in
the state.

Wilson, I. C., and Metzler, W. H. Sickness and medical care in an Ozark area in
Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 353, 39pp. Fayetteville. 1938.
The Hindsville Community in Madison County was selected as a typical
Ozark area for this study.

California

California. Department of agriculture. Statistical report of California
dairy products, 1936, and list of California dairy products plants.
Calif. Dept. Agr. Special Pub. 149, 75pp. Sacramento. 1937.

Philip, G. L., and Davis, L. D. Peach and nectarine growing in California.
Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 98, 62pp. Berkeley. 1936.
Includes varieties, harvesting and handling, and costs of growing
peaches.

"The circular supersedes Extension Circular 42, Peach Culture in Cal-
ifornia, by E. L. Overholser and W. P. Duruz."

Tavernetti, A. A., and Schneider, J. B. Head-lettuce production in California.
Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 105, 48pp. Berkeley 1938.
"This circular is largely a revision of, and supersedes, Extension
Circular 60, The Head-lettuce of California, by H. A. Jones and A. A.
Tavernetti."

Wilson, J. F. Wool production and improvement of the clip in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 106, 61pp. Berkeley. 1937.

"This Extension circular is largely a revision of Extension circular 12, Wool production in California, and supersedes it. In addition it presents, in popular style, the results of investigations made in recent years on the improvement of the wool clip."

Wood, M. N. Almond culture in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 103, 96pp. Berkeley. 1937.

Varieties, pp. 20-28; Crop harvesting and handling, pp. 79-96.

"In 1918, the California agricultural Experiment Station published Bulletin 297, The Almond in California, by R. H. Taylor. This bulletin was revised in 1925 by G. L. Philip and published as Circular 284, under the same title. The present circular retains such information from these two publications as is now considered useful and adds much new material to bring the subject up to date."

Colorado

Colorado cooperative crop and livestock reporting service. Colorado agricultural statistics, 1936. 131pp. Denver. 1937?

A supplement to the Colorado Yearbook and issued cooperatively by United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Colorado State Planning Commission.

Contains data by counties.

Connecticut

Connecticut. State college. Agricultural policy conference, 1937. Conn. State Col. Bull. v. 33, no. 2, 20pp. Storrs, Aug. 1937.

Topic of discussion was "What should be the objectives of agricultural policy."

Florida

Florida. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. 184, XI pp. Gainesville. 1938?

Agricultural economics, pp. 30-34.

Florida. College of agriculture, Extension service. Department of agricultural economics. Florida farm record book. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Misc. Pub. 25, 32pp. Gainesville, 1938.

A form for the farm operator.

Florida. College of agriculture, Extension service. The 1938 farm outlook for Florida. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Misc. Pub. 24, 20pp. Gainesville. 1937.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Illinois

Bartlett, R. W. High market milk prices reduce milk consumption; High market milk prices encourage canned milk consumption. Ill. Agr. Col. Ill. Farm Econ., nos. 34-35, pp. 161-163. Urbana, March-April, 1938.

Lindstrom, D. E., and Case, H. C. M. Farm incomes and expenditures and costs of family living in the Lick Creek area Southern Illinois, 1934. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. RSM-6, 32pp., processed. Urbana. 1937.

In cooperation with the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and the Federal Works Progress Administration.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Department of agricultural statistics. Annual livestock summary, 1938. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ind. Crops and livestock, no. 149, 8pp. West Lafayette. 1938.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Department of agricultural statistics. Assessors' enumeration of 1936 crops. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ind. Crops and Livestock no. 148, 11pp. West Lafayette. 1938.

The two bulletins listed above are in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Iowa

Harris, Marshall, Cotton, A. H., and Schickole, Rainer. Farm tenure in Iowa. V. Some legal aspects of land-lord tenant relationships. Ia. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 371, 63pp. Ames. 1938.

In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture.

Contents of appendices: Some experiences of foreign countries in regulating landlord-tenant relationships; Excerpts from the Agricultural Holdings Act of England and Wales, 1923; Major Iowa tenancy statutes; Table of cases and statutes.

Bibliography.

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Iowa farm economist, v. 4, no.2. Ames. 1938.

Partial contents: How industrial monopoly affects farmers, by V. A. Mund, pp. 3-5; More security for tenant and landlord, by H. G. Folken, p. 5; The American hog producer and the export market, by P. Richards, pp. 6-8; Under the wage-hour bill, by C. N. Elkinton, pp. 9-10; Fighting tenancy with credit, by W. G. Murray, pp. 11-12; Choosing a job, by C. A. Anderson, pp. 13-14; Order in your budget, by D. Simmons and G. Dieken, p. 15; What causes farm profits, by A. E. Coons, p. 16.

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Outlook conference, Iowa State college, November 18, 19, 20, 1937. Compilation of material presented. Various pagings., [Ames, Ia., 1938] printed and processed.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report...for March 1938. v. 57, no. 226, 133 pp. Topeka. 1938.

This is the report of the "Kansas Agricultural Convention, 1938, containing the addresses, papers and discussions at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Board, January 12-14, 1938."

Partial contents: A Kansas wheat improvement plan, by Jess Smith, pp. 44-51; Livestock programs for Kansas, by C. W. McCampbell, pp. 59-71; Cooperation of agriculture and industry, by R. E. Wood, pp. 71-74; Farm philosophy, by H. G. L. Strange, pp. 74-84; The World's poultry congress and what it means to Kansas, by L. F. Payne, pp. 112-117; and Comments on new farm legislation, by O. O. Wolf, pp. 118-127.

Kentucky

Kentucky. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report for the year 1937. Part I. Report of the director. 67pp. Lexington. 1937.
Agricultural economics, pp. 24-29.

Louisiana

Ballinger, R. A. The importance of the fruit and vegetable industry in Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 294, 45pp. Baton Rouge. 1938.
Includes statistical data most of which are from federal sources.

Smith, T. L. The population of Louisiana: its composition and changes. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 293, 99pp. Baton Rouge. 1937.

The second of three reports, the first being Bulletin 264, The Growth of Population in Louisiana, 1890 to 1930.

This report is concerned with (1) a study of the present make-up and composition of the population; and (2) an exposition of the changes in composition that have occurred in the last 40 years.

Maryland

Maryland. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report... for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. College Park [1938]
Agricultural economics, pp. X-XVI.

Maryland. University. Extension service, Department of markets. The poultry transportation law of Maryland and rules and regulations. Md. Univ. Ext. Serv. Circ. 123, [4pp.] College Park. 1937.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 347, 99pp. Amherst, 1938.

Agricultural economics and farm management, pp. 6-8; Department of economics, pp. 52-53.

Massachusetts. State college, Extension service. Report of the Sub-committee on marketing milk in Massachusetts, arranged by Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist, and prepared at the request of the Committee on problems affecting the dairy industry of Massachusetts. various pagings, processed. [Amherst, 1937]

Michigan

Michigan. Department of agriculture. Crop report for Michigan... January 1938, Annual crop summary, 1937 and crop statistics, 1927-1937. 45pp. Lansing. [1938]

Michigan. Department of agriculture. Crop report for Michigan, February, 1938... Annual livestock summary, 1937 and livestock statistics, 1927-1937. 25pp. Lansing [1938]

The two bulletins listed above are in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Taylor, H. B. Beef feeding costs and returns on 13 Michigan farms 1936-1937. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bull. v. 20, no.4, pp. 221-228. East Lansing. May, 1938.

Ulrey, O. Prices of cash and feed crops in Michigan, 1929-1937. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bull. v. 20, no.4, Supplement. pp. 284-299. East Lansing. May, 1938.

Wright, K. T. Calculating poultry costs. Mich. Agr. Col. Ext. Div. Agr. Econ. News for Mich. no. 17, pp. 13-15. East Lansing. April, 1938.

Minnesota

Cleland, S. B., and Peters, W. A. Farm planning... Areas 1-8. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Pamphlets 43-50. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Engene, S. A. Variability of crop yields in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 184, pp. 1-3, processed. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Minnesota. University. Agricultural extension division. The 1938 livestock outlook for Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Pamphlet 42, 6pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.

Pond, G. A., and Ranney, W. P. The dairy farmer's response to changes in natural and economic conditions. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 185, pp. 1-3, processed. University Farm, St. Paul. 1938.

Missouri

Baker, H. H., and Mayes, Jewell. Standardization of Missouri fruits and vegetables with Missouri - U. S. grades for strawberries. Mo. Dept. Agr. Bull. v.35, no.12, 4pp. Jefferson City. 1938.

Collier, G. W., and Johnson, O. R. Effects of better selection of crops and pastures on farm income in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 282, 62pp. Columbia. 1938.

Results of a survey in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, conducted in 1935, of 294 farms located in four farming-type areas in the state. "Information was obtained concerning the utilization of crop and pasture land and the normal production of livestock and livestock products on typical farms in parts of each of these areas." Recommended changes in organization are given.

Funk, E. M. Improving the keeping quality and the market value of eggs by proper cleaning. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 394, 15pp. Columbia. 1938.

Ibach, D. B. Re-planning Missouri farms. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 375, 32pp. Columbia. 1938.

"This circular is aimed to aid the farmer who likes to plan his business."

Montana

Monson, O. W., McKee, Clyde, and Slagsvold, P. L. Irrigation development in Montana. Part 1, Water supply. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 353, 56pp. Bozeman. 1938.

Nevada

Titus, Louis. Net farm incomes on sixty Nevada farms for 1937. Nev. Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. and Agr. Ext. Serv. News Bull. v. 12, no.1. 4pp., processed. Reno. 1938.

New England

Corbett, R. B., and Phucas, A. B. Milk inspection in New England. 26, XV pp. processed. Boston, New England research council on marketing and food supply. 1937.

This report is part of a New England - wide milk marketing study conducted by the six New England Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating through the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply.

New Hampshire

Grinnell, H. C. Dairy herd replacements in southern New Hampshire. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 302, 27pp. Durham. 1938.

New Hampshire. Agricultural experiment station. Agricultural research in New Hampshire. Annual report... for the year 1937. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 304, 40pp. Durham. 1938.
Agricultural economics, pp. 6-8.

New Jersey

Pitt, D. T. New Jersey peach industry, number of trees by varieties and ages. N.J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 286, 51pp. Trenton. 1938.
Results of a survey made from February to June, 1937 by the state Bureau of Plant Industry.

Slamp, K. R., and Bevan, L. A. A picture of the asparagus industry for New Jersey farmers. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 641, 20pp. New Brunswick. 1938.
A survey of the industry in the United States.

Young, J. L. New Jersey official grades for milk. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 284, 8pp. Trenton. 1937.

New York

New York. State department of agriculture and markets. Estimated numbers of fruit trees and grape vines in New York, number in each age group and number of apple trees of selected varieties as of January 1, 1936. 30pp., processed. Albany. 1937.
In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 11, no. 2. Stillwater. April, 1938.
Partial contents: Land tenure and agricultural conservation, by Peter Nelson, pp. 27-33; Seventeen years of cooperative cotton marketing, by Ward W. Fetrow, pp. 34-39; Some human problems in land use planning, by O. D. Duncan, pp. 39-43; Livestock numbers in Oklahoma from 1924 to 1938, by Adlowe L. Larson, pp. 44-46.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. Department of agriculture. Pennsylvania crop and livestock report, 1934-1935-1936. Section II. Livestock and livestock products. Pa. Dept. Agr. General Bull. 546, 19pp. Harrisburg, 1937.
In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

South Dakota

Johansen, J. P. The extent of dependency upon old age assistance in South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 318, 47pp. Brookings. 1938.

Kumlien, W. F., McNamara, R. L., and Bankert, Z. E. Rural population mobility in South Dakota (1928-1935). S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 34pp. Brookings. 1938.
In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Federal Works Progress Administration.

The study was conducted in six rural counties of South Dakota; Custer, Edmunds, Haakon, Kingsbury, Tripp and Turner.

A mimeographed supplement to this bulletin has been issued which contains detailed tabular data.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., and Raskopf, B. D. Cotton compressing in Tennessee and United States. Tenn. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Rural Research Series Monog. 71, pp. I-IV, 1-41. Knoxville. 1938.

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hendrix, W. E. Human and physical resources of Tennessee. Chapter XVI. Electrical resources and development. Tenn. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Rural Research Ser. Monog. 64, pp. I-IV, 265-278, processed. Knoxville. 1937.

Texas

Schlesselman, G. W. The geography of the Lake Calvin region of Iowa with emphasis on land utilization. 123pp. College Station, Texas agricultural college. 1938.

This region occupies portions of Johnson, Washington, Louisa, and Muscatine counties of Iowa.

Bibliography, pp. 120-123.

Washington

Washington. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 354, 89pp. Pullman. 1937.

Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, pp. 36-41.

West Virginia

Herrmann, L. F., Bowling, G. A., and Leonard, Eldon. Milk-production costs in the Wheeling market, 1936-37. Report to cooperators. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Circ. 30, 8pp. Morgantown. 1938.

Wisconsin

Hill, G. W., Slocum, Walter, and Hill, R. O. Man-land adjustment. A study of family and inter-family aspects of land retirement in the Central Wisconsin Land Purchase Area. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 134, 80pp., processed. Madison. 1938.

Wyoming

Wyoming. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report... 1936-1937. 52pp. Laramie. 1937.

Investigations of farm and ranch management, pp. 11-12; Wool Department, p. 30.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Mexico

Baum, Arthur W. New Deal - Mexican style. Country Gent. 108(6): 9,10,78.
June 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Agrarian reform in Mexico.

"Agriculturally, agrarian reform is falling down. Morally, the structure is built partly on humanitarianism, partly on the reverse of the adage that two wrongs never make a right."

A second article will discuss "the tremendous cost of this Mexican New Deal in money and in the imposition of bureaucratic dictatorship."

Agricultural Adjustment - Oregon

Ballard, Frank Llewellyn. Self-help wins in Oregon. Country Gent. 108(5): 7-8, 83. May 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Adjustment of production to markets in Oregon.

Agricultural Congresses

Bulletin du Bureau International Agraire, no.1, 44pp. 1938. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

Parallel texts in French, Czech and German.

Contents: Les questions agraires au Congrès de la Jeunesse de L'Europe Centrale à Prague le 25-27 février 1938, by V. Jílek, pp.1-5. (Agrarian questions at the Central Europe Youth Congress at Prague, Feb. 25-27, 1938); La Conférence Préparatoire Paysanne pour la Paix à Genève le 5 et 6 février 1938. (The Peasant Preparatory Conference for Peace at Geneva, Feb. 5 and 6, 1938.); Le Congrès du Parti Agraire et Paysan Français, pp.15-26. (Report of the French Congress of the Agrarian and Peasant Party, giving resolutions on foreign policy, on the economic situation, cooperation and syndicalism, on the wheat office, rural life, family property, the agricultural worker in modern life, agricultural failures, and French market-garden production.); Pologne. Le Congrès du Parti Paysan Polonais, pp.26-37. (The report of the Polish Peasant Party's congress.); Suisse. L'agriculture suisse en 1937, pp.38-41. (Report on Swiss agriculture in 1937, giving figures on crops and cattle.)

Agricultural Credit - Eastern Shore of Virginia

Seeley, Burton D. Merchant credit problems involved in specialized crop production. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 23-26. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Problems involved in financing specialized crop production in the Eastern Shore area of Virginia.

Agricultural Credit - India

Vaidyanathan, P. Reserve Bank statutory report. Mysore Econ. Jour. 24(4): 119-122, 130. April 1938. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

"The Reserve Bank of India Act laid on the Bank the obligation to submit within three years of its creation, proposals for establishing closer connection between the Bank and its agencies for supplying credit to agriculturists." A "brief but able" report has been published by the Agricultural Credit Department of the bank which the author discusses. The existing credit agencies in India are shown to be money lenders who charge an exorbitant rate of interest. A method for dealing with them is suggested by the report as also with the native bankers who "supply indirectly a considerable portion of agricultural credit...The commercial banks according to the Report are in the best position to finance movement and marketing of crops. But the obstacles in their way are the absence of organization in the grading and marketing of village produce, lack of storage facilities and absence of properly regulated local and forward markets." This is briefly discussed.

"The Report rightly believes that the province of the state in supplying agricultural credit should be limited...the government should come in only in cases of emergencies...For big land-holders, land mortgage bank is the proper machinery for supplying finance." It is urged that the cooperative movement be reconstructed and revitalized. The policy of the Reserve Bank is found to be quite conservative.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Krüger, H. Zur entwicklung des amerikanischen agrarkredits. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 147(3): 327-358. March 1938. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany) Libr. Cong.

The author presents a study of agricultural credit in the United States before and after the passing of the Federal Farm Loan Act in 1916, the operations of the Federal Farm Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Farm Marketing Act of 1929, and the measures adopted by the Roosevelt administration to improve agricultural credit. He feels that it will be a long time before the American farmer will be able to do without the help of Government organized credit.

Wall, Norman J. Agricultural loans of commercial banks continue to increase. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 8-15. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Illustrated by charts and statistical tables.

Agricultural Credit and Land Use Policies

Rush, Donald R. Coordination of agricultural credit and land use policies. Land Policy Circ. April 1938, pp. 13-15. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Agricultural Indebtedness - Alberta

Craig, G. H. Indebtedness of farm operators in the Vulcan-Lomond area of Southern Alberta. Econ. Annalist 8(2): 21-24. April 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"This article is an excerpt from an unpublished report on 'An Economic Study of Land Utilization in the Vulcan-Lomond Area in Southern Alberta.' The first part appeared in The Economic Annalist for February, 1938, and other excerpts in the issues of April, June, October and December, 1937." Subtopics; Change in debt position 1934-35; size of farm and change in debt position; soil and change in debt position; tenure and change in debt position; reasons for obtaining mortgages.

Agricultural Indebtedness - United States

Horton, Donald C., and Engquist, E. J., Jr. Farm-mortgage indebtedness shows further decline. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 1-7. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Illustrated by charts, a map, and three statistical tables.

Agricultural Outlook - Canada

Coke, J. Agricultural outlook service. Econ. Annalist 8(2): 25-28. April 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

An account of agricultural outlook service in Canada - objectives, necessity for the information, history, state and provincial reports, and use by extension workers.

Agricultural Policy - Austria

Reinthaller, Anton. Die österreichische landwirtschaft. Der Vierjahresplan 2(4): 204-205. April 1938. (Published at the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin S W 68, Germany)

The writer outlines the agricultural policy of Austria before the War, the conditions after the War and during the Schuschnigg regime, and the improvement in these conditions under the present government.

Agricultural Policy - China

China's five-year plan. Great Britain and the East 50(1401): 339. Mar. 31, 1938. (Published at 133/136, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, Eng.)

"A Five Year Plan to make the interior of China, from the Gobi Desert to Indo-China, self-supporting is being formulated at Chungking, the headquarters of the Chinese Government. The plan, which is based on the assumption that China will be cut off from the sea by the Japanese, includes land reclamation, improvement of crops and live-stock, the erection of granaries and sugar refineries, and centralisation of gold-mining."

Agricultural Policy - Cuba

Las reformas agrícolas de Cuba. Revista de Agricultura 21(1): 3-8.

January 1938. (Published by the Secretaría de Agricultura, Habana, Cuba)

Contains an outline of the three-year plan as it affects agriculture. It includes regulation of the sugar industry, land survey, distribution, and settlement, organization of agricultural cooperatives, leasing regulations, reforestation, agricultural instruction, development of livestock raising, beekeeping, production of tobacco, coffee, cocoa and small fruits, and reclamation and settlement of inundated land.

Agricultural Policy - Germany

Clauss, Wolfgang. Die landwirtschaft im deutschen aufbauwerk. Odal 7(4): 276-292. April 1938. (Published by the Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Goslar, Bäckerstr. 22, Germany)

The author describes the rôle of agriculture in the German system of reconstruction, and the improvement of agriculture and the food situation through the two laws, the Reichserbhofgesetz and the Reichsnährstandgesetz. Figures are given to show the state of the agricultural debt, the increase in production of various agricultural products under the attempt at food independence, and the increasing self-subsistence of the country.

Agricultural Policy - Latvia

Latvian agrarian policy. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 208-209, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Attention is called to the Latvian Government's "system of guaranteed prices and export monopolies" which "embraces all of the principal farm products, including grain, butter, meat, flax, sugar beets, potatoes, seeds, and hides and skins." Because of the scarcity of farm labor "the Government is encouraging the increased use of machinery on farms, the transfer of city unemployed to rural districts, the establishment of a permanent body of farm laborers, and the prevention of population movements from rural districts to cities. The Government is also encouraging and assisting in the erection of better types of farm buildings."

Agricultural Policy - Mexico

Mexico considers new agricultural program. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 207, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The Mexican Ministry of Agriculture and Development has decided to reorganize the agriculture of Mexico into a new economic structure designed to bring about a more rapid expansion in production, according to a report...from the American Embassy at Mexico City...An attempt will be made to organize producers along lines of specialized pro-

duction and to impose a tax on farmers and livestock breeders who are not organized. It is proposed also to launch an intensive campaign...for the purpose of increasing acreage, improving quality, and encouraging expert seed selection and increased use of fertilizers. Attention is also to be devoted to expanding irrigation and drainage projects and to improving marketing facilities."

Agricultural Policy - Newfoundland

Newfoundland developing agricultural industry. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 209-210, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

A brief account of the Government program "to assist those already established in commercial agriculture, and... to stimulate production for home consumption wherever arable land is available."

Agricultural Policy - Sweden

Steere, Loyd V. Recent developments in Swedish agricultural policy. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 213-234, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The severe recession in prices of agricultural products in the late twenties and early thirties brought a full-fledged depression to Swedish agriculture. Remedial measures taken by the Government generally involved some form of equalization-fee subsidization or price-fixing, or a combination of the two. In administering these various measures, an effort was made to promote and utilize farmers' cooperative organizations, leaving to the State largely supervisory and regulatory functions. The farm-relief measures, in conjunction with a series of good crops and a general economic revival, brought about a considerable degree of recovery." The farm-aid measures are discussed in general and with respect to the various products. Tables give Swedish Government purchases of wheat and rye at minimum prices fixed for June-July, 1931-1936; Swedish import taxes on feedstuffs, per 100 kilograms, May 5, 1934, to date; Swedish exports of butter and cheese, 1927-1937; Swedish exports of bacon, hogs, and cattle; Swedish production of milk, butter, eggs, and cheese, 1925-1936, and number of hogs slaughtered, 1927-1936; Swedish imports and exports of eggs, 1927-1937; Swedish area and production of sugar beets and imports of sugar, 1929-1936; net returns on active capital employed in agriculture in southern and central Sweden, 1925/26-1929/30 and annually 1930/31-1936/37; weighted price indices for agricultural products and means of production in Sweden, November 1937, with comparative figures for the period 1925/29 and for the years 1932 to 1936.

Agricultural Policy - Turkey

Turkey to aid institutions handling farm products. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 243, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"An agency known as the State Organization for Agriculture, with capital of 15,000,000 Turkish pounds (\$12,000,000) has been set up by the Turkish Government to facilitate the development of industrial agricultural institutions...The main objective of the new organization, apparently, is to exploit and develop throughout the country such industrial agricultural institutions as grain elevators, warehouses, and packing plants...Activities in connection with agricultural trade, transportation, and credit also come under the jurisdiction of the organization."

Agricultural Policy - U. S. S. R.

Michael, Karl. Bolschewistische agrarpolitik. Odal 7(4): 292-299. April 1938. (Published by the Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Goslar, Bäckerstr. 22, Germany)

A discussion and criticism of the principles underlying the Soviet agricultural policy and its effect on the farmer and on production.

Agricultural Relief

International chronicle of agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(3): 140E-163E. March 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Denmark, Italy, New Zealand and the United States are the countries for which the economic situation in agriculture, measures affecting markets and prices, and measures affecting agricultural economy in general are reviewed. For Denmark, the grain markets, the pigs and bacon markets, the cattle and beef markets, the butter markets, trade agreements, and agricultural credit are discussed. The grain, wine, oil, textile fibre markets, the fixing of prices of consumers' goods and land improvement are reviewed for Italy.

Under New Zealand are discussed trade agreements, marketing of exports of primary products, and internal marketing and price control. Under the United States are discussed The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, marketing agreements and orders, diversion programs, purchase of surplus products, loans on cotton and corn, trade agreements, extension of the Soil Conservation Act, the 1938 soil conservation program, the farm tenant act, the Farm Credit Act of 1937, and interest on land bank loans.

Agricultural Relief - Austria

Reichshilfe für die österreichische landwirtschaft. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(14): 294. Apr. 9, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand, Berlin, Germany)

Lists ten measures adopted by the German Government for the relief of Austrian agriculture. These include lower prices for fertilizer, credits for the provision of fertilizer for needy farmers, premiums for production of flax and hemp, assistance in building stalls for livestock, and for various repairs, new buildings, and increase of stock, and measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness.

Agricultural Relief - United States

Agriculture's new road maps. Farmers try a new route to better business methods for them and steadier supplies for consumers. Consumers' Guide 5(2): 3-7, 19. Apr. 25, 1938. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Among the road maps for the farmer in his "march toward economic security" which are pointed out in this article are the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, the surplus commodities purchase program, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Sugar Act of 1937.

Martin, Robert F. The farm control law of 1938. Conf. Bd. Bull. 12(6): 41-48. Apr. 12, 1938. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An analysis of the provisions of the Act. This analysis was questioned by H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in a letter to the Board, made public in a press release dated May 31.

Taylor, E. H. The closed shop in farming. Country Gent. 108(5): 20, 64, 65. May 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses some of the implications of the agricultural program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v. 22, no. 4, April 1, 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: The call of the land, by Davis McEntire [based on a survey of types of land-selling schemes currently used in commercial land settlement promotion], pp. 9-10; Cotton farmers' income reduced, by O. C. Stine, pp. 10-11; The rural relief program, by H. A. Wallace, pp. 12-13; Earnings of food and tobacco corporations, by A. C. Hoffman, pp. 14-16; Egyptian government increases cotton loans, by N. W. Hazen, pp. 16-18; The surplus relief purchase program, by F. R. Wilcox, pp. 18-19; The motor truck alters the farm picture, by William C. Crow, pp. 20-21; New foods for old, by Rob R. Slocum, pp. 22-23; European foot and mouth disease, by Leo J. Schaben, p. 23.

Agricultural Situation, v. 22, no. 5, May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: The land use program in action [in the Great Plains], by C. F. Clayton, pp. 9-10; Germany buying less cotton, by D. F. Christy, p. 11; Farm mortgage debt, by Donald C. Horton and E. J. Engquist, Jr., pp. 12-14; Tobacco income highest since 1919, ("This is the second of a series of income estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for the period 1909 to date. These estimates were prepared by C. M. Purves and John A. Hicks, assisted by Miss Claudia Thomson, under the direction of the Farm Income Committee") pp. 15-16; Concentration markets for perishables, by William C. Crow, pp. 16-18; New tools for agriculture, by W. M. Hurst, pp. 19-20; Government wins tobacco case, by Chas. E. Gage, pp. 20-21; New use for cotton, by R. J. Cheatham, pp. 22-23.

Agricultural Syndicates - France

Syndicats de classes ou syndicats corporatifs en agriculture. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 26 (4): 145-157. April 1938. (Published by J. B. Baillièrre et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France)

In this article are published conclusions resulting from an inquiry started in July 1937 by La Vie Agricole et Rurale on the question of agricultural syndicalism, as to whether syndicates should be formed according to class, that is, by employer and employed, or should be corporative or mixed, assembling all the elements in production. The latter type is advocated by the writer.

Agriculture - Austria

Dahms. Österreichs Landwirtschaft kehrt heim ins Reich. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(13): 272-273. Apr. 2, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand, Berlin, Germany)

An account of agricultural conditions in Austria which closes with the idea of their potential improvement under the new regime.

Pacyna, Günther. Wiedererstandene Ostmark. Oöal 7(4): 262-275. April 1938. (Published by the Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Goslar, Bäckerstr. 22, Germany)

Traces the history of Austria and the Austrian farmer from the sixth century to the present.

Reischle, Hermann. Oösterreichische ernährungswirtschaft. Oöal 7(4): 256-261. April 1938. (Published by the Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Goslar, Bäckerstr. 22, Germany)

The writer gives an account of Austria's food economy, with figures on the production of various food products.

Agriculture - Belgium

Cools, L. J. La situation de l'agriculture en Belgique au cours de l'année 1937. Institut de Recherches Économiques Bulletin 9(2): 151-156. February 1938. (Published at Place du Peuple, Louvain, Belgium)

After describing the effect of the year's climate on agriculture in Belgium, and the animal losses through aphthous stomatitis, the article presents a picture of the Belgian agricultural situation for 1937 through graphs of agricultural index numbers published by the Boerenbond Belge. Figures are also given for various crops sown and for livestock in 1910, 1929, 1936 and 1937, and the importation and exportation of agricultural products in 1937 as compared with 1936.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Orwin, C. S. L'agriculture britannique: problèmes d'hier et d'aujourd'hui. Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 10(49): 24-35. January 1938.

(Published by Armand Colin, 103, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France) Libr. Cong.

An outline of agricultural conditions in Great Britain. It is pointed out that after 85 years of free trade the British Government has adopted protection which has shown a tendency to stabilize the existing agriculture of the country rather than to aid it by carefully selected methods. The general agricultural index has been raised about 29 percent, and the increased revenue has been used for the most part to pay higher wages to workers and higher rents to landowners. "It seems improbable that protective measures can go much farther."

Agriculture - Italy

Rossoni, Edmondo. Il discorso del Ministro Rossoni. Cooperazione Rurale 7(3): 4-6. March 1938. (Published by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Via XXIV Maggio 43, Rome, Italy)

Among the conditions and organizations created to bring about the agricultural autarchy of Italy are the "ammasso" or collective storage and sale of products as a means of controlling the market; unified direction in stimulating individual production; control of the cultivated area of certain crops; technical organization created for the selection and testing of seeds, conservation of products, and carrying out of laws for the construction of silos and warehouses; the legal plan for the provincial and national unification of the economic life of agriculture; reclamation works; olive culture; and mountain protection through reforestation. The results being obtained in each of these directions are outlined.

Agriculture (China) and Sino-Japanese War

Rossiter, Fred J. The Sino-Japanese conflict - Effect on Chinese agricultural production and trade. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 199-206, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This article sets forth some of the effects of the conflict to date and points out certain possible developments in the near future.

"The area now under Japanese control contains two-fifths of the wheat acreage, three-fifths of the cotton land, and two-thirds of the flue-cured tobacco acreage in China. In addition, nearly 90 percent of the Chinese flour mills, cotton mills, and cigarette factories are located in areas now occupied by the Japanese. On the other hand, nearly 90 percent of the rice acreage, the basic food crop for three-fifths of the Chinese people, is still under the Chinese Government."

Developments in the Chinese-controlled area and in the Japanese-controlled area are outlined, the latter being shown to be the more important from the standpoint of the United States.

Appraisal System, Rural

Morse, True D. The American rural appraisal system. Amer. Inst. Real Estate Appraisers. Jour. 6(2): 161-165. April 1938. (Published at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.)

Australia

The Times, London. Australia 150th anniversary number. The Times, no. 47902, 40pp. Jan. 26, 1938. (Published in London, Eng.) Folio 280.1992 T48

Partial contents: Sheep farming and wool, p. 6; Wheat growing, a period of reconstruction, by Sir Herbert Gepp, p. 9; Advance of dairying, p. 17; Canesugar industry, white labour in the Tropics, p. 17; The population problem, difficulties of land settlement, by S. M. Wadham, p. 19; Fruit farms and markets, development of irrigation, p. 22; Public finance, The story of the recovery, by Douglas Copeland, p. 27; Meat export trade, p. 29; Australia's oversea trade, p. 34.

Bacon Industry - Great Britain

Findlay, Robert. The bacon industry bill. Scot. Farmer 46(2361): 572. Apr. 16, 1938. (Published by the Scottish Agricultural Publishing Co., Limited, 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C2, Scotland)

Summarizes the provisions of the Bacon Industry Bill which has been presented to the British parliament.

Banana Industry - New South Wales

The development of the banana industry of New South Wales and the operations of the Banana Marketing Board. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(3): 282-284a, processed. March 1938. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

Banking, Country

Garlock, Fred L. Research in country banking. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 27-30. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

A review of research studies in country banking in the United States.

Graham, John M. How to build farm business. Banking 30(11): 27. May 1938. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

How the bank can build its farmer business and what the National City Bank of Rome, Ga., does to create the farmer's good will.

Black Forest

Mutton, Alice F. A. The Black Forest: its human geography. Econ. Geogr. 14(2): 131-153. April 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

This article is in two parts. Part I. Land forms, climate and land utilization; part II. Settlements and industries. Illustrated by maps and reproductions of photographs.

Boycott of Japanese Goods

The proposed Japanese boycott. Cong. Digest 17(4): 97-128. April 1938.
(Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.)

Business - Annual Reviews

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post. Annual financial and industrial review. XXXIIpp. Feb. 14, 1938. (Published in London, Eng.) 280.9 D14
Partial contents: Anglo-American trade negotiations. Their "incalculable importance to the world", by Leonard J. Reid, p. VII; Wool, by J. Campbell Inglis, p. XXVI; Cotton, by Forrest Hewit, p. XXVI; Tea and rubber, adoption of restriction schemes, plans to stimulate consumption, by Eric Miller, p. XXVII.

Business Conditions and Depressions

Arthur, Henry B. Inventory profits in the business cycle. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(1): 27-40. March 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Bratt, Elmer C. What can we do about depressions. Harvard Business Rev. 16(3): 273-280. Spring 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The article is concluded as follows: "A better understanding of economic principles as they operate with our current shifting institutions will contribute more to the curing of depressions than will the trial of specified schemes of control. Improved knowledge on the normal need for capital equipment of various sorts in various localities promises to be of more service in the future than all the direct government action which may be taken."

The final reports of the survey of business trends, 1935-1937. Dun's Rev. 46(2121): 5-28. May 1938. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Contents: An introduction; The survey - scope and procedure; National estimates of sales and inventory; Sec. I, Sales and inventories analyzed; Sec. II, The use of commercial and consumer credit; Analysis of sample of reporting concerns.

Putnam, George E. What shall we do about depressions? Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 11(2): 130-147. April 1938. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Sprague, O. M. W. The recovery problem in the United States. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(1): 1-7. March 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Calendar and the Farmer

Taber, Louis J. Farmer and his calendar. Jour. Calendar Reform 8(1): 1-4. March 1938. (Published by The World Calendar Association, International Building, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Census, Agricultural - Argentina

[Cárcano, Miguel Angel] The national agricultural census. Some preliminary data. Revelations of the census. Rev. River Plate 84(2412): 19-20. Mar. 4, 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This is a translation of a broadcast speech by the Minister of Agriculture in which he summarizes the results of the Argentine agricultural census taken on June 30, 1936. Statistics are given of numbers of farms and livestock, and area and production of grain. These figures are said to show the necessity of carrying out an intensive land settlement policy.

Chain Stores and the Truck Farmer

Paffendorf, John C. Chain stores and the truck farmer's future. Market Growers Jour. 62(5): 144, 145, 146. Mar. 1, 1938. (Published in Louisville, Ky.)

"Address delivered before the Perth Amboy Market Assn., Feb. 1, 1938.

"While many complaints are made of chain system purchasing methods far seeing men fear two major perils that endanger the entire vegetable industry as we know it. The first is the threat of price control and its effect on the producer. The second is that the large corporate specialty farms, organized to meet the requirements of mass distribution, will eventually replace the smaller growers now supplying a portion of these needs. As a solution to the latter problem, cooperatives are sometimes suggested. But several natural obstacles to this plan present themselves under our conditions."

Citrus Industry - Palestine

Viteles, Harry. Survey of the citrus industry in Palestine. 43pp. (Published in Tel Aviv, Palestine) Reprint coll.

"Reprinted from HaDar; monthly journal devoted to the citrus industry in Palestine, January, February-March 1938 (vol. XI, no. 1, 2-3)."

Contents: Extent of citriculture in Palestine; distribution of Jewish citrus groves according to size; indebtedness on groves; estimate of exportable citrus crops; marketing of citrus crops; transportation facilities; profitability of citrus growing (production and marketing costs are given); farm returns for Palestine citrus 1936/37; farm returns for U.S.A. citrus; trend of world production, consumption and import of citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruit); conclusions. Contains 31 statistical tables.

Cocoa - Gold Coast

Cocoa hold-up terminated. Legislation for control of exports. African World 143(1849): 21. Apr. 16, 1938. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., Eng.)

The cocoa hold-up on the Gold Coast is said to have been terminated after having been in existence for nearly six months. "The Gold Coast Government is passing the Cocoa Control Exportation Ordinance, 1938, the object of which is to ensure the orderly exportation of cocoa. Shippers are to be licensed, states a Reuter message, and quotas for a stated period will be made by proclamation. It is estimated that at present some 240,000 tons of cocoa are held up. A proportion of this will now be of inferior quality owing to faulty storage. The legislation now being introduced is a temporary measure and in no way anticipates the findings of the Commission, appointed by the Colonial Office, which is inquiring into the position."

Gibberd, Kathleen. The cocoa strike. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 15(372): 604-605. Apr. 9, 1938. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, Eng.)

Tells of the strike of the cocoa farmers of the Gold Coast and the boycott of European goods. The cause of the strike was the formation of a merchants' pool and the abolishment of competition among the cocoa merchants.

Coffee - Brazil

Dantas, Garibaldi. A crise do café e a expansão algodoeira paulista. São Paulo. Revista do Instituto de Café 13(132): 170-176. February 1938. (Published at Rua Wenceslau Braz, 11, São Paulo, Brazil)

The coffee crisis and the expansion of cotton in São Paulo.

Collective Agreements - Netherlands

Collective agreements in Netherland agriculture. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(4): 897-899. April 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This article is based on a report from Stephen C. Brown, American vice consul at Rotterdam, February 10, 1938. The great increase in the number of collective agreements in the past two years "is attributed largely to the promulgation in 1936 of an arbitral decision concerning labor conditions in agriculture."

Collective Sales Agreements and Agriculture - France

Salleron, Louis. L'agriculture et les conventions collectives de vente. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 170(507): 284-294. February 1938. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9^e, Paris, France) Libr. Cong.

This is a critical discussion of the Government bill, no. 1363, providing for the regulation of the relations between agricultural producers, traders and industrialists by means of collective agreements

fixing the conditions of sale of agricultural products in any branch of production. The collective sales agreement is defined as a contract relative to the conditions of sale between the representatives of all the cooperatives and unions of cooperatives of agricultural producers on the one hand and the representatives of any group of industrialists or traders or several industrialists or traders acting on their personal initiative or even a single industrialist or trader belonging to the same branch of production on the other. It is provided that the agreement be concluded for a minimum period of one year or a maximum period of 3 years, and that it be renewable from year to year by tacit agreement. The ministers of agriculture and commerce may make a collective agreement obligatory for the category of production or for the region specified in the agreement. The last three articles are said to be the most important inasmuch as they provide that on the demand of an agricultural cooperative the Minister of Agriculture may set up a commission to draw up a collective agreement. The author analyses and criticises the provisions of the bill and calls on agriculture to oppose it by presenting a bill favoring the development of professional association. He declares that the great law of modern rural economy should be individual ownership and freedom of production on the one hand and on the other a system of collective sales and corporative discipline.

Collectivization - U. S. S. R.

Mequet, G. La collectivisation agricole en U. R. S. S. Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 10(49): 1-23. January 1938. (Published by Armand Colin, 103, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France) Libr. Cong.

An account of the development of collectivization in the Soviet Union, its setbacks and final triumph mostly in the form of the artel.

Communities

Tylor, W. Russell. The process of change from neighborhood to regional organization and its effect on rural life. Social Forces 16(4): 530-542. May 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer discusses first, the changing rural community, and then considers "developing forms of regional organization which are more consciously planned and which supersede the smaller local rural communities as units of social organization." These are the consolidated school, the county church, regional or district libraries, public health services, social welfare programs, and county planning and zoning.

Zimmerman, Carle C. Centralism versus localism in the community. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 3(2): 155-166. April 1938. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, Managing Editor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

"A community can be thought of as a municipal corporation, parish, or a retail trade center. It is also one of the more common forms of social organization which mediates between the individual or the family

and the outside world. In some periods, the community is concerned primarily with local self-government or regulation. At other times, as at present, communities take on numerous additional functions such as those of expanded social service. Such increased demands have resulted in community breakdown, with local control passing to larger groups such as state and nation and the emergence of a different type of local regulation. This paper attempts to show that the middle class, relative to the lower and upper classes, will lose most heavily in this emerging type of centralized local control."

Congress of Agricultural Workers - Argentina

A congress of agricultural workers in Argentina. Province of Santa Fe.

Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(2): 47-49. Apr. 11, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"On 6 February 1938 the Federation of Labour of the Province of Santa Fe organised an agricultural congress - the first of its kind to be composed exclusively of agricultural workers - at which 14 trade unions and workers' associations were represented... The Congress took note of the deplorable conditions of life and employment of farmers and agricultural workers, and adopted a series of resolutions regarding employment, unemployment, placing, wages, lease conditions, nutrition, housing, education, etc."

Consolidation of Holdings - Germany

Hillebrandt. Reichsumlegungsordnung und neubildung deutschen bauerntums. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 34-35. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohney & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

A discussion of the provisions of the decree for the consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings which went into effect on January 1, 1938.

Richter, H. Consolidation of scattered farm holdings in Germany. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 235-242, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The scattered condition of farm holdings in southwestern Germany, the so-called strip-farming system, has long been the concern of German authorities; initial efforts to consolidate holdings were made fully 400 years ago. In general, however, the movement has been very slow as a result of the largely voluntary character of the necessary action and the involved nature of the procedure. The 'real inheritance' practices - partition of land among heirs - also have been an impediment to effective reform. These obstacles, however, have been eliminated in large part by new legislation, the 'Reichsumlegungsgesetz' of June 26, 1936, and the resulting 'Reichsumlegungsordnung' of June 16, 1937. Compulsory consolidation may now be ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture or its representatives, with authority in these matters shifted from a number of States to the Reich."

The origin of strip farming and its disadvantages, previous efforts to consolidate holdings, the advantages of consolidation, the pertinent legislation, the administrative problems, and the prospects of success are discussed.

Consumption Habits

Consumption habits of the American people. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(3): 608-621. March 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics is bringing to a conclusion two major studies of consumption, a study of the money disbursements of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in 55 cities, begun in the fall of 1934, for the purpose of revising and extending its indexes of the cost of goods purchased by this group, and an investigation of broader scope, undertaken in the winter of 1935-36, covering the consumer purchases of families of all income and occupational groups in 32 cities. The subject matter covered by the two studies is identical, but the groups covered and the methods of sampling and of analysis are different. Figures on the incomes of native white families including husband and wife show that among those not having been on relief at any time during the year covered by the schedule, the median income varies from approximately \$1,200 in Gastonia, N. C., to slightly over \$2,000 in New York City. Median incomes for the Negro families including husband and wife and not having received relief at any time during the year vary from \$460 in Albany, Ga., to \$1,350 in New York City." - pp. III-IV.

Control of Production

Should there be government control of agricultural production? America's Town Meeting of the Air. Bull. 3(5): 1-32. Dec. 2, 1937. (Published by Columbia University Press, 123 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains the arguments presented by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal in defense of New Deal farm policies, Mr. Frank E. Cannett's arguments against the policies, and Mr. Howard Kester's remarks from the share-cropper's point of view.

Cooperation

Indian Co-operative Review, v. 4, no. 1, 138pp. January-March, 1938.

(Published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and The Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association, Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras, India)

Partial contents: Co-operation in China, by C. F. Strickland, pp. 19-24 (The operation of rural credit societies); The Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives in Czechoslovakia, by S. Borodaewsky, pp. 25-27 (The task and achievements of the Central Union); The Frontier Co-operative Eggs Grading and Sale Association, by Mian Lal Shah, pp. 50-55 (Started in January 1937, the Association's object "is to help members in the purchase and sale of eggs and to raise the local standard of poultry farming."); Sinking Fund in Land Mortgage Banks, by N. Sundararama Sastri, pp. 56-63. (Describes the operation of a sinking fund advocated for the Central Land Mortgage Banks in India to enable them to redeem debentures on maturity); Multipurpose

Society, by K. C. Ramakrishnan, pp. 64-72. (A criticism of the "saddling of credit societies with a multiplicity of functions" which the author feels "may generally end in nothing more than a pompous paper programme.")

Richards, A. E. Co-operative marketing at home and abroad. Econ. Annalist 8(2): 19-21. April 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

The extent of cooperative marketing enterprises in Canada, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Cooperation - Bulgaria

Dikoff, Gr. Universalgenossenschaften in bulgarischen dorf. Internationale Agrar- Rundschau 1: 113-115, processed. April 1938. (Issued by the Internationales Büro für Bauerntum und Landwirtschaft, Goslar, Germany. Published by Theodor Weicher, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110, Berlin SW 68)

The author finds that the universal type of cooperation is best suited to the structure of Bulgarian agriculture and to the general living conditions of the Bulgarian village.

Cooperation - Nova Scotia

Fowler, Bertram B. Little Dover. Free Amer. 2(5): 10-14. May 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

This is "a chapter from Mr. Fowler's forthcoming book, 'The Lord Helps Those.' (Vanguard Press, May 1938)"

The story of the St. Francis Xavier University extension work in Little Dover, a bleak little fishing community, which is typical of others in Nova Scotia.

Cooperation - United States

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v. 5, no. 1, April 1938. (Published by U. S. Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: 30 years in the world's biggest milkshed [Dairy-men's League movement in New York] by Dewey J. Carter, pp. 3-5 [to be concluded]; A balanced program, by J. W. Johansen, pp. 6, 18; How a member can finance his co-op, by Arch Hosterman, p. 7; Making a place in turkey marketing, by E. A. Stokdyk, pp. 8-9; Operating an egg-shipping association [Bradford County (Pa.) Egg Producers Association] by Gilbert M. Burr, pp. 10-12; Handling routes and truck salesmen, by D. D. Townsend [oil] pp. 14, 21; The co-ops and rural education, by George T. Hudson, pp. 15-17; Moving dairy products cooperatively, by T. G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp. 19-20.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v. 5, no. 2, May 1938. (Published by U. S. Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Fruit and produce go to market through terminal auctions, by Kelsey B. Gardner, pp. 3-4, 17-18; Farm and town profit from dairy co-op [Hancock County Creamery, Ellsworth, Maine], by Bruce B. Miner, pp. 5, 15; Ways and means of informing members, by

William Collins, pp. 6-7, 14-15; 30 years in the world's biggest milkshed [Dairymen's League], by Dewey J. Carter, pp. 8-9, 15; Accounting problems of an oil co-op, by Kenneth E. Schmidt, pp. 10-11; To borrow or not to borrow, by F. F. Hill, pp. 12-14; Co-op buying in Wisconsin, by R. K. Froker and Joseph G. Knapp, pp. 16-17; Do transportation costs play a part? by Charles B. Bowling, pp. 19-20; Moving dairy products cooperatively, by T. G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp. 21-22.

Corporative Régime - Italy

Tassinari, Joseph [i.e. Giuseppe]. Autarcie et bonification dans l'économie corporative. Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion, Bulletin Périodique 37(110): 251-254. April 1938. (Published at Avenue Rogier, 12, Liège, Belgium)

The principle of the corporative economy in depending upon, but restricting private initiative and enterprise, and subordinating it to the national interest, is pointed out, and in connection with it is considered the battle for autarchy and the problem of integral reclamation, which is said to mean the increase of all rural economic activity. The results of the Grain Battle and the increase in production through reclamation are outlined.

Cost of Production

Bäggli, W. Standortsbedingte kostendifferenzierung in der schweizerischen landwirtschaft und ihre konsequenzen für die schätzung der landgüter. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 16(3): 99-104. March 1938. (Published by Benteli A.-G., Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland)

A study of various agricultural cost elements caused by differences in location and resulting in differences in systems of land cultivation in Switzerland, and their effect upon property appraisal.

Cotton

Cox, A. B. Qualities of world cotton crops. Tex. Business Rev. 12(2): 6-7. Mar. 28, 1938. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

This is the second of a series of articles on the world supply of cotton particularly as it is related to Texas and Texas problems. Table shows volume and staple length of world's cotton crops by country.

Also in Cotton Digest 10(26): 4. Apr. 2, 1938; Cotton Trade Jour. 18(16): 5, 8. Apr. 9, 1938.

Cotton - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Junta nacional del algodón. Producción y desmote de algodón en el país en la campaña 1936-1937. Gaceta Algodonera 14(169): 6, 8-9. Feb. 28, 1938. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Production and ginning of cotton in the season 1936-1937.

Cotton - Bounty - Australia

Australia. Raw cotton bounty. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 140(2158): 530.

Apr. 14, 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"...the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs has announced that the Government have decided to restore the 20 per cent. reduction which for financial emergency reasons was applied to the bounty on raw cotton. The bounty rate for the years ended 30 November 1938 and 1939 will therefore be 4 1/4 d. per lb. when the Liverpool spot price is at the basic amount of 6d. per lb. or 1/100 d. per lb. more or less than 4 1/4 d. per lb. for every 1/100 d. per lb. by which that price is less or more than 6d. per lb. as prescribed in the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1934."

Cotton - Buenos Aires

Mercado de algodón de Buenos Aires. Gaceta Algodonera 14(169): 12, 14-17.

Feb. 28, 1938. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

This is a copy of the new statutes of the cotton market of Buenos Aires approved by decree of January 5, 1938.

Cotton - California

Forrester, Khyber. Trek to California cotton fields. Nation's Business 26(5): 48-49. May 1938. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The increase in cotton production in California. The significance of cotton production in this State lies in "its rapid increase and in the fact that it is undamaged, unstained cotton of the best long-staple varieties, Egyptian, Durango, Pima and Upland." The crop is raised almost entirely by white labor.

Cotton - China and the United States

Lockwood, William W., Jr. North China and the United States cotton trade. Far East. Survey 7(10): 115-118. May 18, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The article is concluded as follows: "In short, the potential demand is enormous and it waits only for buying power. But if the prospect is continued war and depression, cotton producers will be forced to contend for a share of a dwindling world market, and producer-consumer relationships in textiles as well as other lines will be increasingly regimented in programs of national and imperial self-sufficiency. This general truth is receiving fresh emphasis in the Far East today."

Nakamura, Kaju. Chinese cotton can't hurt U. S. trade in Japan. It will compete only with short staple, Indian types. Cotton Trade Jour. 18(17): 1, 8. Apr. 16, 1938. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Cotton - Egypt

Hussein Enan. Le coton principale richesse de l'Égypte. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 12(1): 17-30. February 1938. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)
Cotton, principal wealth of Egypt.

Cotton - India

Burt, Sir Bryce, and Mahta, D. N. The Indian central cotton committee and its work. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 15(2): 93-104. April 1938. (Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Cotton - Northern Africa

Munck, Charles. La question cotonnière en Afrique du Nord. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 12(1): 1-16. February 1938. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)
The cotton question in Northern Africa.

Cotton - United States

[Fernandes, José Maria.] O algodao nos Estados Unidos. A Lavoura 41: 17-23. July-December 1937. (Published by Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Address at meeting of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura.

Jackson, Burris C. The real cotton problem. Cotton Digest 10(26): 3, 14-15. Apr. 2, 1938. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange in Oklahoma City on March 26, 1938.

The author states that "it must be admitted that the most fundamental question which faces cotton today is that of the tariff."

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 18(15): 1, 3. Apr. 2, 1938.

Todd, John A. Finance, America and cotton prices. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 15(2): 105-112. April 1938. (Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"As the result of unexpected new developments, both in regard to crop control and to finance, the American Government now finds itself the holder of a larger amount of cotton than ever, with the prospect of a new era of crop restriction which is likely to last at least as long as its predecessor."

Witmor, Will. Suggestions for the future of the cotton industry. Manufacturers Rec. 107(3): 30-31, 54. March 1938. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

"After years of experimentation on the part of government to raise the price of cotton, the situation remains as far from being solved as ever it was..."

"Whether one agrees or not with the theory of subsidization in some one of its many forms is not of immediate concern, particularly since it is now an universally acknowledged expedient. That being so and assuming the legitimacy of a cotton subsidy, it is a matter of vital concern that the terms under which the subsidy is granted shall be of a constructive nature with a reasonable assurance of the industry returning to at least a semblance of economic stability. The question remains as to how this can be done. The contention of the author is that this can only be accomplished by reducing production costs, a statement which involves an exceedingly large number of factors - physical, biological, mechanical, economic and human. All of which will vary under different localities."

Cotton - Utilization

Everett, Charles K. New markets out of old through market research; a study of present and potential markets for cotton for cleanliness. Market Research 7(6): 9-10, 15. December 1937; 8(1): 17-20. January 1938. (Published at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.)

The possibility of increased use of cotton in towel, uniform, etc., services to restaurants, barbers, etc.

Cotton Market - Buenos Aires

Mercado de algodón de Buenos Aires. Gaceta Algodonera 14(169): 12, 14-17. Feb. 28, 1938. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina)
The cotton market of Buenos Aires.

Cotton Textile Industry - Great Britain

[Joint committee of cotton trade organizations. Economic service.] Cotton industry unemployment. The recent trend analysed. Textile Weekly 21(526): 440-441. Apr. 1, 1938. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

The situation in Great Britain is described.

Cotton Textile Industry - Japan

Murchison, Claudius T. American-Japanese cotton goods agreement. Jour. Marketing 2(4): 272-277. April 1938. (Published by the American Marketing Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Official control in the cotton industry. Mitsubishi Monthly Circ. no. 173, pp. 12-15. March 1938. (Published by Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau, Marunouchi, 3, Tokyo, Japan)

The present situation in the cotton textile industry of Japan is described.

Cotton Textile Industry - Manchester, N. H.

Sweezy, Alan, R. The Amoskeag manufacturing company. Quart. Jour. Econ. 52(3): 473-512. May 1938. (Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

Contents: Prosperity; Transition, 1924-27; The decline (financial and physical); Liquidation; The question of responsibility.

Cotton Textile Industry - Southern States

Vyver, Frank Traver de. Southern textile mills revisited. South. Econ. Jour. 4(4): 466-473. April 1938. (Published in Chapel Hill, N. C.)

"During several months of 1928-29 living conditions in 66 representative Southern cotton mill villages were studied to test the claim that Southern mills provide compensation in kind more than offsetting wage differentials. Welfare and community work in these villages was investigated and questions were asked concerning union activities. Fifty-six of these mills have recently been revisited to discover the effects of depression, government sponsorship of labor unions, and social legislation upon industrial relations." This article presents some of the trends discovered in this second visit.

Cotton Textile Industry - Switzerland

Magri, Francesco. L'industria cotoniera nella Svizzera. Bollettino della Cotoniera 33(1): 15-30. January 1938. (Published at Via Borgonuovo, 11, Milano, Italy)

The cotton textile industry in Switzerland.

Crop Reporting

Collins, H. L. Crop reporting in greatest wheat state. Southwest. Miller 17(7): 21, 45. April 12, 1938. (Published in Kansas City, Mo.)

How wheat crop reports are compiled in Kansas is told in this outline presented by the "agricultural statistician in Topeka, for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at the last Kansas weather-crops seminar."

Diversification of Agriculture - Cuba

Crop diversification urged in Cuba. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 245, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Attention is called to a plan adopted by the National Association of Cuban Landowners to fight unemployment with crop diversification.

Under this plan, "a part of each sugar plantation will be devoted to crops other than sugar...the plantation owners will assist the agricultural laborers by loans of ox teams, plows, and other equipment so that new crops can be planted." Seed will be furnished by the Government. "Reports indicate that approximately 75,000 acres have been planted under the diversification program this year and that the number of people who will be given employment in soil preparation, cultivation, and harvesting that area will amount to about 30,000. Most of the land has been planted to rice, peanuts, and corn."

Diversification of Agriculture - Jamaica

Jamaica encourages crop diversification. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 245-246, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Encouragement is being given by the Jamaican Government to the production of limes, mangoes, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, string beans, and tobacco. "In addition, the Government is offering substantial assistance to ex-soldiers and peasants in land-settlement schemes. For many years the Government has been buying estates as opportunity offered. These are being subdivided and sold to ex-soldiers and peasants on easy terms of payment."

Economic Conditions - Austria

Bau und wesen der österreichischen wirtschafft. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(14-15): 105-128. Apr. 4, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg)

Partial contents: Österreichs Wirtschaftsnot und Wirtschaftspolitik vor der Eingliederung in das Reich. - pp. 105-111. Also published in Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung (n.F.) 12(4): 387-398. 1937/38. (A picture of Austria's poor economic condition before her union with Germany.); Zur Arbeitslage in Österreich. - pp. 111-113. (Labor and unemployment in Austria.); Die Wirtschaftliche Verflechtung Österreichs mit den einzelnen deutschen Wirtschaftsgebieten. - pp. 115-116. (Austria's economic relations with various regions of Germany.); Österreichs Auslandsmärkte seit dem Weltkriege. - pp. 117-119. (Austria's foreign markets since the World War.); Österreichs Forst- und Holzwirtschaft. - pp. 125-126. (Forestry and timber in Austria.); Die Aufgaben der Ernährungsschlacht in Österreich. - pp. 126-128. (An account of Austria's food campaign.)

Economic Conditions - Belgian Congo

Eyskens, Gaston. La situation économique au Congo Belge en 1937. Institut de Recherches Économiques Bulletin 9(2): 169-182. February 1938. (Published at Place du Peuple, Louvain, Belgium)

This study of the economic situation in the Belgian Congo in 1937 takes up the movement of colonial prices, exports from and imports to the Congo, production, and shipping. Statistics illustrate each of these points.

Economic Conditions - British Dominions

Economic changes in the Dominions. Westminster Bank Rev., no. 290, pp. 3-7. April 1938. (Published at 41, Lothbury, London, E.C. 2, Eng.)

Economic changes, particularly the growth in industrialization, in the British Dominions and their implications for the mother country.

Economic Conditions - Germany

K., K. Valuation of Germany's economic development. World's Economics Archives Bulletin 4(9): 133-134. March 1938. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

This is an attempt to evaluate Germany's economic development from the German point of view and to correct "various fundamental errors" on the subject made by foreigners. "Germany's economic recovery has been attained, not by State intervention in economic affairs, but in spite of that intervention. For State intervention in economic affairs is not the characteristic of the German economic system; at most it can be regarded as characteristic for the phase of development through which German economy is at present passing...Germany acknowledges that, during the period of great structural changes owing to State intervention, a broad-scale planning of the whole process of production and distribution by methods of planned economy is necessary; but Germany is not going to get stuck fast in planned economy." It is argued that, while she shared in the recent recovery, Germany will not be dragged into the present depression.

Economic Conditions - Greater Germany

Steere, Loyd V. Certain economic implications of the Austro-German union. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 193-198, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Unfavorable economic developments are presaged from "the three measures necessary to fit Austrian economy into that of Germany; namely, (1) extension to Austria of drastic control and restriction of imports, (2) rigid control of foreign exchange in Austria as in Germany, and (3) adjustment of prices in Austria to those in Germany.

"Broadly speaking, the general effects would likely be (1) a serious diminution in the volume of exports moving from foreign countries to Austrian territory; (2) a drop in Austrian exports...; and (3) in Germany proper, a somewhat increased supply of certain raw materials and of livestock products from Austria."

The similarity of the economic structure of the two countries is pointed out and it is shown that neither "can supply the other to any great extent with products hitherto secured from other countries... From an economic point of view, Austria seems certain to gain more from the union than will Germany...The future course of agricultural production in Austria, and especially the determination of what crops will be raised, depends to a marked extent upon prices and price relationships...For Germany, the incorporation of Austria is but a phase, a further step, in the course she has been pursuing, economically, for the past 5 years. For the near future, at least, it necessitates no important change in policies, it makes no contributions to the solution of Germany's export problems and but modest contribution to the raw-material problem, and it supplies only very minor quantities of needed foodstuffs."

A table shows Austrian imports of cotton, prunes, raisins, tobacco, lard, and apples from the United States from 1933 to 1937 and it is indicated that certain of these may suffer curtailment.

Economic Conditions - Hamburg

Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(15): 495-514. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Contains a number of articles on Hamburg prompted by the constitution of the new Hanseatic town of Hamburg on April 1, 1938, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater Hamburg Law of January 26, 1937. A summary of Hamburg's economic history is contained in Die Wirtschaft der Hansestadt Hamburg, by J. B. - pp. 495-496. Other articles are: Die Wirtschaftsaufgaben der Hansestadt Hamburg, by von Allwörden. - pp. 501-503. (A brief account of Hamburg's economic and social problems.); Hamburg's Bestimmung, by Carlo Otto. - pp. 503-504. (Hamburg's mission within the ranks of National socialism.); Der gross-hamburgische Wirtschaftskörper heute und morgen, by Max Biehl. - pp. 504-506. (A map shows the transportation system of Greater Hamburg by water, street and railway.); Hamburg in Vierjahresplan, by W. Essen. - pp. 506-508. (Hamburg's part in the Four-year Plan.); Das Hamburgische Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, by Leo F. Hausleiter. - pp. 513-514. (The aims and undertakings of the Archiv are outlined.)

Economic Conditions - Southeastern Europe

Zur Wirtschaftslage in Südosteuropa. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(18): 145-146. May 4, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany)

Statistics are given of area, population, income, grain harvest, industrial production, wholesale prices, import and export in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece, and of tobacco and cotton production in Bulgaria and Greece.

Economic Conditions - Sweden

Sweden. Times Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 42(890): i-lvi. April 1938. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Partial contents: Foreword, by the Prime Minister of Sweden. - p. vi; Agriculture in Sweden. Some characteristic features, by B. v. Stockenström. - p. viii; Agricultural policy. Consummate skill demonstrated, by A. H. Stensgård. - p. xi; Excellence in plant breeding. Noteworthy activities at Svalöf, by H Nilsson-Ehle. - p. xii; Transit trade. Sweden's imports from the British Empire, by Sven K. Stockman. - p. xvi; Maintenance of the forests. Legislative and scientific basis, by Thorsten Streyffert. - p. xxvi; Saw and pulp mills. Tendencies in the forest industries. - p. xxvi; Paper manufacture. Use of loading materials, by E. Oman. - p. xxxi; The textile industry. Range and conditions, by E. W. Panes. - p. l.

Economic Development - Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia. Committee of Enquiry into Economic Development. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 140(2158): 527. Apr. 14, 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Gives names of members of the above committee and outlines the scope of the inquiry.

Economic Legislation - Germany

Fünf jahre nationalsozialistische wirtschaftsgesetzgebung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(12-13): 69-101. Mar. 23, 1938. (Published by the Hanscatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany)

This is a survey of economic legislation in Germany during five years of national socialist government. It contains an account of legislative measures to combat unemployment and to regulate employment; to restore agriculture by insuring a livelihood on the land for industrious farmers, by increasing agricultural production, and by market regulation; to inaugurate a new forestry policy; to insure a supply of industrial raw materials; by regional and land settlement planning to discourage congregation of the people in large cities; to reorganize means of transportation; to stabilize the currency; to regulate prices and formulate a price policy; to stabilize income and purchasing power; to establish a new credit and banking policy; and to regulate public finance. A supplement lists the pertinent laws and regulations.

Economic Policy - Germany

Wunderlich, Frieda. Germany's defense economy and the decay of capitalism. Quart. Jour. Econ. 52(3): 401-430. May 1938. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Evolution of National Socialist policy, 401. - Control of foreign trade and raw materials, 404. - Control of investments, 407. - Control of agriculture, 408. - Control in industry and trade, 412. - Control of income distribution, 415. - Planning the labor supply, 419. - Economic mobilization, 421. - The limits of preparedness, 422. - Changes in the economic structure, 423." - Summary of contents.

Economic Policy - Netherlands East Indies

Haas, J. Anton de. The new economic policy of the Dutch East Indies. Harvard Business Rev. 16(3): 323-335. Spring 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Before discussing the economic policy of the Dutch East Indies, which is in its fifth year, the writer presents information on the islands, points out their increased dependence on world trade, and discusses the effect of the depression and the need for action. Since village industry was considered the solution of the problem, the small-scale native industries are being assisted. The establishment of a few western industries has also been encouraged. The government is reorganizing both the method of financing small industry and the method of technical education. Government control of imports was provided for in the "Crisis Import Ordinance of Sept. 12, 1933." Through this act "the government aims to achieve three results: (1) to protect domestic industry against excessive importations from abroad; (2) to place the colony in a better position to reciprocate by purchasing from its best customers; (3) to protect the internal system of distribution." A quota system, direct regulation of prices, and import licenses are being used. Results of the policy are discussed in conclusion.

Electricity in Agriculture - Germany

Waechter, von. Stromversorgung der 1937 ausgelegten neubauerndörfer. Neues Bauerntum (n.F.) 30(1): 7-9. January 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

This is a plea for furnishing new peasant settlements with electricity from the start, as its later installation is much more costly. It is stated that in Germany 85 percent of all farms have electricity.

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 2, no. 10, pp. 185-196. April 1938. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Good husbandry and low poultry mortality, by E. C. Millar and A. Bridges, pp. 185-187; Some costs of producing tuberculin-tested milk, by F. R. G. N. Sherrard, pp. 187-189; Tractor costs on a mechanised farm, by J. R. Lee and S. J. Upfold, pp. 190-192; Sheep prices, by R. Owen Wood, pp. 193-194; Egg consumption in relation to family income and family size, by J. B. Butler, pp. 194-196.

Farms - Buying - New Zealand

Paton, W. N. Factors in successful farming. (2) Points to be considered in buying a farm. New Zealand Jour. Agr. 56(2): 105-107. February 1938. (Published by New Zealand Department of Agriculture, Wellington, New Zealand)

Points to be considered are amount of personal capital, amount of family labor, knowledge and experience, size of family, kind of farming to choose, choice of district or locality, size of farm, conformation of farm, workability, etc., condition of farm, carrying or productive capacity, scope for extension, farm prices, and value of the farm.

Flour Industry - Regulation - Argentina

Argentina to regulate flour industry. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 207-208, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Three decrees have been issued by the President of Argentina in connection with the flour industry. "The first decree fixes official standards for the different grades of flour produced in Argentina... The second decree authorizes the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture to regulate and control the activities of the Chambers of Millers... The third decree establishes an Advisory Board composed of representatives of the millers, pastry makers, and bakers, whose chief duty will be to settle controversies arising between flour millers and related industries."

Food Supply - Greater Germany

Decken, Hans von der. Grossdeutschlands versorgung mit nahrungsmitteln. Internationale Agrar- Rundschau 1: 97-101. April 1938. (Issued by the Internationales Büro für Bauerntum und Landwirtschaft, Goslar, Germany. Published by Theodor Weicher, Alexandrinenstrasse 110, Berlin SW 68)

Although by the incorporation of Austria in the German Reich the population of Germany has been increased by almost 75 millions and its territory has also increased, nevertheless it is shown that Germany's food supply has increased to only a small extent and much of it will still have to be imported. A comparative account is given, illustrated by statistics, of crop and livestock production in Austria and the former German Empire, also of food consumption and the share of home production in the total requirements of agricultural products.

Food Supply - Kwangtung

Lin, D. Y. Increasing Kwangtung's food supply. People's Trib. 20(5 & 6): 207-212. March 1938. (Published by the China United Press, Hankow, China)

Enumerates and discusses some of the projects carried out by the Provincial Government for the conservation of the food supply. They are discussed under the headings: food production, food storage, and food economy.

Food Supply and Consumption Statistics - Germany

Decken, Hans von der. Verbrauchsstatistiken als grundlage der produktions- und verbrauchlenkung in der ernährung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung (n.F.) 12(4): 417-426. 1937/38. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg, Germany)

This study has been made to emphasize the importance of statistics as a basic factor in all measures for the improvement of the food supply and for increasing Germany's self-sufficiency with regard to the necessities of life.

Freight Rates

Koontz, Harold D. Transport competition and proposed repeal of the long-and-short-haul clause. Jour. Polit. Econ. 46(2): 153-175. April 1938. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Fruits and Vegetables

Campbell, B. A., and Gorsline, F. H. Turnover of fruits and vegetables in Ottawa by independent retail stores. Econ. Annalist 8(2): 31-32. April 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Chown, W. F. Wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution costs. Econ. Annalist 8(2): 28-31. April 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Accompanied by two tables which show: Percentage summary of 87 wholesale fruit dealers' trading operations for the years 1935 and 1936; and analysis of 87 wholesale dealers' costs of distribution for the years 1935 and 1936.

Gardens, Small - Germany

Bestimmungen über die förderung von kleingärten. Vom 22. März 1938.

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, no. 74, pp. 2-3. Mar. 29, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Regulations of March 22, 1938 for the promotion of small gardens include statements as to the importance of small gardens in the life of the people, and determine the type of people who may have small gardens, the site and extent of the gardens, the amount of government loans for the acquisition of the land, to be paid back in 20 years or less, and the agents who can make the arrangements.

Government - Colorado

Halaas, E. T., and Carmichael, F. L. Financing government in Colorado 1926-1937. University of Denver Repts. 14(1): 1-20. March 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Business and Social Research and School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of the University of Denver, Denver, Colo.)

Business Study No. 90.

"Issued concurrently as pamphlet no. 22 of the City Club of Denver."

"The purpose of this study is to present certain basic information concerning public revenues and expenditures in Colorado. The subject matter is divided into three parts: first, a description of the state and local tax system, wherein the various kinds of taxes and the receipts therefrom are indicated; second, an analysis of the character and trend of receipts and disbursements of the state government; and third, a review of certain current problems of state finance." - p. 3.

Accompanied by 25 statistical tables and 7 charts.

Government, Local

Alderfer, H. F. Centralization in Pennsylvania. Natl. Munic. Rev. 27(4): 189-196. April 1938. (Published by the National Municipal League, 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

"An examination of the extent of state administrative control over local units of government and an evaluation of the ability of the state to meet the requirements of the additional functions it has undertaken."

Leonard, J. M. Michigan's County government, 1938. Natl. Munic. Rev. 27(4): 214-222. April 1938. (Published by the National Municipal League, 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

An account of the two attempts made in Michigan to amend the constitution "to provide for a modern form of county government." Suggestions are made for an amendment which would be likely to be accepted by the voters.

Grain - Estonia

Estonia. Institute of Economic Research, Konjunktuur, no. 3, Mar. 23, 1938.
(Published in Tallinn, Estonia)

Contains articles on grain cultivation, production and consumption, marketable production and prices, tariffs and monopoly, cost of and returns from grain production, use of labor, farm buildings and implements in connection with grain cultivation, possibilities of increasing grain production, and foreign markets for Estonian grain.

Grain - Mechanical Cleaning

Heinrikson, H. L. Makers of grain cleaners keep abreast of changing needs. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(9): 10-11. May 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Beginning with the hand sieves made of horsehair and used by the Gauls about 2,000 years ago, the writer traces briefly the development of mechanical means for cleaning grain. He discusses also some of the problems in cleaning, grading, and processing grain.

Grain - Storage Tanks

Bolted steel tanks meet quick storage expansion problem. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(9): 14-15. May 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Advantages of the Columbian Bolted Steel Grain Storage Tank are pointed out in this article. Its development is also briefly traced.

Grazing Districts - Montana

Marshall, James H. Grazing development under Montana law. Land Policy Circ. April 1938, pp. 10-12. April 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)
The second of two articles on the subject.

"By and large, the experience of the Montana grazing districts and their achievements thus far do not show them to be any simple solution to the land tenure and land use problems of the Great Plains. They do, however, indicate that the theory behind the associations is sound, its procedure is now practicable, and its attacks hold promise of effecting a major adjustment of agriculture in this area."

Greenbelt Communities

Co-op stores grow in Greenbelt. Business Week, no. 454, pp. 17-18. May 14, 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes operations in the retail stores at Greenbelt, Md., the Government's housing project near Washington. According to the writer, these stores are to be utilized by the Consumer Distribution Corporation "as big laboratories in cooperative merchandising." Two Midwestern projects - Greenhills near Cincinnati and Greendale near Milwaukee - are ready for occupancy and families are moving in. The same methods are to be used in the retail stores.

Hartzog, Justin R. Planning of suburban resettlement towns. *Planners' Jour.* 4(2): 29-33. March-April 1938. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)
The planning of Greenhills, Ohio.

Walker, Hale J. Some major technical problems encountered in the planning of Greenbelt, Maryland. *Planners' Jour.* 4(2): 34-37. March-April 1938. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Handicrafts, Rural

Lacy, Mary G. Religious significance in rural handicrafts. *Christian Rural Fellowship Bull.*, No. 30, 4pp. March 1938. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Hog Industry - Rhodesia

Pig Industry Act, 1937. An explanation of certain provisions of the act. *Rhodesia Agr. Jour.* 35(2): 116-122. February 1938. (Published by Government Stationery Office, Salisbury, So. Rhodesia)

"From February 7th, 1938, all bacon pigs will be graded and be paid for according to a scale of prices recommended by the Pig Industry Board and approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands." Prices of bacon pigs delivered at the factory are fixed for the period from February 7, 1938 to August 31, 1938. "As soon as supplies of pigs on the local market return to normal the Board will pay 5 1/4d. per pound liveweight to approved producers, who contract with the Board to deliver pigs for export, for suitable porkers delivered at the Bulawayo works...All pigs for export must be sent to Bulawayo."

Housing - Germany

Lokau, Erich. Die grundrissgestaltung des neubauernhofes. *Neues Bauerntum* 30(3): 67-71. March 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

Contains plans and pictures of new farm houses and buildings.

Income - Food Industries

Devlin, Stanley. Outlook for food companies mixed. Corn refiners, flour millers and leaders in packaged brands are in best position. *Mag. Wall St.* 62(3): 154-157, 188, 190. May 21, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Hansen, H. E. Trend of net income in the chemical, machinery, food, drug and other industries. *Annalist* 51(1317): 516. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Income - United States

Nathan, Robert R., and Cone, Frederick M. Monthly income payments in the United States, 1929-37. Survey of Current Business 18(2): 7-13. February 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"The series of monthly estimates of income payments presented in this article will be carried forward regularly hereafter in the Survey of Current Business."

Accompanied by charts, and two tables which show monthly income by types of payment, January 1929-December 1937, and compensation of employees by major industrial groups.

Income, Agricultural - European Countries

Deslarzes, J. The economic or social income of agriculture and the variations therein from 1932-33 to 1933-34. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(3): 107E-123E. March 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This is a study of the economic or social income of farms mainly engaged in crop production in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Industries, Home - Norway

Home industries in Norwegian rural life. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 244-245, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

A brief account of rural home industries as they are encouraged by the Norwegian Government. "It is estimated that the value of the articles thus produced in the 450,000 rural households of Norway is around \$12,000,000 annually."

Insurance, Crop

Bast, Otto F. Crop insurance and storage under farm bill. Grain & Feed Jours. Consolidated 80(7): 279, 309. April 13, 1938. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Green, Roy M. Wheat storage program of U. S. crop risk corporation. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(9): 8-9. May 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

In this article the manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation "outlines what the corporation is bound to do under the provisions of the law."

Rowe, William H. Crop insurance for wheat. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 19-22. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Describes the crop insurance program for wheat and the organization of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation which has been set up to administer the program.

Insurance, Fire

Valgren, V. N. Farmers' mutual fire insurance - new developments. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 16-18. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Insurance, Livestock - Germany

Krull. Tierversicherungsvereine als selbstschutz der neubauern. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 43-44. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

An account of livestock insurance in Germany and the so-called self-help method according to which the peasant members of an organization made up for the loss of an animal by one of their number. The importance of livestock insurance for new settlers is stressed.

Insurance, Social - France

Sickness and maternity insurance in France. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(3): 622-637. March 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)
System for agricultural workers, pp. 629-630.

Interest Rates - United States

Engquist, E. J., Jr., and Back, N. A. Trends of farm-mortgage interest rates. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 35-42. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This article is based on a series of reports, one for each State, entitled 'Farm-Mortgage Recordings' prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data obtained in a Nation-wide W.P.A. project conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Works Progress Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

International Harvester Co.

Clifford, J. C. Farm prospects favor harvester. Mag. Wall St. 62(1): 22-25, 64. Apr. 23, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Labor - France

Pérette, J. La durée du travail en agriculture. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(14): 482-484. April 2, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France)

This is a criticism of the proposed Parsal bill which provides a maximum of 2400 hours of labor in a 300-day year for agricultural workers.

Labor - Latvia

Conditions in Latvian agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(1): 7. Apr. 4, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

At the opening session of the Eleventh Scientific Congress of Latvian Agronomists the President of Latvia discussed the shortage of agricultural labor and the shortage of suitable accommodations for workers on landed estates. He suggested some remedial measures.

Labor - Norway

Agricultural working conditions in Norway. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(2): 50. Apr. 11, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"On 17 March 1938 the Norwegian Government appointed a committee to consider the working and wage conditions of agricultural workers with a view to legislation effecting an improvement in these conditions."

Labor - Pacific Coast

Morse, Stanley F. Defence against labor rackets. Farm Jour. 62(5): 9, 48, 49. May 1938. (Published in Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Forced by labor union aggression on the Pacific Coast, organization of farmers for effective defence is spreading to other parts of the country as needed."

Labor, Migratory - Pacific Coast

Taylor, Paul S. Migratory agricultural workers on the Pacific coast. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 3(2): 225-232. April 1938. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H. A. Phelps, Managing Editor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

This paper, read at a joint meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Social Work Section of the American Sociological Society in 1937, discusses five important problems presented by migratory agricultural workers. They are child labor and education, health, relief, labor relations, wages and hours regulation, and social security, and the structure of agriculture. Under this last problem the agricultural labor program developed in the West by the Farm Security Administration is briefly described.

Land - Classification - Mecklenburg

Hachtmann, A., and Francke, A. Praktische anwendung der Reichsbodenschätzung bei der neubildung deutschen bauerntums. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 38-41. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

An account of land classification carried out in Mecklenburg as a basis for land valuation and the determination of rents in the case of old and new settlers.

Land - Classification - Minnesota

Gilcreast, Roy M. Minnesota classifies tax-forfeited land. Progress in a state directional program. Land Policy Circ. April 1938, pp. 16-20. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Land - Expropriation - Poland

Ballerstedt, Kurt. Neue enteignungen in Polen. Neues Bauerntum 30(3): 81-82. March 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

The ministerial order of February 11, 1938 providing for the area of land to be expropriated and distributed is made the occasion for an account of some of the provisions of the Polish agrarian reform law of 1925, and their later operation.

Land - Ownership - England and Wales

Orwin, C. S. Public and corporate land ownership: a new map. Countryman 17(1): 50-52. April 1938. (Published at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, Eng.)

Gives statistics to show how 4,050,000 acres of land, or 11 percent of the total area of England and Wales, are divided among public or semi-public bodies.

Land - Ownership - Nebraska

Hollingshead, A. B. Changes in land ownership as an index of succession in rural communities. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(5): 764-777. March 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The invasion-succession cycle so thoroughly investigated by students of urban sociology merits research by those interested in the rural community. The assumption used in a study of thirty-four rural Nebraska communities are (1) that changes in land ownership can be taken as an index of succession in middle western farm populations; (2) that the names of landowners reveal their nationality backgrounds. The specific problems investigated were four-fold: first, who were the original settlers; second, what changes have taken place in the nationality composition of landowners since 1890; third, the phases of succession; fourth, what factors have motivated the process. The original settlers were preponderantly of old American stock; interspersed among them in isolated neighborhoods were Germans, Czechs, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. By 1890 the foreigners had already begun to displace Americans in the neighborhoods where they had settled side by side, and to invade others. These groups have continued to expand until now they own almost all the land in thirty-one of the thirty-four communities. The invasion-succession process is slowing down since the original settlers have

passed on, and the younger generations have become, in the main, assimilated." - Abstract, p. 764.

Land - Prices - France

Le prix de la terre dans le Soissonnais. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(14): 486. April 2, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France)
A brief discussion of the increased prices obtained for land in various cantons of Soissonnais, caused by the revival of market prices for agricultural products and the devaluation of the franc.

Land - Prices - Maryland

Wyckoff, V. J. Land prices in seventeenth-century Maryland. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(1): 82-88. March 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The American colonial records of the seventeenth century in many cases do not offer enough economic material for statistical price studies. However the archives of seven counties in Maryland do contain land records of reasonable adequacy for the period from 1663 to 1700. From such sources a total sample of 1,683 land prices is secured with enough descriptive material to allow a comparison of improved and unimproved plantations and a determination of the residences of buyers and sellers. The resulting price trends verify within the limits of the article the normal reasoning about land values in a rapidly growing colonial settlement. It seems probable that the specialised agricultural interest of the Maryland colonists and the presence of widespread waterways accentuated the increase in land prices which in four decades showed an advance of 135 percent. Speculation in land warrants was also a consideration, even in a new continent where virgin land was held to be limitless. For comparative purposes there is used both the absolute land prices in pounds of tobacco and also price indexes." - Abstract, p. 82.

Land - Rent - Federated Malay States

Rent on land planted with coconuts and oil palms in the F.M.S. Malayan Agr. Jour. 26(3): 115. March 1938. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya)

"The Federated Malay States Government has decided that the concessions in the matter of rent on coconut and oil palm lands which were in force in 1937 shall be extended until the end of 1938."
Rents are quoted.

Land - Transactions - Germany

Riecke. Ein jahr grundstückverkehrsbeamtmachung. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 33. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

Summarizes the changes brought about during the first year of operation of the law of January 26, 1937 regulating transactions in agricultural land.

Land Settlement - Austria

Schumacher, Rupert von. Die österreichische militärgrenze. Zur soziologie einer grenzverfassung. Neues Bauerntum 30(3): 63-67. March 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

A historical account of land settlement on the boundaries of Austria and of the duties and opportunities for service of the settlers.

Land Settlement - Finland

Finland stresses colonization and land settlement. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 243-244, processed. May 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Reference is made to a recent decree "issued by the President of Finland, outlining the general functions of a newly established Colonization Administration...to encourage land settlement and colonization along the eastern frontier...In general, its functions include the supervision and management of all colonization activities."

Land Settlement - Germany

Eichwede, Traute. Bäuerin und siedlungsbau. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 41-43. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

The importance of planning for the convenience of the farm woman in the reconstruction of the German peasantry is stressed.

Riecke. Der stand der bäuerlichen siedlung. Neues Bauerntum (n.F.) 30(1): 2-3. January 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

The progress of land settlement is noted, and suggestions for further compliance with the provisions of the land inheritance law are made especially for the west and southwest and for eastern Germany.

Schumacher, Rupert von. Grundlagen der grenzsiedlung. Neues Bauerntum (n.F.) 30(1): 3-7. January 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

The importance of maintaining a frontier that is not only fortified but settled by German peasants is stressed.

Werbke, E. Regelung der öffentlichrechtlichen verhältnisse in ostpreussischen neubauerndörfern. Neues Bauerntum (n.F.) 30(1): 9-13. January 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

Describes the legal and official regulations which condition settlement or improvement activities in new peasant villages in East Prussia.

Werbke, E. Regelung der schul- und kirchenverhältnisse und massnahmen zur förderung des gemeinschaftslebens in ostpreussischen neubauerndörfern. Neues Bauerntum 30(2): 36-38. February 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

An account of school and church arrangements and of measures for the improvement of community life in the new peasant villages in East Prussia.

Land Settlement - Italy

[Alemanni, Nallo Mazzocchi.] Come l'Opera Nazionale Combattenti realizza la colonizzazione demografica dell'Impero. Rivista di Agricoltura 43(9): 131-134. March 25, 1938. (Published at Via R. Grazioli Lante 16, Rome, Italy)

This article is made up of extracts from an article by Prof. Alemanni in the February number of the Conquista della Terra, in which he outlines the program for the most rapid valorization of the territory of the Empire through demographic colonization, such as is already in practice by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti.

Land Settlement - U. S. S. R.

Mende, Gerhard von. Die landwirtschaftliche besiedlung des Karelo-Murman-Gobietes. Internationale Agrar-Rundschau 1: 105-108, processed. April 1938. (Issued by the Internationales Büro für Bauerntum und Landwirtschaft, Goslar, Germany. Published by Theodor Weicher, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110, Berlin SW 68)

Two periods are distinguished in the settlement of the Karelo-Murman district by the Soviet Union. In the period from 1923 to 1928 an attempt was made to create a type of settled colonist, and did not meet with very great success. During the second period efforts were concentrated on increasing the timber exports and developing the fishing industry and the mineral resources.

Land Utilization - Grainger County, Tennessee

Glendinning, Robert M., and Torbert, E. N. Agricultural problems in Grainger County, Tennessee. Econ. Geogr. 14(2): 159-166. April 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"This article is drawn from a report by the present author, 'A Land Classification Approach to Land Use Problems: Illustrated in Portions of the Upper Tennessee Basin.' On file in the Land Planning and Housing Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., 1936."

Preliminary investigations seem to indicate that extensive abnormal soil erosion and a lack of adjustment between land use and the slope of the land are the main reasons for the unsatisfactory agricultural conditions in the county. Further study shows, however that "whatever, and however numerous, other problems may be, the really fundamental problem in Grainger County is that of too many farm families in relation to the ability of the land to support them."

Illustrated by maps and reproductions of photographs.

Land Utilization - New York State

Howard, William G. Land use problems in New York State. Jour. Forestry 36(2): 107-112. February 1938. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Discussion, pp. 113-116.

The reforestation and idle land program of New York State.

Land Utilization - Ontario, Southern

Whitaker, J. R. Agricultural gradients in southern Ontario. Econ. Geogr. 14(2): 109-120. April 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

An analysis of agricultural contrasts in southern Ontario. The last two paragraphs of the article follow:

"This analysis of primary land uses emphasizes the homogeneity of the Peninsula and its unlikeness to the Shield. In addition, several subdivisions of both Peninsula and Shield are suggested. Supplementary analyses of particular crops and livestock enterprises are required to indicate more fully the agricultural traits of each of these subdivisions.

"The economic strength of the Peninsula is seen to rest on a solid base of agricultural resources; the failure of this section of the Shield to develop agriculturally, despite a favorable location, is likewise given quantitative expression in these maps."

Illustrated by maps and reproductions of photographs.

Land Utilization - Virginia

Young, H. N. Land use in Virginia. Va. Univ. News Letter, v. 14, no. 14, Apr. 15, 1938. (Published in University, Va.)

Land utilization is a major problem in Virginia. An inventory of the land resources of the State is necessary to a solution of the problem. Reconnaissance land classification surveys have been made of some 26 counties. Results from the survey of Pittsylvania County are given. The retirement of land submarginal for agriculture into some other use and educational efforts toward the betterment of farming and farm life on the good land are suggested. "The procedure and real benefits in a land use program" are given in an inset on the same sheet as this article.

Land Utilization Program - Northeastern States

Buttrick, P. L. The land utilization program of the U. S. Resettlement Administration in the Northeast. Jour. Forestry 36(2): 117-125. February 1938. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Discussion, pp. 125-127.

This is a study of what the land program attempted to do, what it accomplished, and the value of its accomplishments. Suggestions for a rational submarginal land program are given.

Leases, Tenant

The drift of the tide. Staple Cotton Rev. 16(4): 1-3. April 1938. (Published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.)

A landlord-tenant contract, said to have been devised by the Staple Cotton Discount Corporation, is commented upon.

Livestock - Distribution - Scotland

Cumberland, K. B. Livestock distribution in Craven. Scot. Geogr. Mag. 54(2): 75-93. March 1938. (Published for the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, by Douglas & Foulis, Limited, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"Based upon a paper read before Section E of the British Association at its Nottingham Meeting in 1937."

Livestock distribution is said to depend directly on the physical characteristics of the region under discussion. These are described.

"Economic factors play a greater part in influencing the distribution of cattle than that of sheep...in Craven there exists a system of pastoral farming which is an unusual combination of cattle and sheep rearing, in many ways unique. There are a number of particular economics dependent largely upon easily accessible industrial markets - markets which alone render possible the dalesman's successful farm methods in close adaptation to a hard environment, and in upland fell and moorland country otherwise of little value. During recent years of agricultural depression the success of sheep farming has been one of few encouraging features; and the future demand for dairy cattle seems assured, so that fundamental changes in the agricultural nature of Craven appear unlikely, although with grassland improvement along lines recently suggested, for which parts of Craven are eminently suited, many deep-rooted features of farm practice and economy might easily be upset."

Livestock and Meat Packing Industry

Reimers, David H. America's meat market. Banking 30(10): 27. April 1938. (Published by the American Bankers Association, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The magnitude of the livestock and meat packing industry is pointed out and the changes in financing briefly discussed. Per capita consumption was less in 1937 and consumers resisted price advances. The Institute of American Meat Packers has inaugurated a nation-wide meat campaign to encourage consumption of livestock products. It is important that the bankers cooperate to make the program successful.

Machinery, Farm

Case, Winthrop W. Outlook for farm machinery industry clouded by fall in farm income and prices. Annalist 51(1317): 515, 542. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Accompanied by five tables which show: net income of farm machinery and tractor companies, 1927-1937; production of farm machinery by classes, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1935, and 1936; exports of farm machinery by classes, 1929, 1932, 1937; sales of farm machinery by classes and

markets, 1922-1936; farm machinery exports by countries, 1935.

Owen, C. Hamilton. Promise of bountiful crops help farm equipment companies. Mag. Wall St. 62(2): 83-85, 124-126. May 7, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Marketing Agreements

Gaumnitz, Edwin. The battle over marketing agreements. Nation's Agr. 13(6): 1-2. May 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)
"Dr. Gaumnitz stresses the need for an early settlement of the constitutional questions raised against these programs."

Markets, Agricultural - France

L'Évolution des marchés agricoles en 1937. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(4): 140-142. April 1938. (Published by the Société des Agriculteurs de France, 8 Rue d'Athènes, Paris (IX^e), France)

Part I of this article was noted in Agr. Econ. Lit. 12(5): 507. May 1938.

In this part, the writer reviews the chief agricultural markets, such as cereals, sugar, wine, and meat, and observes the evolution of prices and the developments of the year.

Mechanization of Agriculture - Germany

Stauss, Walter. Die schlepperanwendung in neubauernwirtschaften. Neues Bauerntum 30(3): 71-74. March 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

A discussion of the advantages of the use of motor rather than horse power on the new peasant farms.

Mechanization of Agriculture - Southern States

Taylor, Paul S. Power farming and labor displacement in the cotton belt, 1937. Monthly Labor Review 46(3-4):595-607, 852-867. March-April 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"Based on researches on the security of agricultural workers in the Cotton Belt (June and July 1937) as consultant, Social Security Board." - p. 595.

"Recent developments in the Cotton Belt indicate that methods of farming in that region are undergoing a process of transformation that is likely to result in profound changes in the industrial and social conditions of the people whose lives have heretofore depended almost wholly upon the production of cotton. It seems entirely likely that within the next few decades the old systems of cropper and tenant farming will entirely disappear, giving place to large industrialized farms operated by hired workers most of whom will not live on the land. Thus far, these changes are not due to the introduction of any one outstanding invention, such as the much talked of cotton picker, but to an acceleration of the process of farm

mechanization in general, in which the increased use of the farm tractor, especially the all-purpose pneumatic-tired type, is the most important factor." - p. III.

Part I deals with Northwest Texas and Part II with Southwestern Oklahoma and the Mississippi Delta.

Mechanization of Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Success in mechanizing agriculture and future prospects. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 363, pp. 1-3. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Abstract of an article in the Moscow "Pravda", of February 11, 1938.

Milk

Baldwin, Charles H. The dairy industry needs a sound surplus control plan. Amer. Agr. 135(6): 12, 13, 15. Mar. 12, 1938. (Published in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)

"A radio talk recently broadcast over Station WESG."

[Constitutionality of the Filled Milk Act - Supreme Court decision] U. S. Law Week 5(34): 1008-1011. 1st ed. Apr. 26, 1938. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Syllabus (by the editorial staff of U. S. Law Week) and full text of the Supreme Court decision in the case of United States v. Carolene Products Company, rendered on April 25, 1938.

A brief statement of this decision appears on p. 998, which reads as follows: "Federal Filled Milk Act, as applied to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of packages of 'Milnut,' a compound of condensed skimmed milk and coconut oil made in imitation of condensed milk or cream, is constitutional exercise of commerce power of Congress, and not unconstitutional on grounds that it violates Fifth and Tenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution."

Hazzard, Thomas R. Mass-produced milk. Free Amer. 2(5): 17-19. May 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer, who is a producer in the New York milk shed, sets forth some of the things that make the problem of bettering the condition of the dairy farmer "seem insoluble." The classified plan of buying milk is said to be "the greatest evil in milk traffic." Another wrong is that, except in a few instances, the farmer has no part in setting the price for milk. "The establishment of just and effective producers' cooperatives, complemented by consumers' cooperatives in the cities" and "a long-range change of attitude toward the soil" are needed in solving the difficulty of the milk producer.

Spencer, Leland. Surplus milk. Amer. Agr. 134(23-26): 699, 727, 753, 777. Nov. 6-Dec. 18, 1937; 135(1-4, 6-7): 9, 33, 69, 103, 163, 191. Jan. 1-Feb. 12, Mar. 12-26, 1938. (Published in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)
Ten of a series of articles on surplus milk.

Contents: 1. Surplus milk; 2. More about surplus milk; 3. Unequal sharing of surplus milk; 4. The relation of surplus to price-cutting; 5. Ways of equalizing surplus; 6. Pros and cons of equalization; 7. Small dealers and the surplus problem; 8. Adjusting milk supply by producer quotas; 9. Some difficulties with the basic-surplus price plan; 10. Should the basic-surplus price plan be tried in New York?

Milk Supply - Switzerland

Müller, Leo. Zur konsummilchversorgung der Schweiz. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 16(3): 77-93. March 1938. (Published by Benteli A.+G., Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland)

This is a discussion of the problem of Switzerland's milk supply, with particular attention to its poor quality and uneconomical retailing. Suggestions are made for the improvement of the situation.

Northwestern Miller

The Northwestern Miller, section two, v. 194, no. 3, 76pp. April 27, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

The Almanack Number.

Contents: General information for the milling, baking and flour trade (a section devoted to trade laws, definitions and regulations, data regarding domestic and foreign markets and other miscellaneous information of particular interest to the manufacturer, consumer or distributor of flour and feed), pp. 3-28b; United States imports and exports of grain and its products (a section devoted to statistics giving particulars of the foreign trade of the United States in grain and its products, etc.), pp. 29-32; Prices of agricultural products and their marketing costs (a section devoted to statistics bearing on the prices received for agricultural products and the costs involved in their manufacture and transportation together with price data for the manufactured article), pp. 33-35; Grain and flour imports and exports of foreign countries (a section devoted to statistics dealing with the import and export trade of countries foreign to the United States in grain and grain products), pp. 36-40; Acreage and yield of foreign agricultural crops (a section devoted to statistics dealing with the acreage planted to and the yield of various agricultural crops in foreign countries), pp. 42-44; Stocks and supplies of grain and products (a section devoted to statistics dealing with the quantities of grain and grain products held at various important centers during the past year with comparisons for previous twelve monthly periods), pp. 45-47a; Storage capacity of grain elevators at important centers (contains statistics giving details of the grain storage capacity of elevators at various important milling and grain forwarding centers of the United States and Canada), pp. 47b-49; Movement of grain, flour and feedingstuffs in the United States (has statistics dealing with the receipt and shipment of grain and its products at the more important distributing centers of the United States), pp. 50-56; Principal agricultural crops of the United States (contains information regarding acreage, yield and value of the chief field crops

of the United States, statistics being given for the country as a whole and by states), pp. 57-62; and Official census reports on milling and other industries (giving summaries of reports made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census), pp. 63-68.

Onions - Production - New South Wales

The possibility of increased onion production in New South Wales. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(3): 285-287. March 1938. (Issued by State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia)

A brief review of onion production and consumption in New South Wales since 1926/27 indicates that an expansion of the industry would be justified. A table gives production, imports, exports, and consumption of onions in New South Wales from 1932/33 to 1935/36.

Peas - Grading

Walls, E. P., and Hunter, H. A. Grading raw peas for quality - 1937. Canning Trade 60(38): 7-8, 10, 12, 28. Apr. 25, 1938. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

A progress report on work begun in Maryland in 1935.

Peas, Canned - Marketing

Engle, Charles F. Merchandising canned peas. Canner 86(19): 15-16, 18. Apr. 16, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Talk given before the annual Cannery Short Course at the University of Wisconsin.

Poetry, Rural

Chrisman, Lewis H. Rural life in modern American poetry. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 49-56. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"Early American poetry was bookish rather than vital. Consequently it comparatively seldom reflected American rural life. But during the nineteenth century our national poetry became more American and more rural. Whittier's 'Snow-Bound' is one of our most sincere and convincing poems of American country life. Like many lesser poems of its type it appealed especially to the homesick New Englander in the city or on the plains of the Middle West. The outstanding contributions to the poetry of the American countryside have been those of the past 25 years. Carl Sandburg is not only the poet of the hasting crowds of Chicago streets, but he is just as certainly the depicter of the broad acres of prairie farms and the men and women upon them. The poetry of rural New England of Robert Frost is as genuine as that of Whittier. It shows a first-hand contact with country life and bucolic tasks. Stephen Vincent Benét gives some delightful glimpses of the fertile and beautiful land of the Pennsylvania German farmer. Paul Engle is making some significant contributions in verse to the literature of the Middle Border. Poetry of American rural life has

been rather scant considering the fact that throughout practically all of our history we have been predominantly a rural people, yet it comprises an important part of our national literature." - Abstract p. 48.

Population

The agricultural population in this country and abroad. Countryman 17(1): 52-53. April 1938. (Published at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, Eng.)

A diagram "brings home the extraordinary disproportion between the percentage of the population on the land in England and Wales and in five continental countries." They are France, Denmark, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. "Trustworthy up-to-date figures for Russia and Italy do not seem to be available."

Population - Belgium and the Netherlands

[Michotte, P. L., and Vent, P. C. de.] Population in relation to resources in Belgium and Holland. Scot. Geogr. Mag. 54(2): 96-106. March 1938. (Published for The Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, by Douglas & Foulis Limited, Edinburgh, Scotland)

"An abstract from papers read to the International Congress of Geography in 1934 by Professor P. L. Michotte and P. C. de Vent, and published at Warsaw in the Comptes Rendus (Section III) of the Union Géographique Internationale, 1937."

"In the course of the century 1830-1930 the population of Belgium has doubled and that of Holland has trebled. As the areas of both these States are small, the problems involved in the support of a growing population without impairment of its standards of living have become acute." Some of the adjustments made are indicated.

Population - China

Wilmanns, W. Ist China übervölkert? Internationale Agrar-Rundschau 1: 101-105. April 1938. (Issued by the Internationales Büro für Bauerntum und Landwirtschaft, Goslar, Germany. Published by Theodor Weicher, Alexandrinenstrasse 110, Berlin SW 68)

"Although China possesses great agricultural areas and owns rich mineral deposits, and also has sufficient labour forces to exploit these resources, nevertheless, the production of goods per capita is exceptionally low, and the impulse to emigrate is very great. As the author explains, these symptoms point to over-population. However, the nation of 400 millions occupies an area of more than 500 million square kilometres so that the square kilometre is populated by only 76 inhabitants. But only about 18% of the total area is suited to agricultural use; thus only approximately 18 ar of utilized land is available per capita. Also, the density of population is very different in the various areas, and communications are entirely inadequate. Chinese agriculture is known to be extremely intensive in the application of labour, but the physiological value of the foods produced is low; practically 99% are of vegetable type. The author concludes that, in order to broaden the basis of existence of the Chinese population, the mineral deposits must be exploited with the intensification of

agriculture, so that the ratio between the labour forces and the production of goods may be improved."

Yen, Frank S. C. Rural population in China. Sociol. and Social Research 22(5): 421-427. May-June 1937. (Published by the University of Southern California Press, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Gives information on the size of rural families and households, sex distribution, age distribution, birth rate, death rate, age of marriage, density, etc., of the rural population of China. Accompanied by a short list of references.

Population - Germany

Staudinger, Hans. Germany's population miracle. Social Research 5(2): 125-148. May 1938. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Wiegand, Eberhard. Die bevölkerungspolitische lage im bauerntum. Odal 7(5): 335-350. May 1938. (Published by Blut und Boden Verlag G.m.b.H., Goslar, Germany)

Attention is called to the effects of smaller farm families on the economic and the cultural life of the villages.

Population - Interstate Migration

Taeuber, Conrad, and Taeuber, Irene B. Short distance interstate migrations. Social Forces 16(4): 503-506. May 1938. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This is an analysis of the location within the States of Florida and South Dakota of migrants from adjoining States.

Population - Southern States

Taeuber, Conrad. The movement to Southern farms. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 69-78. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

Discussion by Harold Hoffsommer, pp. 76-78.

"Despite high reproduction rates the farm population in the Southern States in 1935 was only slightly greater than in 1910, and between 1920 and 1930 there were decreases in nine of the 13 states. Continued migration from farms to cities and towns in all parts of the country occurred both before and after 1930. These States contributed nearly 60 percent of the net migration from farms to towns and cities between 1920 and 1930, but received only one-third of the persons who moved from non-farm territory to farms after 1930 and were still there by 1935. The landward movement was largely to the fringes of urban or industrialized areas. Negroes were a much smaller proportion of the landward migrants of the thirties than of the migrants to urban areas during the twenties." - Abstract, p.69.

Population - Virginia

Tate, Leland B. The influence of intra-state regional characteristics upon population growth. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 57-68. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"Population growth, when measured by census changes or natural gain, tends to show wide variations from region to region. This is particularly true in Virginia, where the more or less natural and traditional areas are so different in historical background and provincial characteristics. Since 1870 Virginia's regional population growth has ranged from one-tenth of one percent in the Middle Peninsula of Tidewater to over 200 percent in the two extreme western regions and the two extreme southeastern regions. Several modifying factors show a relationship with these changes. The smallest growth is associated with an old region which was once the home of aristocratic planters, but today is relatively poor. The large gains are associated first, with two newer regions which have fairly abundant resources, and a preponderance of white inhabitants; and secondly, with two old regions now highly urbanized and dotted with resorts and army, navy, and aviation concentration points." - Abstract, p. 57.

Population and Agriculture - Poland

Poland and the peasant. From farming to industry. A population problem. The Times (London), no. 47,949, pp. 17-18. Mar. 22, 1938. (Published in Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

"From a Correspondent lately in Poland."

"Pressure of population is at the root of most of Poland's social and economic problems at the present time. It goes far to explain Polish anti-Semitism and the discontent which is never far below the surface in the rural areas, where overpopulation has made agrarian reform and the rationalization of agriculture vitally necessary. The desire to provide a new outlet in the towns explains in large measure the Government's drive for industrialization...Even the most conservative estimates place the surplus population of Poland at 3,000,000 and 7,000,000 have been suggested by some authorities...The growth of a landless proletariat in the country districts has led to an ever more insistent demand for a drastic measure of land reform through the gradual expropriation of the large landholders...Over large areas of Poland the three-field system...is still to be found...The holdings of the individual peasant are divided into a large number of isolated strips; Some small-holders have as many as 50 or 60 strips. In Poland today...this form of landholding is a discouragement to progressive farming." The process of consolidation as carried out in Poland is said to be both long and costly. "But once successfully carried through, its results are greatly valued by the peasants." Commutation of servitudes has also produced a better atmosphere in the country areas. Emigration has declined. And industrial development would seem to be the only means of absorbing the surplus population, though lack of capital is a serious hindrance to the expansion of industry.

Preserving Industry - Costs

Senn, George. Preservers - do you know your costs? Canning Age 19(6): 235-237. May 1938. (Published at 67 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.)

The president of the Senn Products Corporation gives figures showing kettle cost of the following preserves as determined in the cost accounting system of the firm: strawberry, orange marmalade, damson, peach, grape jam, raspberry, blackberry, grape jelly, apple jelly, currant jelly, strawberry jelly, mint jelly, and apple raspberry jelly.

Price Regulation - Sweden

Enquiry into the economic conditions of Swedish agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(4): 94-95. Apr. 25, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

"The Swedish Minister of Agriculture has appointed a Committee of 15 members to enquire into the conditions of production and marketing of agricultural products in Sweden. The Minister gives as a reason for this step that, as it cannot be expected that the situation of the agricultural world market will change in the near future, it is not possible to let the prices of Swedish agricultural products depend on foreign markets and world prices...Agricultural policy must give the necessary support to the farming population without hampering the development of other branches of economic activity.

"Hitherto price regulation for agricultural products has aimed at obtaining the prices prevailing during the years 1925-29...It is... necessary to look into the present conditions of agricultural production in order to ascertain what prices for the various farm products ought to be assured through price regulation."

Prices

Baudhuin, Fernand. Hausse des prix et réorganisation des entreprises. Revue d'Économie Politique 52(1): 1-10. January-February 1938. (Published by Recueil Sirey, 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris, 5^e, France) Libr. Cong.

This report on price increases and the reorganization of business enterprises was prepared for the meeting of French-speaking economists to be held in Paris on February 28 and March 1, 1938. The author states that retail prices and cost of living are determined by cost of production and cost of distribution of goods. He discusses means of lowering these costs.

Falkner, Roland P. Wholesale price changes. Conf. Bd. Bull. 12(7): 49-55. May 6, 1938. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The general price level is always a composite of the movements of individual commodities which vary in the degree, sometimes direction, of change. The changes in 1937 compared with prices in 1926 here shown, have disturbed the price relationships or price 'balance' of 1926. But that 'balance', it is shown, was itself the result of a disturbance of

a previous 'balance' that should be regarded as 'normal' and which it is desirable to preserve." - p. 49.

Lederer, Emil. Price dislocations versus investments. Social Research 5(2): 149-167. May 1938. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Tucker, Rufus S. The reasons for price rigidity. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(1): 41-54. March 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"Paper presented at a Round Table Conference of the American Economic Association at Atlantic City, December 29, 1937."

"An analysis of price-indexes covering depressions since 1837 shows that there was as much distinction between rigid and 'administered' prices then as now, and that prices on the whole fluctuated less frequently. The distinction between price-movements of agricultural and industrial products was recognized by Adam Smith and his followers. It is partly caused by differences in the nature of the demand for them, not so much differences in elasticity in the usual sense, as changes in demand resulting from changes in the public's purchasing power. Whether such changes in demand affect output or prices the most depends on circumstances affecting supply, of which the most important are: (1) the inability of farmers to control their output because of climatic conditions, and (2) the relative unimportance of hired labor in agriculture. The increasing size of industrial units has not increased the rigidity of industrial prices, which are now less rigid than they were a hundred years ago." - p. 41.

Weldon, John D. C. Raw material prices and inflation. Mag. Wall St. 62(3): 146-147, 192. May 21, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Public Finance

Smith, Dan Throop. Recent literature on public finance. Harvard Business Rev. 16(3): 373-380. Spring 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Public Opinion

Fox, Kirk. From a nation-wide survey of what you think - The farmer speaks! Here are the answers. Successful Farming 36(4): 14, 15, 20. April 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

"Successful Farming has sampled opinions of 6,000,000 farm families thruout the United States on the questions appearing on this page. At regular intervals during the year, other samples will be taken; and reports will be made...monthly."

Among the questions dealt with in this issue are choice for president, compulsory control, the cause of the recession, etc.

Further results of the poll are summarized in the May issue, pp. 45-46, and in the June issue, pp. 11, 24. The first contains the replies to the following questions: "1. Are you in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., taxing (a) the income of all

bonds and (b) the compensation of State, City and County employees?
2. Would you favor an agricultural plan such as the King Plan? 3.
Would you favor taking away the vote in national elections of (a)
all Federal, State and local job-holders and (b) everybody on relief?
4. Are you in favor of better protecting farmers against competing
foreign farm products?" The second contains replies to the question:
"Do you think the rural church has failed you and your family?"

Loomis, Charles, Brunner, E. deS., Jr., Davidson, D. M., Jr. What the
farmer is thinking about. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 84-88. March 1938.
(Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith,
Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

Summarizes some of the personal comments made by farmers written
on the population schedules returned to the Division of Farm Popula-
tion and Rural Life in 1933 and 1936.

Wood, Hugh B. The formation of rural public opinion. Rural Sociol. 3(1):
79-84. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of
America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University,
University, La.)

This study of the factors responsible for public opinion is based
on a survey of 201 cases in a rural community in northwestern Ohio.
It "revealed that 'allegiance to one's political party' was the most
influential factor in helping these people to decide for whom to vote
at the last presidential election. The influence of the radio ranked
second as an important factor, and the printed word held a prominent
place. How much rural people really think for themselves, it is not
possible to determine with any degree of accuracy in this study."

Raiffeisen and the German Peasant

Schack, Gerhard. Die bedeutung Raiffeisens für das bauernum. Neues
Bauerntum 30(3): 74-76. March 1938. (Published by Deutsche Land-
buchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany)

This is a tribute to the work of Raiffeisen in the interest of the
German farmer on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his
death, March 11, 1938.

Raw Materials

Colonial possessions and raw materials. Statist 131(3139): 626-627. Apr.
23, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Reclamation and Land Improvement - Italy

Carnaroli, Emiliano. La bonifica integrale nei suoi riflessi economici
e sociali. Bullettino dell'Agricoltura 72(14): 1-2. Apr. 8, 1938.
(Published by the Società Agraria di Lombardia, Piazza Fontana 2,
Milan, Italy)

Contains a sketch of the evolution of the land reclamation plan,
the so-called Mussolini law of 1928, and the social and economic.

results of the Italian "bonifica integrale." That the work will go on is testified to by a decree of January 13, 1938 appropriating 3 billions for its continuation. With it is closely bound up the food supply of the nation, the provision of work for Italian labor, the health and even the continuation of the race because both depend on the maintenance of the simple life led by a physically and morally healthy people, and even the military strength of the country.

Jandolo, Eliseo. Panorama della bonifica. L'Italia Agricola 75(2): 94-96. February 1938. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Roma, Italy)

A discussion of reclamation in a broader sense than that of drainage and its hydraulic problems. Reforestation, reclamation of hill and plain country, and other aspects of the question such as settlement and the battle for economic independence are considered.

Tassinari, Giuseppe. Bonifica ed autarchia. L'Italia Agricola 75(2): 91-93. February 1938. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy)

The author emphasizes the importance of the appropriation by Mussolini of three billions for reclamation (Decree of Jan. 13, 1938), lists the various projects, and points out that reclamation is a necessary premise to increased production and hence the elementary autonomy of the country.

Vöchting, Friedrich. Urbarmachungsprobleme im Tavoliere von Apulien. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 147(4): 422-442. April 1938. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany) Libr. Cong.

This is an account of physical and economic conditions in the Tavoliere plain in the province of Apulia in their relation to the problem of reclamation. It describes a climate that is very dry and very unreliable, a population living for the most part in the towns and larger villages, a preponderance of tenant farmers in the rural districts, about 58,000 agricultural workers, a large proportion of whom are also either landowners or tenants, age-old competition between livestock and grain production, and the more recent intensive cultivation of vines and olives. The great task of reclamation is said to be to give back man to the land and the land to man, and to overcome the curse of unemployment.

Research

Lipman, Jacob G. Our agricultural experiment stations. Nation's Agr. 13(6): 7, 10-11. May 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

The author begins this article by calling attention to the time before the advent of organized research, when farmers in many countries were accumulating important information on which agricultural progress has been built. Much of this valuable knowledge was lost because the means for recording and disseminating new knowledge were not available. He next cites examples of what the method of error and trial have done

for agriculture and then traces the beginnings of the experiment station. In conclusion he describes the services rendered by these stations.

Regional research laboratories under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Expt. Sta. Rec. 78(4): 437-439. April 1938. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Editorial statement on the provision in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the establishment, equipping, and maintaining of four regional research laboratories to "conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof." This same section of the Act also contains a provision for the allocation to the Secretary of Commerce of \$1,000,000 per annum "for the promotion of the sale of farm commodities and products thereof in such manner as he shall direct."

Rice - Malaya

Grist, D. H. Rice in Malaya in 1937. Malayan Agr. Jour. 26(2): 64-69. February 1938. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya)

Tables give average monthly prices of rice and padi in Malaya in 1937, imports and exports of rice, area, production, and yield of padi, and area and production of rice in Malaya from 1929 to 1937.

Rural America

Rural America, v. 16, no. 4, April 1938. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: 2000 prospective leaders look at their home communities, by E. L. Kirkpatrick [a summary of results obtained through questionnaires submitted to young people's rural life clubs] pp. 3-4; Should the country church be continued? by Rev. Harry E. Bickster, pp. 5-6; The importance of tenure to the people on the land, by F. D. Farrell, pp. 7-8; What rural youth are doing, by George G. Dubach, p. 8; Illinois rural youth, by Howard F. Sharp, pp. 8-9; Farmers' institutes in Ohio, by J. P. Schmidt, p. 9.

Rural Reconstruction - Far East

Co-operation and rural reconstruction in Far-Eastern countries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 37(3): 353-360. March 1938. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in U. S. by the branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

An Intergovernmental Conference of Far-Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene was held at Bandoeng, Java, Aug. 3-13, 1937. This article "is not an account of the work of the Bandoeng Conference. It deals only with... 'Rural Reconstruction and Collaboration of the Population' and attempts, in that connection to explain the part played by co-operation in the organisation of rural life."

Rural Reconstruction - India

O., B. P. Rural reconstruction in Bombay. Mysore Econ. Jour. 24(4): 117-118, 128. April 1938. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

Summarizes the proposals contained in a report made at the request of the Government of Bombay for the improvement of agricultural co-operation with a view to the promotion of rural economic welfare.

Science, Agricultural and Social Welfare

Ashby, A. W. Agricultural science and social welfare. The Highway 30: 168-171. April 1938. (Published at Workers' Educational Association, 38A St. George's Rd., Victoria, S.W. 1, Eng.)

The writer concludes as follows: "Only the crassest political folly of man, or worse catastrophes in Nature than have been known for more than a century, are likely to keep the population of the industrial world short of all the food they are willing and able to pay for. Agricultural science, practice and organisation are likely to keep supplies just a little ahead of effective demand and therefore relatively cheap. Through science the great society will continue to exploit the agriculturists unless they are able to increase their powers of industrial combination and reduce their hours of labour. Forecasts of food shortage assist the process of exploitation."

Shelterbelt Project - United States

Roberts, Paul H. The shelterbelt: three years of achievement. Land Policy Circ. April 1938, pp. 6-7. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Social Security

Kolb, J. H. Social security as a function of society. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 11-19. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"In the social heritage of rural America, there is deeply graven the tradition that no one shall starve, but at the same time no one shall be allowed to depend solely upon others, without rendering some service in return for help given. In the haste accompanying the recent and vast relief, rehabilitation, and social security legislation, there was feverish demand for research on a national scale. This of necessity resulted in the collection of quantities of facts, and much description of forms and procedures, but has produced little organic thinking concerning the fundamental concepts or the deep-going process of society in crises. There is immediate need to co-ordinate our great detailed knowledge, and to relate it to life. With analysis must go synthesis and service. Along with thorough-going studies of social situations, there must go reformulation of concepts whose roots lie deep in the culture, and whose outward forms can be understood and accepted today. The entire activity of the state or society in the

welfare field hinges upon the matter of the handicap. In removing handicaps, the basis of help must be one of need rather than one of right. The family rather than the individual should be the unit of social treatment. To preserve and to expand the traditional spirit of neighborliness, and to achieve the self-dependence of our people is the beginning and end of all public welfare and social security." - Abstract, p. 11.

Sociology

Sociology and Social Research, v. 22, no. 4, March-April 1938. (Published by the University of Southern California Press, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Partial contents: The sociologist and the public, by George B. Mangold [abridgment of presidential address before the Pacific Sociological Society, Dec. 28, 1937] pp. 303-311; Social work as an instrument of social change, by Glen E. Carlson [abridgment of a paper read before the Pacific Sociological Society], pp. 319-324; Social research as a basis for Federal work projects, by David M. Maynard, pp. 325-328; The development of rural sociology in the United States, by Paul H. Landis [abridgment of a paper read before the Pacific Sociological Society] pp. 329-335; Social research: an arm of government, by A. A. Smick [abridgment of a paper read before the Pacific Sociological Society] pp. 336-339; Sociology, past and present in Japan, by Earle Eubank, pp. 347-356.

Abstracts of other papers delivered before the Pacific Sociological Society are given on pp. 362-367. Among them are: Population growth and movements in the state of Oregon, by Glenn A. Bakum, pp. 362-363, and Population characteristics of Arizona irrigated districts, by E. D. Tetreau, p. 363.

Sociology, Rural

Beers, Howard W. Trends in extension sociology. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 34-41. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"Rural sociology should be an integral part of the extension structure, not merely an accessory. Its chief obligation to extension work is to help orient the whole program. The trend in extension work from solitary activity of specialists to a group or clinical approach provides a new opportunity to make this contribution. Rural sociology should approach the solution of what laymen call 'social problems.'" - Abstract, p. 34.

Lindstrom, D. E. Some problems of the extension rural sociologist. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 42-47. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"Extension work in rural sociology, carried on under the Smith-Lever Law enacted in 1914, is relatively new; the earliest efforts predated the enactment of the law, however. Efforts under the law began earliest, probably, in New York, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

"Administrators are now facing problems in human and group relationships as they never have before; the more specific and concrete the help offered by the rural sociologists the more their assistance will be sought and used.

"Problems faced by extension rural sociologists (1) relate to the development of a program which will fit into the terms of the Smith-Lever Law, (2) include efforts to reinterpret and make of practical use subject matter from the field of sociology which calls for judgment as to what matter to use, and (3) pertain to relating the work in rural sociology to other fields of extension work.

"The interests of the extension rural sociologist differ in degree only from those of the research worker or teacher; there is need for placing values upon findings so that they may be applied to practical situations in the field." - Abstract, p. 42.

Soil Conservation

Lowdermilk, W. C. Ethics of soil conservation. Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin, No. 21, 5pp. April 1938. (Published by the Christian Rural Fellowship, Room 1201, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Soil Erosion Control

Hockley, H. A., and Walker, H., Jr. State action in 1937 for erosion control. Land Policy Circ. April 1938, pp. 8-9. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Sugar - Germany

Kroeger, Otto G. Die deutsche zuckerwirtschaft im internationalen rahmen. Der Vierjahresplan 2(4): 208-212. April 1938. (Published at the Zentralverlag der NSDAP., Berlin. SW 68, Germany)

An analysis of the German sugar industry with respect to its position in the international picture, particularly in connection with the Chadbourne Conference and the International Conference at London which was concluded May 7, 1937.

Sugar - Philippine Islands

Cutshall, Alden. Trends of Philippine sugar production. Econ. Geogr. 14(2): 154-158. April 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Discusses the history of the industry, extent of production, export, and future of the industry. The sugar industry in this country faces an acute situation because of the import duties which are to be imposed on products from the Islands by the United States. Three possible lines of adjustment are considered, but greater internal self-sufficiency seems to be the best.

Sugar - Siam

T. V. Siam aiming for self-sufficiency in sugar. Far East. Survey 7(9): 109-110. May 4, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Progress in the Siamese Government's program toward industrial self-sufficiency.

Sugar - United States

Dalton, John E. Sugar and public opinion. Pub. Opinion Quart. 2(2): 287-294. April 1938. (Published by the School of Public Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.)

The nature of public interest in sugar falls into the following periods: (1) 1789 to the Spanish-American War, (2) Spanish-American War to the Great War, (3) Great War to 1934.

The groups involved in the production and marketing of sugar are organized. There are informal organizations of laborers. Consumer groups are not well organized, probably because of the low price of sugar at present.

The Sugar Act delegates to the Secretary of Agriculture the power to determine the amount of sugar to be produced and marketed. Public opinion has to a large extent been displaced by private and official opinion. The various economic groups bring pressure to bear, to protect their interests.

The Sugar Act of 1934 was rewritten in 1937. In 1940 when the present act expires, there will be a background of experience and information for the writing of a permanent sugar act. The Secretary has the power under the present act to conduct investigations, surveys and research. According to the author, an independent commission should conduct a survey of the manner in which the Sugar Act has affected the various interests, with opportunity for public hearings of all groups involved. "There should be a differentiation in government between those who administer a law and those who investigate that administration."

What price sugar? Commerce and Finance 27(6): 168-169. May 1, 1938. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The outlook for sugar under the Sugar Control Act. Statistics show U. S. sugar quotas in relation to distribution, 1934-1938.

Taxation

Wehrwein, Carl F. Taxes and the consumer. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(1): 92-99. March 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"Many people still believe that the burden of all taxes not levied directly upon the consumer is shifted to them. This theory can easily be disproved, and it has been repudiated by practically all taxation authorities. However, nearly all taxation authorities have so far believed that the burden of the taxes which really are shifted to the

consumer and of those which are levied directly upon the consumer cannot be shifted by him but are borne by him.

"This theory is also unsound. In the first place it is a mistake to assume that a tax which has been shifted to someone by means of some goods which he purchased can be passed on by him only in selling the goods in the same form in which he bought them. He may use these goods in producing other ones and can perhaps shift the tax farther just as readily by selling the goods he produced as he could have by selling those he bought. In the second place, most consumers who pay taxes are largely under the same type of economic circumstances as a commercial or a manufacturing business. They currently sell something and thus earn the funds which they spend for needed goods and services, and these goods and services are needed in earning additional funds which will be spent for the same purposes later on. Hence, most of the tax-paying consumers have the same means as manufacturing businesses have of shifting taxes passed to or levied directly upon them. Supplementary means of tax-shifting which organized labor can use - and has used - are collective bargaining or strikes or threats to strike." - p. 92.

Taxation, Agricultural - United States

Jackson, Donald. The farmers' present tax situation. Agr. Finance Rev. 1(1): 31-34. May 1938. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Tea Regulation

Brooks, Jack. Tea industry in improved state after first regulation period. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 74(5): 11-12. May 1938. (Published by The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.)

After a five-year period of tea regulation, "reduction of stocks, rise in prices, and drop in exports [aro] viewed with favor by the trade - some doubt expressed at slight gain in world consumption."

Rubinfield, James. Netherlands Indies benefits from five-year tea regulation scheme. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 74(5): 37-38. May 1938. (Published by The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa. Executive and Editorial Offices, 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Attention is called to the fact that the Netherlands Indies as well as other tea-producing countries have greatly benefited from the international tea restriction scheme. Because of the danger of outside competition "the policy of encouraging selected qualities of tea...is to be continued by means of systematic price adjustments if necessary... The Netherlands Indies have already adopted selective picking as a result of 'internal' extra restriction. This limits by some 40 per cent the changing restriction rates established by the International Tea Committee." Prices have shown improvement.

Tenancy - India

Sharma, Krishna Kumar. Tenancy reform in the U. P. Mysore Econ. Jour. 24(4): 109-110, 116. April 1938. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

Sketches briefly the history of tenancy in the United Provinces up to the passing of The Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 and the Oudh Rent Act of 1921 and lists the classification of tenants under these Acts. It is stated that tenants still suffer from various disabilities and certain reforms are suggested.

Tenancy - United States

Alexander, Will W., Coulter, John Lee, and Eddy, Sherwood. What next for the tenant farmer? America's Town Meeting of the Air Bull. 3(25): 1-29. Apr. 25, 1938. (Published at 123 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.)

Dr. Alexander spoke in favor of the Government's tenant program. Dr. Coulter spoke against it and stated that the solution of the problem was to remove the causes of the tenant system. Dr. Eddy spoke on the Cooperative farming experiment at Hillhouse, Miss.

Discussion, pp. 19-29.

Randall, C. C. The landlord-tenant problem in Arkansas. Mid-South. Cotton News 15(10): 5. April 1938. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Schullon, Edgar A. The present social status of American farm tenants. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 20-33. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

"Social status, for the purposes of this paper, is defined as based on a hierarchic division of society into classes which differ quantitatively, qualitatively, or both, regarding: (1) social privileges received and obligations borne; (2) goods and services consumed; (3) respect received and prestige held; (4) ideology and class solidarity. An analysis of the findings reported in about 50 studies appearing since 1922, dealing chiefly with consumption data, and representing conditions in 21 states, showed that: (1) Southern tenants (not including sharecroppers) were consistently found to occupy a status lower than that of Southern owners; (2) Northern tenants, however, were not consistently found to occupy a social status lower than that of Northern owners. The findings reported in a recent Resettlement Administration study, Social Status and Farm Tenure: Attitudes and Social Conditions of Corn Belt and Cotton Belt Farmers dealing especially with the subjective aspects of status, tended to confirm the foregoing conclusions." - Abstract, p. 20.

Wherry, Elizabeth C. A chance for the share-cropper. Wallaces' Farmer 63(10): 333, 344. May 7, 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

In this article, an Iowa farm woman, "tells of a trip to the Dyess Colony, in Arkansas, where a group of share-croppers are being given a new chance."

Tennessee Valley

Commons, John R. What I saw in the Tennessee Valley. Survey Graphic 27(5): 279-281. May 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer tells what he saw on a visit to the Tennessee Valley - a community of farmers cooperating in a farm program using phosphorus and crop rotation, the soil restoration plan, the use of the Valley as a laboratory, etc.

Textiles - Belgium

Criekinge, Henry van. Les industries textiles en 1937. Institut de Recherches Économiques, Bulletin 9(2): 141-150. February 1938. (Published at Place du Peuple, Louvain, Belgium)

The writer reviews the Belgian textile trade for the year 1937, taking up the situation for the cotton, wool, linen, jute and hemp, rayon, and ready made clothing and hat trades. Table I. gives business (index) figures for the retail clothing trade by months for 1935, 1936, and 1937; and a graph shows the quarterly index of textile products, 1929-1937, with January 1935 equalling 100.

Textiles - India

Whitaker, Rodney, and Ladejinsky, W. The Indian textile industry and American cotton. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 171-192, processed. April 1938. (Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The purpose of this survey is to describe the development of the Indian textile industry and trade. Furthermore, it is intended to analyze the significance of the shift from Lancashire-made cotton fabrics to domestic and Japanese textiles in India, thus throwing some light on an important phase of foreign consumption and demand for American cotton." Tables give British Indian import duties on cotton piece goods from 1894 to 1938; India cotton-cloth production and imports, 1913/14 and 1936/37; estimated equivalent of American cotton used in manufacture of cloth and yarn imports into India and Indian mill consumption of American cotton, average 1902-1906 to 1932-1936; and progress of cotton mills in British India and Native States and cotton-yarn production and distribution, 5-year averages 1900-1904 to 1925-1929 and yearly 1928 to 1936. Production and import of cotton cloth, India, are shown graphically from 1901/2 to 1935/36.

Tobacco - Java

Ploeg, J. van der. The native production of Krossok tobacco in Java and its present market position. Netherlands Indies 5(11-12): 13-31. November-December 1937. (Published for the Department of Economic Affairs, Netherlands Indies, by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N.I.)

The development of tobacco cultivation in Java for the European market is described for the periods from 1870 to 1900 and from 1900

to date. Complaints of a decline in the quality of Java Krossok are discussed, and an account is given of "the present market position of Java Krossok tobacco." Tables show harvested areas of native tobacco in Java and Madoëra, in hectares, from 1932 to 1937; export of Krossok from Java and Madoëra, in metric tons, from 1900 to 1937; export of Java tobacco from the Netherlands Indies from 1927 to 1937; and bonded warehouse traffic of Java tobacco in the Netherlands, 1927 to 1937.

Tobacco, Oriental

Arcoleo, F. International organisation of the market of Oriental tobaccos. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(3): 123E-140E. March 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Trade, Foreign - Belgium

Jussiant, Jean. Le commerce extérieur de la Belgique en 1937. Institut de Recherches Économiques, Bulletin 9(2): 157-168. February 1938. (Published at Place du Peuple, Louvain, Belgium)

A detailed analysis of the situation with regard to Belgian foreign commerce for 1937, which in the first part of the year experienced a certain expansion continued from 1936, but which in the second part of the year showed a slackening. Economic activity for the year compared with 1936 and in relation to economic conditions in the rest of the world is studied. Tables show the changes in trade from 1936 to 1937 for the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, the foreign trade of the Union according to the degree of finish in the products; foreign trade of the Union according to utilization of products; 1936-37 modifications in the geographic distribution of foreign trade of the Union; and trade of the Union with individual countries.

Trade, Foreign - France

Rouland, E. Le commerce extérieur de la France en 1937. Journal des Économistes 97(1): 24-26. January-February 1938. (Published by Félix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France) Libr. Cong.

This is a statistical statement on the foreign trade of France for 1937, showing a considerable increase of imports over exports.

Trade, Foreign - Germany

Drews, Max. Deutschlands handel mit Skandinavien und den randstaaten. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(17): 573-576. Apr. 29, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

An account of Germany's trade since 1929 with Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, and with the neighboring countries of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Memel.

Die handelsbeziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den südosteuropäischen ländern. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(18): 143-144. May 4, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

An account of Germany's trade with southeastern Europe and of its increased importance because of the inclusion of Austria in the Reich. A table gives imports and exports of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary according to the main countries of origin and destination.

Huhle, Fritz. Westeuropa im deutschen aussenhandel. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(14): 467-470. Apr. 8, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany)

An account of Germany's trade with European countries since 1929 shows that in 1937 the European countries were responsible for about 56 percent of her imports and absorbed approximately 69 percent of her exports. The share of the four western European countries, Belgium including Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, amounted to a good fifth of the imports and to almost a third of the exports. A recent trend of exportation to the South and Southeast of Europe is noted as a natural development.

Trade, Foreign - Netherlands

Lieftinck, P. Foreign trade and commercial policy of the kingdom of the Netherlands during the post-war Years. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 9(99): 210-236. May 1938. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C. 3, Eng.)

In four parts: I. Foreign trade of the Netherlands; II. Commercial policy of the Netherlands; III. Foreign trade of the Netherlands Indies; Commercial policy of the Netherlands Indies.

Accompanied by charts which show foreign trade of the Netherlands compared with world trade; imports and exports of the Netherlands; the share of the principal countries and groups of countries in Dutch foreign trade; foreign trade of the Netherlands East Indies.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Dye, Alexander V. Foreign trade in 1938 sustained by revival in agricultural exports. European market takes increased proportion of United States exports. Commerce Repts. no. 21, p. 453. May 21, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Trade, International

Killough, Hugh B. The recovery of world foreign trade. Harvard Business Rev. 16(3): 314-322. Spring 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer presents two general conclusions in the last paragraph of his article: "First, excessive trade restrictions have prevented world foreign trade from reviving since 1932 by an amount in keeping with the revival in general business activity in the principal commercial countries of the world. Second, such revival in world foreign trade as has occurred is a function of the general revival in industrial activity to which an economy of military preparedness in many nations is contributing."

Rappard, William E. Post-war efforts for freer trade. Geneva Studies, v. 9, no. 2, 67pp. March 1938. (Published by the Geneva Research Centre, 14, Avenue de France, Geneva, Switzerland)

"Being the Cobden lectures delivered at the London School of Economics on February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1938."

Trade Agreements

Agriculture in the Czechoslovak trade agreement. Foreign Crops and Markets Sup. 36(12): 183-190. Mar. 26, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

[Grady, Henry F.] Hull treaties antidote for regimentation. Cotton Trade Jour. 18(19): 1, 10. Apr. 30, 1938. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

Address at meeting of American Cotton Shippers Association New Orleans, April 29, 1938.

The trade agreement program is discussed.

Also in Cotton Digest 10(30): 4-5, 30-32, 34. Apr. 30, 1938.

Murchison, Claudius T. The Anglo-American trade treaty; an American view of its significance for world trade. World Trade 10(2): 1-2. April 1938. (Published at 38 Cours Albert 1^{er}, Paris, France)

Patterson, Ernest Minor. Why have trade treaties? Canner 86(20): 18. Apr. 23, 1938. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Trade Barriers, State

Flynn, John T. Shove thy neighbor. Collier's, Apr. 30, 1938, pp. 14-15, 48-49. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.) (Pam. Coll.)

Discusses the development of trade barriers in the various states through "ports of entry", use taxes, state minimum wage laws, and taxes on chain stores.

Trans-Jordan

Casto, E. Ray, and Dotson, Oscar W. Economic geography of Trans-Jordan. Econ. Geogr. 14(2): 121-130. April 1938. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Illustrated by charts and reproductions of photographs.

Wages - Scotland

Scottish farm wages proposals. Scot. Farmer 46(2360): 530-531. Apr. 9, 1938. (Published by The Scottish Agricultural Publishing Co. (Limited), 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland)

"The Scottish District Wages Committees set up under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act all announced their proposed rates of wages, etc., before the end of March, and in most instances the period for lodging objections to the proposals has expired. There

are eleven districts in Scotland, and one striking feature about the notices of the wages proposals advertised in the press is the lack of uniformity as between one district and another in the classification of the workers." Some of these differences are noted, and tables are given showing the wages paid in each district according to the class of workers, and the kind and value of perquisites in each district.

Western Australia

West Australian wheat grower annual. Wheatgrower, Nov. 30, 1937 (Special no.) 40pp. (Published at 96 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W. Australia) 281.3599 W27

Partial contents: Drought relief and drought insurance [editorial] p.5; The year in the wheat industry, pp. 7, 30-31, 40; The year in the wool industry, pp. 28-29; Cooperation in Western Australia, p. 32.

Wheat - Canada

Lattimer, J. E. Wheat in Canadian agriculture. Scientific Agr. 18(6): 289-299. February 1938. (May be obtained from Managing Editor, 1005 Confederation Bldg., Ottawa, Canada)

Discusses demand, price and supply, alternative opportunities for the farmer, efficiency of the grain growers, non-resident farms, trends 1931-36 in the Prairie Provinces, land values, the wheat area, cause of the price decline, wages.

Wheat - Production Quota - France

Laulanié, R. de. Contingentement du blé à la production. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(11): 375-378. March 12, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France)

Paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the law of August 15, 1936 specifies that in case of a surplus in the wheat crop, the Central Council of the Wheat Office is to determine the extent of the surplus, which is then to be turned over to the Wheat Office through cooperatives, at a differential price fixed by the Central Council. Paragraph 6 establishes at the end of the 1938 season, for the producer selling more than 50 quintals, a quota corresponding to his normal crop rotation, and any surplus will be turned over, according to a progressive system of reckoning established by the Central Council. These two articles are discussed with respect to the problems they raise, namely, the general conditions a producer must fulfill in order to be obliged to deliver up his surplus goods, or the quantities and the conditions under which he will have to furnish them.

Wool - Cooperative Marketing - Iowa

Brady, A. V. Marketing wool cooperatively in Iowa. Iowa Bur. Farmer 2(4): 12. April 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

The Secretary of the Iowa Sheep and Wool Growers' Association tells of eighteen years of successful cooperative marketing of wool by that association. He states they have proved conclusively that it pays farmers to pool their wool.

Youth, Rural

Williams, Aubrey. Rural youth and the government. Rural Sociol. 3(1): 3-10. March 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

Zoning, Rural

Wertheimer, Ralph B. Constitutionality of rural zoning. Calif. Law. Rev. 26(2): 175-205. January 1938. (Published at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.) Photostat copy in Reprint Coll.

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"Reprinted from Organization Section of the Journal of the American Medical Association."

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Australia. Bureau of census and statistics. Labour report, 1936. no. 27. Prepared under instructions from the Honorable the Treasurer, by Roland Wilson... December, 1937. 200pp. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer[1937] 280.9 Au7 no.27
Chapter I is devoted to prices.

Banco de la nacion Argentina Revista... v.1, no.1. Sept. 1937. 56pp. Buenos Aires, 1937. 284.9 B226R
Contains a section on agricultural credit.

Brooks, Robert R. R. Labor on new fronts. 32pp. [New York, 1938] (Public affairs pamphlets, no. 21) 280.9 P964 no.21
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Burnley and district cotton industry study group. Report on marketing. 51pp. Manchester, Sherratt & Hughes, 1937. 304 B93

Burns, Emile. Money. 94pp. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1937. (The New people's library. v.1) 284 B93

- California. Bureau of child hygiene. Report of the migratory demonstration, July 1936 - June, 1937. A study of the health of 1,000 children of migratory agricultural laborers in California, by Anita E. Faverman... Bureau of child hygiene... cooperating with Children's bureau, U. S. Department of labor. 42pp., processed. [Sacramento? 1937] 320 C122
- Canada. Bureau of statistics. Finance statistics branch. Assessment valuations by provinces, 1935. 11pp., processed. Ottawa, 1937. 284.59 C1622 1935
- Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Annual report of the Board of grain commissioners for Canada for the year 1937. 54pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, I.S.O. Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1938. 59.9 C163 1937
- Canada. National employment commission. Report on phases of employment conditions in Canadian industry, prepared through the co-operation of Canadian employers by the National employment commission... Rapport concernant les divers aspects de la situation de l'emploi industriel au Canada, préparé en collaboration avec la patronat canadien par la Commission nationale de placement. 67pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1937. folio 283 C163
English and French.
- Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Washington, D. C., Agricultural dept. A summary of the Agricultural adjustment act of 1938. 25pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] Feb. 18, 1938.
- Condra, G. E. Conservation of land and water resources of Nebraska. 46pp., Lincoln, Nebr., 1936. (Nebraska. University. Conservation and survey division. Conservation dept. Bulletin no. 14) 99.47 N27 no.14
"Reprint from the 1936 Nebraska Blue Book, with some modifications and additions."
"References", pp. 41-46.
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- Donaldson, John. The dollar; a study of the "new" national and international monetary system. 271pp. New York, Oxford university press, 1937. 284 D71
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Gt. Brit. Colonial office. Policy in Palestine; despatch dated 23rd December, 1937, from the Secretary of state for the colonies to the High Commissioner for Palestine. 12pp. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1938. ([Parliament. Papers by command] cmd. 5634) 280.185 G792P

Gt. Brit. Food council. Report... to the President of the Board of trade for the year 1937. 30pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1938. 284.39 G792 1937

Gt. Brit. Treasury. Import duties advisory committee. Import duties recommendations... and additional import duties (no.10) order, 1937 (carrots) Presented to Parliament by the Financial secretary to the Treasury by command of His Majesty, December, 1937. 4pp. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1937. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.5623) 285 G792.

Gt. Brit. Treasury. Import duties advisory committee. Import duties recommendations... and import duties (substitution) (no.1) order, 1937 (peppercorns) Presented to Parliament by the Financial secretary to the Treasury by command of His Majesty, December, 1937. 4pp. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1937. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5620) 285 G792

Harper, F. A. To what extent should farms in the northeast produce the family food supply? 9pp., processed. [Ithaca, N. Y., 1938]
"Regional extension conference for northeastern states New York City March 3-5, 1938."

Hughes & Patterson, Liverpool. East Indian wool, highest prices of leading growths, 1929-37. chart. [Liverpool, 1938] 284.345 H87

Huntington, Emily H. and Luck, Mary Gorringer. Living on a moderate income; the incomes and expenditures of street-car men's and clerks' families in the San Francisco bay region... With an introduction by Bruno Lasker. 206pp. Berkeley, Calif., The University of California press, 1937. (International research series of the Institute of Pacific relations) 284.4 H92

Issued under the auspices of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Loescher, E.F. Important farm labor developments during 1937. 13pp., processed. [San Francisco, Calif., 1937]

"Presented to Statewide agricultural committee meeting, Los Angeles, October 28, 1937, by Mr. Ray Humphreys of Mañera."

Louisiana. University and agricultural and mechanical college. College of commerce. Bureau of business research. Bulletin. no. 1. The New Orleans trade area, by S.A. Caldwell. 24pp. Baton Rouge, 1936. 280.9 L932

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National canners association. Canned food pack statistics: 1935-1936.
4 nos. Washington, 1936-37. 389.9 N214Ca 1935-1936.
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1935-1936 in 2 pts. each; pt. 1, Vegetables; pt.2, Fruits.

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Improving social studies instruction. 187-254pp. Washington, D.C.,
[1937] (Research bulletin of the National education association.
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by social studies teachers and pupils", pp.238-245.

Palnews' economic annual of Palestine, v. 1-3, 1935-1937. 3 nos. Tel-Aviv.
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Address of Palnews is 28 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv, Palestine.
v. 2, editor: E. Ben-Horin; v.3, editor: Heinrich Cohn.

Public affairs pamphlets no. 20. Your income and mine. 31pp. [New York,
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"This pamphlet is a summary prepared by Maxwell S. Stewart of a recent
study published by the Brookings Institution entitled, The Income Struc-
ture of the United States by Maurice Leven. The original study was done
under a grant by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh."

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for the year ended 31st December, 1937. 37pp. Pretoria, Printed by the
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to the Congress of the United States submitted by the Texas cotton associ-
ation. 29pp. [Dallas, Tex., 1937] 281.372 T314

U.S. National resources committee. Check list of state agencies and
officials concerned with the management of natural resources. Comp.
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cooperation of and from data supplied by state planning boards, the
Bureau of biological survey, the Geological survey, the Forest service,
the Public health service, the Soil conservation service, the Office
of experiment stations, and various other federal, state and private
agencies. Preliminary compilation subject to revision. 105pp., processed.
Washington, D.C., 1937. 173.2 N214Ch

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basin problems and programs, 1937 revision. 154pp. Washington, U. S.
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Prepared with the cooperation of local, state, regional, and federal
organizations.

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Vegetable growers' association of New South Wales. Yearbook, 1937. 88pp. [Sydney, 1937] 87 V52 1937
Production and import charts for onions, Swedes, tomatoes, beans and peas prepared by the State Marketing Bureau may be found on pp. 82-85.

Verwey, Gerlof, and Renooij, D.C. The economist's handbook, a manual of statistical sources. Supplement. 79pp. Amsterdam, H.J. Paris, 1937. 241.3 V61 Suppl.

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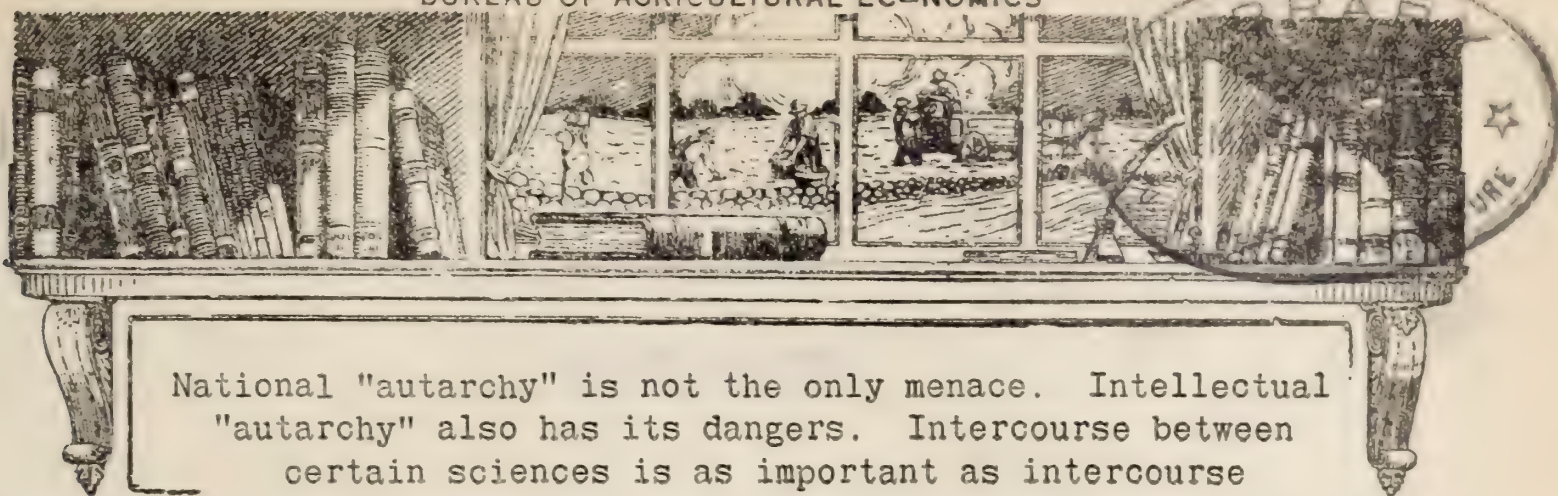
Wills, John Elliot. Land use problems in selected areas of central Illinois. 11pp. Urbana, Ill., 1937. 282 W682
Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois, 1937.

CORRECTION

On page 524 of the May issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, under the heading Trade, International - Italy, the name of the periodical cited was inadvertently omitted. The entry should read:
Crea, Valentino. L'agricoltura e la bilancia commerciale. Cooperazione Rurale 7 (2): 7-9. February 1938. (Published by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Via XXIV Maggio 43, Rome, Italy)

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



National "autarchy" is not the only menace. Intellectual "autarchy" also has its dangers. Intercourse between certain sciences is as important as intercourse between nations. - Sam A. Lewisohn

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE WAS NOT
published in July or August.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Woodward, Comer Vann. Tom Watson, agrarian rebel. 518pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1938. 120 W332
First printing.

Bibliography, pp. 487-501.

Despite the long-continued and earnest teachings of the more progressive-minded historians and political scientists, there is far too little general cognizance of the conflict between agriculture and industry as a basic factor in our political evolution and of the reasons for and the consequences of agrarianism. It is pertinent, therefore, to give a useful contribution to this general field of interest an especially hearty welcome.

Through this biographical study, one gains much information leading to a better understanding of economic and social conditions in the post-bellum South and of the Populist movement which is so often popularly associated with the trans-Mississippi West. The chapters on "Agrarian Law-making," "The Rebellion of the Farmers," "The Victory of 1890," "Populism in Congress," and "Populism on the March" are especially noteworthy in this connection.

There is, of course, a perennial interest in unusual personalities, and the paradox of Tom Watson's life is especially intriguing to those who like biography. Mr. Woodward is careful to warn his readers that they cannot arrive at a fair or true judgment of Watson by considering the two parts of his career, divided by an 8-year interval following 1896, to the exclusion of the other. Likewise the author cautions against

following liberal journals in the use of the political epithet, "Southern demagogue," to delineate Watson, and charges the intolerance, superstition, and prejudice which were so interwoven with his career to the impersonal forces of economics and race and historical heritage. In other words, Watson is considered as a product of these forces rather than a producer of them. In the words of the author, "They thwarted at every turn his courageous struggle in the face of them during his early Populist battles, and they led him into the futility and degeneration of his later career. This was what made his life a personal tragedy. Although I have not sought to impose the view upon the reader, I might confess here my private feeling that his story is also in many ways the tragedy of a class, and more especially the tragedy of a section." -
Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Knotzinger, Franz. Der rückgang des gebirgsbauerntums in Niederösterreich. Eine siedlungskundliche darstellung seiner grundlagen an hand der entwicklung im Oberen Schwarzatal. 111pp. Berlin, Wien, Verlag Franz Vahlen. 1938. (Südostdeutsches Bauerntum hrsg. von Ernst Lagler...Bd.1)

This study of the mountain peasantry of Lower Austria and more particularly of the Schwarza valley is based on first-hand information acquired by the author during various visits to the region in question, on extensive research of local records and particularly of the cadastral records of 1820 in the State archives of Lower Austria, and on a number of publications and manuscripts of which a list is appended. It is a careful, scholarly, and sympathetic study of the living conditions and surroundings of the mountain peasants of Lower Austria and of the reasons for their retrogression, the beginnings of which are seen to be in the nineteenth century and in the change in the economic structure of Lower Austria.

In the author's view the agriculture of the mountains is to a large extent dependent on the laws of biological growth. The mountain peasant does not think in terms of the rationalization of economic activity. For him work on the land is not a means of economic gain, but the fulfillment of the end of man. His decline is thus shown to be in part psychological. The author finds that this decline is due to natural causes, to soil, climate, and vegetation, to historical, economic, and social factors, and to the psychology of the people. The general contour of the country with its mountain slopes and valleys, the character of the soil, the temperature, rainfall, and wind are discussed, and their relation to agricultural settlement and the retrogression of the peasantry is deduced. The climatic conditions are shown to be unfavorable to cultivation of crops, more favorable to pasture land, and definitely favorable to forestry. They make cultivation difficult, curtail yield, and provide work for only short periods of the year.

A historical survey of the settlement of the Schwarza valley from its beginnings in the eleventh and twelfth centuries shows war, harvest failures, famine, and epidemics to be among the main causes of failure. About the middle of the nineteenth century the building of new roads and railways, increasing industrialization, the swing over to money economy, the failure of agriculture in the mountains, and the greed of large property owners spelled disaster for the peasants of Lower Austria. The World War brought drastic changes. The post-war era brought about an increase in the lumber trade, then deforestation, and indebtedness. Inflation, foreign competition on the lumber and livestock markets, and extensive taxation brought indebtedness to countless peasant enterprises. Pasturage fell into the hands of cooperatives and the numbers of the farmers' livestock decreased. While the peasants cut down their timber to satisfy their needs and the condition of the current market the large proprietors and even the city of Vienna increased their forest holdings for hunting purposes. Home industries had to give way to the factory. Inactivity during the winter months and increased numbers of visits to the inn, dearth of agricultural help, backwardness in economic methods and inability to compete with others because of defective training as well as prejudiced conservatism are instanced as further causes of the peasant downfall. The dispossession of the peasantry by the large landowners is said to be the outer sign of inner decay. These latter used every opportunity to acquire extensive territory without enclave for hunting

purposes. Three-fourths of the area of the Upper Schwarza is in non-peasant ownership.

The decline of the peasantry is most clearly shown in the conditions of settlement. Of 134 farms investigated in the Schwarza region in 1936, 77 or 57.4 percent were already in non-peasant ownership. In many places farm houses and fields have been sold together, in others only fields, meadows, or woods are offered for sale as the peasant remains in his home after becoming a factory or industrial worker, in which case the farm buildings are often left to decay. Population has decreased and one-eighth of the houses in the Oberlauf district of the Schwarza are tenantless.

After the crisis of 1918 the resettlement law of May 31, 1919 provided for the expropriation for land settlement of the peasant farms that had been purchased by the large estates. But it failed of its purpose because many peasants did not have the means for the restoration of a farm that had fallen into decay. An important decree for the economic situation of the mountain peasantry was passed on February 1, 1934 to provide State assistance for agricultural indebtedness. And in the Bundesgesetzblatt of June 15, 1937 is published a law providing for the establishment of a fund to encourage the settlement of agricultural and forest workers. These legislative measures, according to the author, have mitigated the downfall of the peasantry and the decrease of the population, but they have not stopped them for reasons which he has made apparent in his study.-
Annie M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Drejer, Aage Axelsen. De Danske mejeriforeningers faellesorganisation, 1912-1937... Udgivet af de Danske mejeriforeningers faellesorganisation. 183pp. Aarhus, 1937. 44.9 D23D

This book, which is written in Danish, describes the development of the Federation of Danish Creamery Associations (De Danske Mejeriforeningers Faellesorganisation) during its first 25 years of existence, 1912-1937. The federation is a service organization which represents the cooperative creameries in matters of common interest to them, such as new legislation, the provision of creamery statistics, improvement of quotations, and other phases of marketing, etc.

The book takes up the outstanding events of the period and the problems which the leaders of the Danish cooperative creameries and their central organization had to meet during the difficult war years, the subsequent years when the steady trend of increased production and expanding exports again strongly asserted itself, and finally the recent years with their numerous restrictions on international trade. However, its main concern is to explain how the cooperation between the regional creamery associations came into being, how the federation was formed and developed. Thus it is of interest chiefly to persons concerned with cooperative organization - Einar Jensen, Principal Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural statistics, 1937-38. 1013pp. Rome, 1938. 251 In84 1937/38

Receipt of the Institute's Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics (on June 20, a month earlier than last year) is an event to be announced rather than an occasion for a review.

Persons who have previously used the Yearbook, will note within the structure adopted several years ago, a considerable increase in the amount of information available for the latest year (in this volume through December 1937); tables of production in 6 additional countries; first-time world statistics of area and production of dry kidney beans and rubber, additions to import and export statistics of dry kidney beans, onions, apples, castor oil seed and castor oil; and generally in the familiar tables more complete coverage of commodities or countries.

Dr. Brizi says of the volume in his letter of transmittal "The contents of the different sections and the series appearing in the different tables have grown from year to year thanks to the gradual improvement of national agricultural statistics, to the increasing interest of the governments in collaborating, and to the work of the Bureau of Statistics, which regards the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics as one of its most important tasks and has spared no effort to render it more complete and more useful." That seems to be a most conservative statement.

Persons who have not become acquainted with this Yearbook will doubtless be pleasantly surprised at the number of their questions about land use, agricultural production, including livestock enterprises, international trade, stocks of cereals, prices, and fertilizers and chemical products useful in agriculture, that can be answered by this one volume as a source. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit - Argentina

Banco de la Nación Argentina. Revista... v. 1, no.2, 1938. pp.57-102. Buenos Aires, 1938. 284.9 B226R v.1, no.2. 1938.

The importance of the Argentine National Bank in the economic and social life of the nation is pointed out, and an account is given of its operations, with special reference to 1937. The greater part of the report deals with the agricultural credit operations of the bank, the reasons for which loans are granted, the types of recipients, and the creation of agricultural credit agencies. It is noted that between September 1935 and the end of February 1938 the bank lent 35,925,486 pesos in 2445 loans of which about 2150 were made for the acquisition of land. The amount of the loans being limited by law to a maximum of 30,000 pesos per person it was possible to purchase 288,840 hectares of land, divided into small and medium-sized holdings according to the region and the economic capacity of the holder, with a general average of 135 hectares per family.

Agricultural Economics - Philippine Islands

Maulit, Dimas. Introduction to agricultural economics in the Philippines.

317pp. Manila, Bureau of printing, 1936. 281.1995 M44

At head of title: Commonwealth of the Philippines, Department of Public Instruction. Bureau of Education.

Includes references.

Partial contents: Land and agriculture; Farm labor and wages; Farm management; Coöperation among farmers; and Rural life.

Among the appendixes are the following: Some useful agricultural statistics on the Philippines; The tenancy law; and The colonization act (No. 4197).

Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Agricultural economics, 1913-1938; being the twenty-fifth annual report of the Agricultural economics research institute. 79pp. Oxford, 1938. 281.9 Ox2A 25th, 1937

This report gives the history of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford for the twenty-five years of its existence including a careful review of the progress of research there in the economic problems of the land and its use. There is included also an interesting review of the "changing emphasis on the different aspects of the problems of rural industry at different periods of agricultural history from the 16th century.

A list of the publications of the Institute is included and a list of the members of the Institute, 1913-1938.

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register 1937-8; being a record of legislation, organization, supplies and prices. 351pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1938. 281.9 Ox2Ag 1937/38

Among the appendices are eight tables showing the statistics of milk utilization and prices under the English Milk Marketing Scheme, Oct. 1936-Dec. 1937.

The volume "has been arranged more for the reader who is interested in the commodities themselves. While the general section dealing with the subjects, 'demand, supplies, and prices', 'import regulation', 'marketing organization', and 'subsidies and levies', has been shortened, the material included elsewhere is the same, but it is brought together under the heads of the various commodities, so that the account of each throughout the year forms a consecutive story." - Foreword.

Agricultural Economics Society - Papers

Ashby, A. W. Agriculture and national defence. 6pp. [Reading, Eng., 1938] Pam. coll.

Proof-for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 1st and 4th July, 1938.

De La Warr, earl. Relation of agricultural education and research to the development of British agriculture. 8pp. [Reading, Eng., 1938] Pam. coll. Presidential address.

Proof-for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 1st to 4th July, 1938.

Gavin, W. Agricultural marketing with special reference to potatoes. 9pp. [Reading, Eng., 1938] Pam. coll.

Proof-for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 1st to 4th July, 1938.

Lennard, Reginald. Manorial traffic and agricultural trade in medieval England. 17pp. [Reading, Eng., 1938] Pam. coll.

Proof-for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 1st to 4th July, 1938.

Matheson, D. M. The national trust as landlords. 7pp. [Reading, Eng., 1938] Pam. coll.

Proof-for private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the Agricultural Economics Society's meeting, 1st to 4th July, 1938.

Agricultural Stabilization - South Africa

Leppan, Hubert D. The stabilisation of South African farming. A policy for safety. 21pp. Pretoria [Transvaalse Pers, BPK] 1938. (Pretoria. University. Series I: Agriculture no. 45) 276.4 T68 no.45

This bulletin reviews some of the material published previously by the same author. The discussion is confined chiefly, however, to the need for national planning with the view to minimizing some of the disabilities of South African agriculture, viz., instability of production and loss of the soil by erosion.

In regard to instability of production, Professor Leppan observes that "The wide fluctuations in output are mainly due to climatic causes but their violence can be modified in no small degree by foresight in adapting farming to the situation." Greater security against drought can be obtained by such means as shifting farm production, in regions of erratic rainfall, toward forage crops rather than by sole dependence upon the more uncertain grain crops. Instability of production has resulted also from farmers undertaking enterprises unsuitable to the areas in which they farm. "Fortunately... the Union Department of Agriculture is now undertaking an agro-economic classification of land. When published, this classification, if properly appreciated by extension officers and farmers, should assist enormously in avoiding loss through maladjusted farming."

Under the sections dealing with soil erosion the author relates its problems with those of unstable production. "A farm, in areas subject to drought and erosion, having insufficient arable land to supply the reserves of feedstuffs necessary to supplement the poor grazing during droughts, is almost invariably overgrazed during a period of shortage, and of course erosion follows." Some aspects of native farming, submarginal land and land tenure as they concern soil erosion are discussed also. - A. T. Murray.

Agricultural Syndicates - France

Beckerich, Abel. Traité-formulaire des syndicats agricoles: leur création et leur fonctionnement, les aspects de leur activité, leur code et leur législation spéciale... Préface de m. Marcel Donon. 2v. Paris, Administration du Journal des notaires et des avocats et du Recueil général des lois, décrets et arrêtés, 1937. 280.2 B383

At head of title: La Mutualité en agriculture.

Paged continuously.

This is a historical study of the agricultural syndicate in France under the headings of origin, creation, and administration, types of syndicates and their functions and activities, and legislation.

Agriculture - Peru

Banco agrícola del Peru. Sección técnica. Orientación económica de la agricultura peruana, por el ingeniero agrónomo Rómulo A. Ferrero de la Sección técnica del banco. 29pp. Lima, 1937. 281.168 B222

In this brief discussion of Peruvian agriculture the author distinguishes between agriculture for local, regional, national, and international consumption. He then gives a historical outline of the agriculture of Peru in the period before the Incas, during the period of the Incas, the colonization period and the Republic. A section deals exclusively with livestock raising, and a number of salient problems are indicated for solution in the future.

Apricot Growers Meeting

California. Statewide apricot growers meeting. Minutes of Statewide apricot growers meeting... Feb. 11, 1938 - Feb. 25, 1938. 2 nos., processed.

[San Jose, 1938] 281.3939 C12 Feb. 11, 1938-Feb. 25, 1938

Minutes of February 25, 1938 meeting signed: Lyman S. Lantz, Secretary. Address: San Jose, California.

Four supplements to the Minutes of the meeting of February 11th are:

1. The California apricot situation, by S. W. Shear, 8pp.; 2. [A composite outline of ideas for the prune industry from growers of Santa Clara Valley] 2pp. 3. Comparison of State controlled marketing acts. 14pp. 4. Federal Trade Commission Reports on Fruits and Vegetables Inquiry [press release copied in full] 9pp.

Assessment Procedure

California. State association of county assessors. Committee on standardization of assessment procedure. Second annual progress report of the Committee on standardization of assessment procedure. October 1937. 34pp. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Schwabacher-Frey co., 1937. 284.59 C123 2d, Oct. 1937.

The letter of transmittal signed by the members of the Committee states:

"This report does not pretend to be an 'Assessor's Manual' for the valuation of improvements. It deals primarily with the principle of the valuation of improvements and suggests a method which if adopted should be the basis for a manual."

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings, fifty-first annual convention, Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Seventy-fifth anniversary of the first Morrill act and of the establishment of the United States Department of agriculture. Fiftieth anniversary of the Hatch act. Washington, D. C., November 14-17, 1937. Edited by William L. Slate for the Executive committee of the Association. 374pp. [New Haven, Conn., Quinnipiac press, incorporated, 1938] 4 As7 51st, 1937.

Partial contents: Trends in agricultural research, by H. J. Patterson, pp. 67-72; Looking backward and forward, by Joseph L. Hills, pp. 72-78; The Soil Conservation Service program for 1938, by D. S. Myer, pp. 124-126; The 1938 program of the Farm Security Administration, by Will W. Alexander, pp. 126-128; Sound agricultural planning, by Bushrod W. Allin, pp. 129-130; County agricultural program planning as a coordinating factor for all agricultural agencies, by B. L. Hummel, pp. 130-131; Report of the Older Rural Youth Committee, by L. R. Simons, pp. 132-134; Possibilities for cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the states in issuing summary publications on important agricultural problems, by Emil Truog, pp. 160-162; Possibilities of cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the states in summary publications, by J. T. Jardine, pp. 163-165; Serving agriculture nationally, by Eugene Davenport, pp. 296-307; Tribute to men of agriculture, by Bradford Knapp, pp. 307-313; Pioneers in the land-grant colleges and in the U.S.D.A., by A.F. Woods, pp. 313-317; Scientific pioneering in the livestock industry, by John R. Mohler, pp. 317-322; Thomas G. Clemson, by Enoch Walter Sikes, pp. 325-328; Jonathan Baldwin Turner, by Herbert W. Mumford, pp. 328-331; Abraham Lincoln and the historical background of the Department of Agriculture, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 331-336; Jefferson and the Land-Grant College, by Julian A. Burruss, pp. 336-338; Thomas Jefferson, farmer, educator, and democrat, by Henry A. Wallace, pp. 338-346; Washington and the progressive tradition in American education, by Alfred Atkinson, pp. 347-351; George Washington - Farmer, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, pp. 351-353.

Australia

Dow, David M. Australia advances. 268pp. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls company, 1938. 280.1992 D75

Maps on lining papers.

Partial contents: A dependent economy; Combating the depression; and Tariff policies.

Bookkeeping - Agricultural

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole: recueil de statistiques pour 1934-35. Farm accountancy statistics for 1934-35. 95pp. Rome, 1938. 251 In82Re 7th, 1934/35

"The present volume... contains the accountancy results in respect of seventeen European countries and five States in the United States of

America.

"The arrangement of the tables is the same as in the volume containing the accountancy statistics for 1932-33 and 1933-34. In two basic tables we have presented the fundamental results: the first table contains the figures for gross return and costs of production, the second, the final results. The values are expressed in national currencies and in gold francs, per hectare...

"Following these two basic tables are complementary tables giving figures for area under cultivation, for the percentage composition of the capital engaged in agriculture, and for the percentage composition of the gross return and costs of production." - Preliminary note.

Business

Foulke, Roy Anderson. Behind the scenes of business... Rev. ed. 221pp.
[New York] Dun & Bradstreet, inc., 1937. 284 F82 1937

Discusses capital, inventory sales and profits as important factors in business enterprises.

Tables show business failures annually, 1894-1936.

Butter and Eggs - Belgium

Henry, Albert. La politique du beurre et des oeufs en Belgique. 69pp.
[Bruxelles, Comité central industriel de Belgique] 1937. 281.172 H39P
At head of title: Éditions du Comité central industriel de Belgique.

An account of Belgium's production, consumption, and marketing of butter and eggs, and the Government policy with regard to them. The author concludes that there is no overproduction of butter in Belgium, but that domestic consumption could be considerably increased by a reduction in price which would place butter within the reach of everyone. He claims that margarine does not enter into competition with butter, that butter production could be increased and the price lowered by improving the dairy herds and that the quality of butter could be improved by factory production instead of production on the farm. Egg production has increased to such an extent that large numbers are available for export and the producers have been able to adjust their costs of production to the level of world prices.

Cooperation - Brazil

Amaral, Luis. Organização; tratado brasileiro de cooperativismo. 504pp.
São Paulo, Empresa graphica da "Revista dos tribunaes", 1938. 280.2 Aml

Economic Planning - Portugal

Cotta, Freppel. Economic planning in corporative Portugal. With a preface by Dr. Marcello Caetano. 188pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 280.176 C82

Bibliography, pp. 187-188.

In addition to the general chapter on agriculture there are chapters on wheat, wine, fruits, rice, and forest products in the Portuguese Corporative State.

Economic Thought - History

Johnson, Edgar Augustus Jerome. Predecessors of Adam Smith; the growth of British economic thought. 426pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1937. (Prentice-Hall economics series) 280 J63

"A check list of the more important articles devoted to proposals for economic improvement contained in the Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London, volumes I through LXVI (1665-1776)", pp. 387-401.

In his preface the author writes:

"I have long felt... that British economic literature before Adam Smith has often been misunderstood because many critics have been at too great pains to classify all pre-Smithian writers as mercantilists or free-traders. Either word is hard to define, although unless there is complete agreement as to their meanings, they can scarcely be used as critical categories. There is, I believe, a much more forthright way in which to deal with the voluminous literature of early English economic thought: the emphasis ought to be placed on a developing fabric of ideas, and each important new intellectual strand influencing the composition of this fabric should be signalized. In view of the great number of economic writers before Adam Smith, and in view of their widely differing interests, training, and prejudices, this is no easy task. An initial attempt can be made, however, by the careful selection of a limited number of writers whose points of view are representative of a group of economic pamphleteers. By explaining quite completely the corpus of their respective economic ideas, and by linking these segments together, the growth of a fabric of ideas may be outlined with a minimum of unwarranted generalization."

The ten writers selected are: John Hales, Gerard de Malynes, Edward Misselden, Thomas Mun, William Petty, Nehemiah Grew, Charles King, David Hume, Malachy Postlethwayt, and James Steuart.

Part 3 of the book entitled "A Primitive Theory of Production" contains chapters on Land and labour; "Art" and "Ingenious labour"; Idleness and luxury, and The "Export of work"; and "Foreign-paid incomes".

Farm Management - England

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch.

Report no. 26. Changes in the economic organisation of agriculture; a comparative study of conditions in the eastern counties of England in 1937 and 1936. 34pp. [Cambridge, Eng. Printed by R. I. Severs [1938]]
281.9 C14

"This Report is the third of a series of which the object is to examine the changes occurring from year to year in the financial and quantitative aspects of farm organisation in the Eastern Counties of England. The present Report compares conditions in 1937 with those of 1936 on 180 farms." - Introduction.

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 26. Financial results on the college farms. VI. Milk production over six years, 1931/32 to 1936/37, by James Wyllie... and N.V. Hewison. pp. 199-225. [Ashford, Kent and London, Headley brothers, 1938]
280.9 W97 no.26

Federal Aid - Canada

Gettys, Luella. The administration of Canadian conditional grants; a study in dominion-provincial relationships. 193pp. Chicago, Published for the Committee on public administration of the Social science research council by Public administration service, 1938. (Committee on public administration, Social science research council. Studies in administration. v. 3) 280.13 G33

Bibliography, pp. 185-188.

"This study represents the first attempt to systematize and analyze the data pertaining to Canadian conditional grants. Although the emphasis is on the administrative aspects of Dominion-provincial relationships, sufficient descriptive detail of the aided activities is included in order that the material may have the greatest possible utility." - Author's preface

"This inquiry into the administration of conditional grants presents a case study of one aspect of an evolving federalism. The distribution of financial resources between a central government and its federating units is a problem common to all federal systems. In Canada this phase of Dominion-provincial relationships has been of noteworthy significance continually since confederation...

"The conditional grant, or subvention, is distinguished from the direct subsidy in that it is earmarked for the furtherance of a designated activity administered by the confederating units. Other conditions are also attached, such as that a percentage of the cost of the aided activity be borne by the recipient government; or, that plans of administration be approved by the central government. Specifications about the use of this type of aid naturally vary from grant to grant, but the provinces are held accountable in every instance. This affords further contrast with the unconditional subsidies which lose their identity when paid into the provincial treasury.

"Both direct subsidies and conditional grants involve fiscal problems that hold a fascination for the student of public finance. But when conditions are attached to federal aid, an additional interest arises since a device is thereby created with potentialities in the broader field of public administration. While the fiscal aspects of the direct subsidy arrangements have repeatedly been the object of inquiry by economists, tax experts, royal commissions, and academicians, no systematic examination has been made of the conditional grants either with respect to their fiscal utility or their importance from the standpoint of Dominion-provincial administrative relationships. It is the aim of the present study, therefore, to examine the experiences with conditional grants primarily for the purpose of analyzing the methods of administering jointly-financed undertakings in Canada." From Ch. I. The Constitutional Background.

Chapter 2, pp. 21-36, is on agricultural instruction.

Food Imports - Gt. Britain

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Fourth supplement to the Planning of Britain's food imports, containing the revised annual index numbers for 1936, and the monthly and annual index numbers for 1937. 8pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research insti-

tute, March 1938. 286 M96

The Planning of Britain's Food Imports is by K. A. H. Murray and Ruth L. Cohen. Published 1934.

"The accompanying index indicates the changes in the volume of food imports which have been brought about since 1931 by various factors affecting imports; the departure from the Gold Standard, the Import Duties Act, the Ottawa and other Trade Agreements, the Irish Free State (Special Duties) Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933, and a number of agreements for quantitative regulation of the supplies of food sent to this country. During 1937 imports of most types of beef and veal from foreign countries became subject to duties under the Beef and Veal Import Duties Act, while quantitative regulation of these imports came under the supervision of an International Beef Conference and an Empire Beef Conference.

"The index includes the twenty-eight commodities which compete most directly with the products of British agriculture, and covers about 70 per cent. of the total imports of food into the United Kingdom, excluding drink, tobacco, and animal feeding stuffs.

"Between 1931 and 1936 total food imports, as measured by this index, decreased by 10 per cent.; supplies from foreign countries fell by 35 per cent., while supplies from the Empire increased by 30 per cent. As a result of these changes, the proportion of those imports supplied by the Empire increased from 38 percent. in 1931 to 55 per cent. in 1936."

Foreign Trade

Royal institute of international affairs. Information Dept. Anglo-American trade relations. 48pp. London, The Royal institute of international affairs [1938] (Information department papers, no. 22) 286 R812A

Contents: Recent changes in British and American commercial policy; The significance of Anglo-American trade; The balance of payments between the United States and the British Empire; Anglo-American trade, 1929-1937; American trade with the British colonies and Newfoundland; American trade with the British Dominions; Possibilities and limitations of an Anglo-American agreement.

Appendices: I. (a) Comparison of British tariffs on American goods and goods of Empire origin. (b) Imports into the United Kingdom of commodities on which imperial preference was bound by Ottawa. (c) Imports into the United Kingdom of selected commodities not affected by the Ottawa agreements; II. Selected dutiable American imports from the United Kingdom.

Freight Rates on Agricultural Products and Cost of Living - France

Etling, Jean. L'incidence des tarifs de transport sur le prix de vente des produits agricoles en France. 106pp. Paris, Librairie Technique et Economique. 1937. 284.3 et4

This is a discussion of the effect of freight rates and of the variations in freight rates on the cost of living in France. It contains a brief survey of railway freight rates in France prior to October 1936 with comparative pre-war figures and a summary comparison of French rates and those of some other European countries. Freight rates are noted for

meat, dairy products and eggs, vegetables and fruits, wine, and fish, and for imported products, including fruits and vegetables, coffee from Brazil, and meat from Tunisia. And the conclusion is that the effect of freight rates on prices is extremely variable even when the freight rates are fixed. It is also found that a reduction in freight rates, especially at a time when national and international prices are high, is not in itself sufficient to combat the high cost of living.

French Wheat Office

Carrot, Joseph. Manuel pratique de la réglementation concernant l'Office du blé. Avec précis de contentieux en matière de blés, suivi d'un Table général des délits et contraventions, indiquant les sanctions administratives, fiscales et pénales, applicables à chaque infraction. v.2. 272pp. Besancon, Jacques et Demontrend, 1938. 281.359 C23

This is a second volume of the handbook containing the laws and the regulations for their administration under which the French Wheat Office operates. The first volume published in 1937 was noted in the January 1938 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Government - State

Louisiana. University and agricultural and mechanical college, Bureau of government research. The reorganization and consolidation of state administration in Louisiana [by] the Bureau of government research, Louisiana state university; director, R. L. Carleton. 270pp. Baton Rouge, Louisiana state university press, 1937. ([Publications] Ser. no. 1) 280.9 L93 no.1

Bibliography, pp. 264-270.

This study traces "the history and development of the state reorganization and consolidation movement, it portrays the present decentralized administrative system of Louisiana, and it makes recommendations which may be used as a future basis for the revision of the administrative system of the State."

Grass Drying - England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economic research institute. Grass-drying progress; a study of production costs in 1937, by R. N. Dixey and W. F. Barker. 63pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1938. 281.360 Ox2 1937

"The artificial drying of grass first became a subject of general farming interest in 1936, and in that year the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, in order to throw light upon the commercial prospects of the process, undertook to collect and examine cost on five specimen farms. The results were published in March 1937.

"The costs, and the lessons which could be learnt from them, based though they were upon the fullest information available at the time by no means amounted to a final appraisal of a process which, as it

turned out, fell some way short of perfection. Further, the investigation itself could be no more than preliminary... It was hoped that the progress which should follow from further experience would be apparent if the cost were recorded for a second year, and with this in view, the work was continued for the 1937 season." - Introduction.

Interest Rates, Bond Yield and Stock Prices

Macaulay, Frederick Robertson. Some theoretical problems suggested by the movements of interest rates, bond yields and stock prices in the United States since 1856. 240, A. 351pp. New York, National bureau of economic research, 1938. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, inc. no. 33) 284 M112

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Director of Research in the National Bureau of Economic Research writes in part as follows in the preface to this volume:

"This book is a striking example of the way in which scientific problems evolve when they are attacked by a thoughtful and thorough investigator.

"As Dr. Macaulay explains, he planned at the outset to study the course of interest rates and bond yields in the United States over a long period with a view to ascertaining what statistical relations these rates and yields bear to one another, to the prices of stocks and commodities, to the physical and monetary volume of trade, and to credit and banking activities.

"While he was studying the behavior of his series relating to bond yields, interest rates, stock prices, commodity prices, bank clearings, and pig iron production, Dr. Macaulay tested numerous hypotheses concerning the interrelations among their movements. Though he found that most of the relations that have been announced by others failed conspicuously over the long periods covered by his data, he also found that some rules of thumb hold good most of the time. But the more he wrestled with these problems, the more critical he became of purely empirical relations, and the more desirous of finding out why his different series behave as they do.

"This striving for rational understanding of his statistical results carried Dr. Macaulay back to antecedent questions concerning the basic characteristics of the several classes of objects he was observing...

"These questions and their congeners involved a consideration of the economic planning in which men are more or less consciously engaged. One factor appeared to be involved in all plans. Virtually every present transaction into which men enter involves the future - a future that may belong to the 'specious present' or that may be far removed. In few transactions is this element more prominent than in buying bonds or lending money. To understand the behavior of bond yields and interest rates it is necessary to take account of futurity - a factor that constitutes one of the leading differences between the natural and the social sciences, because it does not complicate the explanation of physico-chemical phenomena but does dominate the planning of men and so must be considered in explaining human behavior...

"Of course the future is always uncertain. Men try to foresee, sometimes spending much systematic effort, often contenting themselves with

vague anticipations, accepting what has been as an adumbration of what will be. There has been not a little speculation among the economists about such matters as the extent to which forecasts of future price fluctuations influence the present demand for loans. Out of such speculations have been spun theories concerning the relations among the movements of prices, interest rates, investments, volume of credit, and production. By taking the clear test case of bond yields and short term interest rates, both considered with reference to the same period, D. Macaulay is able first to demonstrate what the mathematical relationship between the two sets of movements would be if men forecast the future correctly, and second to demonstrate that the actual relationships are commonly of an opposite sort. Though the theoretical relations that would exist between other paired series if the future were accurately known are less simple in their logic, he is able to show how dubious are numerous explanations of the actual relations that credit men with greater ability to foresee the future than they possess."

International Institute of Agriculture Publications

International institute of agriculture. Bureau des renseignements techniques. Section d'Agriculture tropicale. Les aleurites et l'industrie de l'huile le bois de Chine dans le monde. 255pp. Rome [Impr. "Ditta C. Colombo"] 1938. 77 In8

"Dans le présent ouvrage, se trouvent rassemblées les données que la Section d'Agriculture tropicale du Bureau des Renseignements techniques de l'Institut international d'Agriculture de Rome a pu réunir." - p. 1
Bibliography, pp. 247-255.

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural legislation. La législation du commerce des plantes dans les différents pays. Deuxième édition (entièrement remaniée) 363pp. Rome [Impr. "Ditta C. Colombo"] 1938. 464.5 In8L Ed.2

At head of title: Institut International d'Agriculture.

"Le travail a été exécuté, sous la direction autorisée de M. Giovanni Carrara, chef de la Section de Legislation". - Letter of transmittal.

Included seeds, fruits, flowers and horticultural products in general.

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural science and practice. L'enseignement agricole dans le monde...Agricultural education in the world. Volume III. North America. 277pp. Rome, 1938. 225 In8B2

International institute of agriculture. The first world agricultural census. Bulletin no. 21, 29, 33, 36, 40. 5 nos. Rome, 1937-38. 251 In8F

No. 21. Algeria. 62pp; no. 29. Great Britain and Northern Ireland. III. - Northern Ireland. 12pp; no. 33. Italie. 33pp; no. 36. France. [French edition] 79pp.; no. 40. Mexique. 47pp.

Labor, Agricultural

Pennsylvania. Bureau of women and children. "Children preferred"; a study of child labor in Pennsylvania. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of labor and industry... Bureau of women and children. 27pp. Harrisburg, Pa., 1937. 283 P3832
Agricultural child labor, pp. 5-9.

Land Use - Australia - Northern Territory

Australia. Northern territory investigation committee. Report of the Board of inquiry appointed to inquire into the land and land industries of the Northern territory of Australia. Dated 10th October, 1937. 101pp. Canberra, Printed by L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer [1937] 280.1992 Au72

At head of title: 1937. Fifteenth Parliament. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Caption title: Commonwealth of Australia. The Northern Territory Investigation Committee. Report.

Part II is a brief historical sketch of the settlement of the Northern Territory of Australia. Part III is a statement of the new policy necessary for the development of the Territory. Part IV is devoted to the land administration of the Territory. Part XI treats of closer settlement and agriculture, and Part XIII of population and production prospects.

Land Use - Great Britain

Land utilization survey of Britain. The land of Britain; the report of the Land utilization survey of Britain. Edited by L. Dudley Stamp... Part 86, Somerset, by T. Stuart-Menteath.. with the co-operation of the Somerset farm institute, Cannington and the School of rural economy, University of Oxford and with an historical chapter by S. C. Morland. 141pp. London, Published for the Survey by Geographical publications ltd., 1938. 282 L223La pt. 86

Land Use - Recreation

U. S. National resources board. Land planning committee. Supplementary report part XI. Recreational use of land in the United States. 280pp. maps. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 173.2 N214Su Pt. 11

"This part was prepared by the National Park Service." It is supplementary to the report of the Land Planning Committee in the report of the National Resources Board on national planning and public works in relation to natural resources, issued in December 1934. The object of the present report is "to appraise the outdoor recreational requirements of the people and to determine how natural recreational resources can be best conserved in order to satisfy those requirements." It is in five sections: I. Land use and recreation; II. Recreational resources and human requirements; III. Present extent and use of public lands for recreation; IV. Program for development of the nation's recreational resources; V. Educational opportunities of recreation areas. There are also ten appendices, one of which is a selected bibliography.

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Money and banking 1937/38. 2 v. Geneva, 1938. (Series of League of nations Publications II. Economic and financial. 1938. II. A. 3 I-II) 280.9 L47P 1938. II. A.3 v.1-2
V. 1. Monetary review. 165 pp.
V. 2. Commercial and central banks. 214pp.

League of nations. Series of League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1937. II. B.5. I-II Economic committee, Sub-committee of experts for the unification of customs tariff nomenclature. Draft customs nomenclature. Edition revised in accordance with the observations forwarded by governments. 2v. Geneva, 1937. 280.9 L47P 1937. II. B5 I-II

League of nations. Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1938. II. B. 1. European conference on rural life. Report of the Preparatory committee on the work of its first session (April 4th to 7th, 1938) 9pp. Geneva, 1938. 280.9 L47P 1938. II. B.1
At head of title: Official No.: C. 161. M. 101. 1938. II. B.
Makes "proposals regarding the scope, agenda, and technical preparation of the European Conference on Rural Life to be held in July 1939."

Maps - Statistics

Wright, John Kirtland, Jones, Loyd A., Stone, Leonard, and Birch, T. W.
Notes on statistical mapping with special reference to the mapping of population phenomena. 37pp., processed. New York, American geographical society; Washington, Population association of America, 1938
251 W93
Bibliographical foot-notes.

Market Research

Brown, Lyndon O. Market research and analysis.. 487pp. New York, The Ronald press company [1937] 280.3 B812
Bibliography, pp: 467-473.
"With the recent rapid growth of scientific method in marketing, a great deal has been written about market research and analysis. But in no one volume can the business executive find how to put them to work. In no single source can the practitioner find a complete handbook, and the teacher a balanced text. As its title suggests, this book is an effort to meet all three needs with a broad, fundamental treatment of the entire subject. The scope and uses of market research and analysis are considered at some length to reveal their specific practical applications to business. A discussion of the roots of the subject in scientific method discloses the fundamentals upon which the minor techniques rest. The basic research procedure is explained in detail. Techniques for the various steps in research are written in a 'how-to-do-it' manner. Important subjects which often receive only slight attention, like quantitative analysis, sales analysis, market trends, advertising research, and product analysis, are discussed fully and related to the basic methods."- Preface.

Marketing - Fruits and Vegetables - France

Bérard, André. Du producteur au consommateur; fruits et légumes, campagne 1935. 141pp. Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1936. (Institut scientifique de recherches économiques et sociales. Mémoires et enquêtes. I) 280.3 B45

A detailed account of all the marketing operations that accompany the transfer of peaches, tomatoes, grapes, and early potatoes from the producer to the consumer. Prices paid to the producer and sale prices in Paris are given.

Marketing - Milk - Washington, D. C.

Maryland and Virginia milk producers' association. The Washington Milk market. 48pp. Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia milk producers' association, 1938. 280.244 M36

"The broad purpose of this report has been to acquaint those interested, particularly Vocational Agricultural and 4H Club boys and girls, with the most important functions and problems of the farmers milk marketing association in the Washington market." p.46

Marketing - Oregon

Kerr, William Jasper. Oregon's problem in marketing agricultural and industrial products, by... director of research in production and marketing, Oregon state system of higher education. 76pp. Portland, Ore., Oregon State board of higher education [1938] 280.3 K46

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"The major unsolved marketing problems retarding Oregon agricultural development, as disclosed by the investigation, are the following:

"(a) The need for greater efficiency in production, and more effective coordination of production with market demands...

"(b) The need for greater efficiency in marketing, including further application of uniform grades and standards, improvement in distribution, and aggressive merchandising.

"Here are involved problems of handling and processing in order that uniform and highest-quality Oregon products may be offered to consumers, eliminating waste in distribution, obtaining equitable transportation rates, and abolishing unfair trade practices...

"(c) The need for more effective marketing organizations with dominant district, state, or regional control in the various agricultural industries.

"Despite the present work of many effective cooperative organizations, Oregon's agricultural industry is inadequately organized. Federation of small associations, to permit state or regional control of a particular commodity, and the formation of new associations in many instances are needed.

Marketing Schemes - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on agricultural marketing schemes for the year 1936. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland by command of His Majesty May, 1938. 122pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1938. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5734) 280.39 G793R 1936

At head of title: Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Scottish office.

Partial contents: Hops Marketing Scheme, 1932; Scottish Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933; Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes, 1933; Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933; Potato Marketing Scheme, 1933; Aberdeen and District Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933; and North of Scotland Milk Marketing Scheme, 1934; and Schemes submitted but not in operation in 1936.

Appendices: Principal dates in progress of Agricultural Marketing Schemes, and amendments thereof; Loans to agricultural marketing boards from the agricultural marketing funds; and Accounts of agricultural marketing boards.

Meat Trade

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. Meats and livestock section. Meat trade of the United States in 1937. by Charles E. Lund. 14pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1937] 157.55 M46 1937/38

"This review contains a summary of the production, price, and trade trends in livestock and meat products in 1937, so that that industry and many others vitally interested in its progress, may have an early picture of recent developments in this field, and the probable trend during the current year." - Foreword.

National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture

National association of commissioners, secretaries and directors of agriculture. Proceedings 19th annual meeting, 1936. Nashville, Tennessee. 217pp. Processed. [n. p., 1936?] 4 N217 19th, 1936.

Secretary-Treasurer, Jewell Mayes, Jefferson City, Mo.

Partial contents: Annual address by President J. C. Holton: Contributions made by state departments of agriculture towards the advancement of American agriculture, pp. 17-26; Problems and possibilities of shipping point inspection of fruits and vegetables, by A. A. Brock, pp. 27-39; Proper control of dealers in farm products, by Harry D. Wilson, pp. 43-50; Benefits of cream grading law, by R. A. Trovatten, pp. 50-57; Some fertilizer economics, by Charles J. Brand, pp. 61-67; The economic importance of our continental sugar industry, by J. Arthur Brock, pp. 77-88; Address by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson [on the work of the Department] pp. 89-100; What are the railroads doing for agriculture, by H. J. Schweitert, pp. 106-115; State legislation for co-operation in the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, by Arthur W. Gilbert, pp. 116-130; The certificate-label plan and its relation to

seed control, by W. A. Wheeler, pp. 131-140; Farm chemurgic enterprises, by H. E. Barnard, pp. 147-157; Report of the Committee on Association History, by Jewell Mayes, G. W. Koiner and A. L. Felker, (based on manuscript written for 1936 convention by C. J. Owens), pp. 173-176.

Oklahoma Farm Chemurgic Conference

Oklahoma farm chemurgic conference. 1st, Oklahoma City, 1937. Proceedings of the first Oklahoma farm chemurgic conference... in Oklahoma City's civic center, November 9 and 10, 1937. 135 pp., processed. [Oklahoma City, 1937] 281.9 Ok4

On cover: Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

Contents: A triumvirate of progress, by H. G. Bennett, pp.1-4; Chemurgy and modern agriculture, by Arnold P. Yerkes, pp. 1-9; The farm chemurgic movement, by Nathaniel Dyke, Jr., pp. 1-13; Chemurgy re-discovers the south, by Carl B. Fritzsche, pp.1-8; Possibilities of chemistry and agriculture, by Harry E. Barnard, pp. 1-17; Starch from southern sweet potatoes, by William E. Richee, pp.1-4; The relation between soil conservation and farm chemurgy, by N. E. Winters, pp. 1-11; Industrial alcohol, by Harry Miller, pp.1-4; Industrial uses of corn, by Pendleton Dudley, pp.1-8; Farmers interest in farm chemurgy, by D. Howard Doane, pp. 1-5; Soybeans in Oklahoma, by James E. Webster, pp.1-8; The story of "Masonite", by W. H. Mason, pp.1-5; New industrial uses for cotton, by R. J. Cheatham, pp. 1-7; Varieties, production methods, yields and storage of sweet potatoes, by W. S. Anderson, pp. 1-4; Officers and council members of Oklahoma Farm Chemurgic Council, pp. 1-2.

Pacific Coast Economic Association

Pacific coast economic association. Papers and proceedings of the sixteenth annual conference of the Pacific coast economic association at Pomona college, Claremont, California, December, 1937. Edited by Arthur G. Coons. 73pp., processed. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1938. 280.9 P11. 16th, 1937.

Partial contents: Economic geography of the west and regional planning, by Clayton D. Carus, pp. 15-19; Ways and means of state planning, by Willis H. Miller, pp. 19-23; Economic geography of Utah: Agriculture, by W. L. Wanlass, pp.30-35; Some theoretical implications of economic geography, by Robert B. Pettengill, pp. 42-46; Practical problems in rate making, by Ford K. Edwards, pp. 51-56.

Palestine

Horowitz, David. Jewish colonisation in Palestine. 52pp. Jerusalem, Institute of economic research, Jewish agency for Palestine, 1937. 282.2 H78
Bibliographical foot-notes.

Wilkansky, Yizhak. Planned mixed farming, by I. Elazari-Volcani [pseud.] 154pp. Rehovot, Palestine, 1938. 281.185 W65
At head of title: The Jewish Agency for Palestine. Agricultural Research Station, Rehovot.
Translated from the Hebrew.

Peasantry - France

Pitaud, Henri. La terre au paysan. 443pp. Paris, P. Bossuet, 1936. 281.174 P68
The author, who claims to be a peasant himself, traces the history of the French peasantry and pleads for the return of the land to the peasant and for peace.

Peasantry - Germany

Herschel, Wilhelm. Das erbhofeigentum, eine vorarbeit zu seiner rechtswissenschaftlichen erfassung. 188pp. Mannheim [etc.] Deutsches druck- und verlagshaus gmbh., 1936. (Privatrechtliche abhandlungen des Instituts für arbeits-, wirtschafts- und auslandsrecht an der universität Köln... bd. 3) 282 H43

Bibliographical footnotes.

This is a study of peasant land ownership as established by the German land inheritance law (Reichserbhofgesetz), and of the relation of the legal rights of the peasant to those of the people as a whole. The author points out that in the case of the law in question emphasis should be placed not so much on the inheritance concept as on the holding or farm itself. The Erbhofeigentum is shown to be a trust property. Without wishing to underestimate the hereditary aspects of the Reichserbhofgesetz, the author feels that the key to the law lies in the new peasant idea of property based on kinship. The author claims to have studied only a few of the most characteristic problems connected with the hereditary freehold. These include the hereditary freehold as a special trust property and as an organism and its external and internal operations.

Pigs - Shrinkage in Transit

Gt. Brit. Bacon development board. Research dept. Transit shrinkage in pigs; an experiment to ascertain the effect of transport on the paying weights and grades of pigs and the quality of the resultant bacon. Preliminary report. 41pp., processed. London, Jan. 1937. 280.3469 G792 no.4

"Transit shrinkage doubles the cost of transport from farm to factory. Loss of dead weight during transit probably costs the bacon pig and bacon industry £180,000 a year...

"Quicker or express rail transit, even though more expensive per pig might, if coupled with better pig marketing organisation, pay the industry in lower transit shrinkages. Research into administrative and technical methods of reducing this heavy marketing cost is, therefore, indicated." - Thumbnail Summary.

Planning

Bassett, Edward Murray. The master plan, with a discussion of the theory of community land planning legislation. 151pp. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1938. 98.5 B29M

Part I. Theory of community land planning legislation; Part II. The master plan.

Population - Manitoba

Manitoba. Economic survey board. The population of Manitoba, by C. B. Davidson, H. C. Grant and Frank Shefrin. 185pp., processed. [Winnipeg, Man.]

Manitoba Economic survey board, 1938. 280.133 M31

Cover-title: The Population of Manitoba, Preliminary Report.

"In commencing the present economic survey of the province of Manitoba, it was proposed to examine the economic resources of the province from a broad viewpoint. Not least among the economic resources of any community are the people who form that community; for that reason early attention was given to a study of population of the province.

"This study was undertaken not only to learn more of the people who constitute the province of Manitoba but also to study their reaction to the natural resources of Manitoba and their economic development to date. It was further considered that a thorough study of population growth, development and trends was essential for a proper consideration of social services which now play such a large part in connection with governmental expenditures. It is apparent that social services, many of which have been recognized as governmental responsibilities, change significantly along with changes in the population structure and it is hoped that this study will be a material contribution to an understanding of the many problems involved in social services.

"This population analysis, also, serves as a background for studies relating to employment, unemployment and occupational groups within the province, all of which will be dealt with in subsequent reports."
Preface.

Price Policies

Hamilton, Walton Hale, Adams, Mark, Till, Irene, Abrahamson, Albert, Marshall, George and Meiklejohn, Helen E. Price and price policies... 1st ed. 565pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938. 284.3 H182

Includes seven reports selected from materials prepared for a Cabinet committee on price policy, set up by the President in 1934. cf. preface.

Partial contents: Section V. Cottonseed - joint products and pyramidal control, by George Marshall, pp. 201-297. Section VIII. Milk - the politics of an industry, by Irene Till, pp. 431-524.

Nourse, Edwin G. and Drury, Horace B. Industrial price policies and economic progress. 314pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1938. (Institute of Economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 76) 284.3 N85

The senior author, who is Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, writes in part as follows in the preface:

"This book proceeds from the general analysis developed in a former Brookings Institution publication, Income and Economic Progress, by a process of 'getting down to cases.' On the basis of a comprehensive view of the actual complexities amidst which the business man works, it seeks to discern the constructive implications of what is already being done by pace-makers in this field and to envision the results to be expected if these constructive lines of business practice were widely followed.

"This approach looks toward inductive development of a positive theory of the pricing process in the real and dynamic world evolving about us. The authors believe that this will have more practical usefulness than destructive criticism of current price mechanisms on the ground that they depart widely from the principles of competitive price which were developed out of the conditions of older and simpler economies.

"The fact that the authors are receptive to these newer developments of our price economy by no means implies that they are blind to the great imperfections by which it is still beset, nor complacent about the continuance of these defects. Their treatment of the problem does, however, imply a certain strategy for the attack on social problems. It puts major emphasis on discovering and pushing forward those dynamic elements out of which progress may be made, with secondary emphasis on the eradication of retarding or destructive features, many of which are normally left behind in the process of vigorous growth. It is believed that such a course leads to more rapid progress than would come from concentration on the elimination of specific abuses from a system conceived as essentially static.

"At the present time, no doubt, most readers tend to think of any price discussion as focused on the immediate problem of depression and recovery. This study, however, like the former series on the distribution of income in relation to economic progress, is not directly concerned with the present depression or with depression causes or cures. Whatever its immediate applications, its analysis of price policies is concerned with economic hygiene rather than emergency treatment of acute illness."

Price Regulation

Taggart, Herbert F. The cost principle in minimum price regulation. 332pp. Ann Arbor, 1938. (Michigan. University. School of business administration. Bureau of business research. Michigan business studies, v. 8, no.3) 280.9 M58 v.8, no.3

"This study is in part complementary to the author's 'Minimum Prices under the NRA,' published in 1936. In fact, it was originally intended to include much of this material in the former volume, but circumstances dictated its deferment. The delay has made it possible to broaden the scope and in particular to point the study toward the current spread of

legislation which attempts to use the no-sales-below-cost principle as a panacea for the annoyances of price competition. The former study examined all of the devices for establishing minimum prices which were adopted by the NRA codes. These included average cost, 'lowest reasonable cost,' and fixed minimum prices, as well as individual cost, with which the current study is solely concerned. It would seem that the NRA futility would have been adequate to put an end to the demand for the application of the individual cost principle as a basis for authoritatively established minimum price regulations, but apparently the NRA experience has not been widely known and the problems involved are not generally understood.

"Laws of the type of the California Unfair Practices Act forbid sales below cost to the seller. This study attempts to point out in detail the technical difficulties of defining cost for such a purpose." - Author's Note.

Prices - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade branch. Prices and price indexes, 1913-1936 (Commodities, securities, foreign exchange, services) Published by authority of the Hon. W. D. Euler, M. P., Minister of trade and commerce. 160pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1938. 284.39 C16P 1913-1936

"This report, the fifteenth on the subject of Prices and Price Indexes issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, deals chiefly with the year 1936, but data are included for earlier years, in many instances back to 1913. In the case of wholesale prices, annual index numbers are available back to 1867." - Preface.

Prices - Denmark

Pedersen, Jørgen, and Petersen, O. Strange. An analysis of price behaviour during the period 1855-1913. 268pp. Copenhagen, Levin & Munksgaard; London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1938. (Skrifter udgivet af Institutet for historie og samfundsokønomi. IV) 284.3 P34

Bibliography, p. 261.

"This book is part of a study on prices and wages in Denmark which the Institute of Economics and History began in 1927...

"The object of the work was to throw light on the movement of all sorts of prices, including wages, and rates of interest, and on the relation of these movements to the industrial fluctuations called the business cycle.

"It was decided to base the study on Danish material and to include foreign data, whenever possible or desirable. The idea was to be able to throw light on the relationship of price movements in Denmark and other countries and the effects which this relationship might have on Danish economic life." - Introduction.

It is based on wholesale prices of important commodities including many agricultural products, and considers short-time fluctuations as well as long-time trends.

Public Finance - New York

New York (State) Legislature. Joint committee on state fiscal policies. Report of the Joint legislative committee on state fiscal policies. 275pp.

Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. 284 N4893

At head of title: Legislative Document (1938) No. 41. State of New York.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution creating this Joint committee the Report includes studies of "(a) The financing of public relief, both State and local; (b) The best method and means to be employed to effect a balanced State budget; (c) The need for a more definite policy as to taxation, so that the tax structure of the State may be equitable and certain; (d) The planning and financing of public improvements and other capital outlays, including also construction and reconstruction of public highways; (e) The future policy of the State relating to borrowings; (f) An improved budgetary procedure; and (g) Such other subjects or matters which such committee may deem to be relevant or germane to its investigations or helpful to it in the consummation of its work.'"

Raw Materials

processed.

Clark, Grover. Colonies and raw materials. Address. 9pp., [Charlottesville, Va., Institute of public affairs, University of Virginia, 1937] 282.2 C54

At head of title: Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia...

Topic: International Organization for collective security... July 15, 1937.

Author's address is 714 Pine Crest Circle, Silver Spring, Md.

Rural Life

American country life association. Youth section. Improving our rural civilization. Youth section, A.C.L.A. January 1938. 29pp., processed.

[New York? 1938] 281.2 Am343Im

By A. M. Boynton and E. L. Kirkpatrick.

"Additional references" at end of each chapter.

May be obtained from Association headquarters, Benson Y. Landis, Secretary, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

"This syllabus is a study outline to stimulate interest in group discussion on the topic... 'Improving Our Rural Civilization'. It treats the subject from the standpoint of major issues in present day rural life, and ways whereby young people can contribute toward betterment of conditions, with first emphasis on the local community." - Introductory note.

Social Structure - England and Wales

Carr-Saunders, Alexander Morris, and Jones, D. Caradog. A survey of the social structure of England & Wales as illustrated by statistics. 2d ed. 235pp. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1937. 280.171 C23 Ed.2

This edition is based on the census of 1931. In addition to the chapters on population, of special interest are chapter IX, The National income, pp.84-101; and chapter X, The National wealth, pp.102-111.

South American Republics

Royal institute of international affairs. The republics of South America; a report by a study group of members of the Royal institute of international affairs. 374pp. London, New York [etc.] Oxford university press, 1937. 280.16 R81

Chapter VIII, The land, pp. 188-203.

Philip Guedalla was chairman of the Group which wrote this book. He writes in his signed preface in part as follows:

"The Council of Chatham House publish this Report in the belief that no book has yet appeared in Great Britain which assembles within the covers of a single volume the essential facts, geographical, historical, economic, and cultural, needed to introduce the general reader to the study of the Republics of South America."

Southern States

Manufacturers record publishing company. Blue book of Southern progress, 1938. 82pp. Baltimore, Md., 1938. 252 M312 1938

Nixon, Herman Clarence. Forty acres and steel mules. 98pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1938. 281.002 N65
Bibliography, pp. 97-98.

This book which discusses "a few big ideas which have a bearing on the South today and on contemporary rural trends," contains the following chapter headings: A hillbilly's view; Plains, hills, and farmers; Share tenants and croppers; Merchants and markets; Towns and villages; Farms for farmers; Villages for villagers; Local industries and workshops; Social planning and action; and The South's role in the nation.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs.

Parkins, Almon Ernest. The South, its economic-geographic development. 528pp. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1938. 278.002 P22

Bibliography, pp. 506-518.

The author's preface states the scope and purpose of his book as follows:

"This volume is an attempt to describe the civilization of the South, mainly in its economic-geographic aspects, and to interpret this civilization in terms of its regional setting and its historical antecedents. In brief, it is a study of the evolution of Southern civilization.

To develop the theme thus outlined the author considers his task to be: First, to describe the Southern environment, i.e., natural and man-modified - the surface features, the climate, the biota, the soils, the mineral and power resources, and the natural transportation facilities.

"Second, to describe, interpret, and explain, in so far as possible, the cultural features and patterns and institutions that Europeans and their descendants have evolved, in their occupancy of this region, the South. Cultural features and patterns as here used embrace means of transportation and communication, cities, rural and industrial landscapes, types of agri-

culture, mines, factories and workshops, and what not."

The book is in six parts as follows: The southern environment; The peopling of the South; Providing transportation facilities (including chapters on highways, waterways and railways); Agriculture in the South (including chapters on the history of agriculture and present day agriculture, with sections on the principal commodities as cotton, tobacco, fruits corn, wheat, livestock, and on tenancy, and irrigation); Manufacturing in the South (including chapters on forest resources and forest industries and on textile industries); Urbanization of the South (including chapters on the rise of Southern cities, and the Southern prospect).

Starch

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. Starch...
[by] Ruth Spicer. 26pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] June 1938.
157.35 St1 1938

"The wide variety of materials from which starch may be manufactured and the many uses for it which have been developed in industry, make it a product of general interest. This bulletin contains a brief description of each of the leading types of starch, as well as recent statistics covering production and trade." - Foreword.

State and Local Relationships - New York

Malone, Paul E. The fiscal aspects of state and local relationships in New York. 433pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1937. (New York (State) State tax commission. Special report no. 13) 284.5 N482 no.13
Bibliography, pp. 404-412.

The method of study followed in this report is outlined by the author as follows:

"An examination of the fiscal aspects of State and local relationships called for a two-fold treatment of the subject - structural and functional. The structural treatment will deal with the agencies of government including the State, town, county, village, city, and ad hoc units - how each came into existence originally, the growth of powers through constitutional provision or statutory enactment, variations in administrative organization, changing characteristics of functions rendered, relative fiscal importance of the several levels, and the inter-relations between the units. At the close of this section dealing with the historical aspects, the structure will then be reviewed in the light of the elements determining an area of government, and the sort of machinery best designed to carry out the common ends of society.

"The functional treatment will also, in part, be historical. It is essential that one should know when a particular service passed from the realm of private enterprise into the hands of the public, the unit of government which first took the function over in whole or in part, its fiscal importance at various stages, when the State first began to exhibit an interest, and the kind of fiscal and/or administrative control exercised."

State and Regional Planning Board Publications

- Illinois. State planning commission. Looking ahead with Illinois cities and villages; procedure for community planning. 10pp. [Chicago] Illinois State planning commission, 1937. 280.7 I16L
- Illinois. State planning commission. Non-taxing improvement authorities; an analysis of recent developments. Report to the Illinois State planning commission. 5pp. Chicago, Ill. [1937] 280.7 I16N
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- Massachusetts, State planning board. Population study of Massachusetts. Summary. Planning Forum 2 (4): 1-29, processed. March 1938. (Issued by the Massachusetts State Planning Board, Room 24, State House, Boston, Mass.)
- Minnesota. State planning board. Committee on social security and public welfare. Summary report of the Committee on social security and public welfare, Minnesota State planning board. May 1937. 26pp. [St. Paul?] 1937. 280.7 M6628
- Mississippi. State planning commission. Land planning division. Natural (planning) regions in Mississippi, submitted for preliminary distribution by the Land planning division of the Mississippi State planning commission, October 26, 1937. 20pp., processed. [Jackson? 1937] 280.7 M6922N
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- New Jersey. State planning board. Rural tax delinquency in New Jersey, 1929-1934. 65pp. Trenton, 1938. 280.7 N46R
- Oregon. State planning board. Report of investigation of land use in Curry county, Oregon. (Requested in House joint resolution no. 3, thirty-eighth Legislative assembly) Submitted by the State planning board to the thirty-ninth Legislative assembly of the state of Oregon. 67pp., processed. [Portland]1937. 280.7 Or33R1
On cover: Investigation of Land Use, Curry County, Oregon. A Report Submitted to the Thirty-ninth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon. State Planning Board. January 20, 1937.
"This is an abridged copy... Complete Report on file, State Planning Board Office, Portland, Oregon". - Slip mounted on title page.
- Pacific northwest regional planning commission. Pacific northwest water resources and their future development; report to the National resources committee by the Pacific northwest regional planning commission. 38pp., processed. [Portland? Oreg.] 1936. 280.7 P11P
- Pennsylvania. State planning board. Publication no. 9. Cameron County; an analysis of problems. 87pp., processed. Harrisburg, Pa., 1937. 280.7 P38 no.9

Sweden

Sweden. Socialkommissionen. Social work and legislation in Sweden; survey published by order of the Swedish government. 2d rev. English ed. 351pp. Stockholm. Printed by Tryckeriaktiebolaget Tiden, 1938. 280.173 Sw3 Ed. 2

"In 1921... the Social Board issued... 'Législation ouvrière et prévoyance sociale en Suède'. A new and enlarged edition... was published in 1928 in English under the title 'Social Work and Legislation in Sweden'. This latter edition was also published in Swedish under the title 'Social-lagstiftning och socialt arbete i Sverige', and in French under the title 'L'Oeuvre sociale en Suède' ...

"The present edition is likewise being issued in Swedish and French under the titles last quoted above."

Partial contents: The land and small holdings question; The housing question; Co-operation; Education; and The community's expenditure for social purposes.

Taxation

Tax policy league. Tax relations among governmental units, by Roy Blough, Philip H. Cornick, L. Laszlo, Ecker-R. [and others] Symposium conducted by the Tax policy league, December 27-30, 1937, in Atlantic City, New Jersey. 226pp. New York city, Tax policy league, inc. [1938] 284.5 T194T

Bibliography, pp. 219-226.

Contents: Approaches to the solution of federal-state tax conflicts, by Franklin Spencer Edmonds, pp. 3-7; Influence of federal-state tax coordination on federal fiscal policies, by Carl Shoup, pp. 8-15; Solution of federal-state tax conflicts from the state point of view, by James W. Martin, pp. 16-25; Reciprocal immunity of federal and state instrumentalities, by Robert E. Hatton, pp. 26-44; Interstate cooperation in the field of taxation, by Tipton R. Snively, pp. 47-49; General possibilities of interstate tax cooperation, by Harold C. Ostertag, pp. 50-63; Examples of interstate administrative cooperation in the tax field, by Albert Lepawsky, pp. 64-71; Interstate reciprocity in connection with corporate and personal income taxation, by Henry F. Long, pp. 72-80; The relative place of subventions and tax sharing, by Roy Blough, pp. 83-97; The basis of sharing taxes, by L. Laszlo Ecker-R., pp. 98-116; State aid goals, by William H. Stauffer, pp. 117-127; State-local financial relations - deadlock or constructive reform? by Wylie Kilpatrick, pp. 131-152; State restrictions on local financing powers, by Howard P. Jones, pp. 153-161; Reorganization of governmental units, by Alfred Willoughby, pp. 162-173; Governmental reorganization and intergovernmental relations in Virginia, by Rowland Egger, pp. 174-202; and State planning and future local revenues, by Philip H. Cornick, pp. 203-218.

Taxation - California

Anderson, Hobson Dewey. Our California state taxes; facts and problems. 305pp. Stanford university, Calif., Stanford university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press [1937] 284.5 An2

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

Contains the following chapters: Services demanded of the state; Balancing outgo and income; California's ability to pay for good government; Good and bad taxes; The retail sales tax; Gross receipts and gross income taxes; Personal net income tax; The inheritance tax; Business and property taxes; and Certain California tax programs.

Taxation - Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Tax commission. Division of research and statistics. An analysis of the ownership of farm lands in Oklahoma and the effect of the proposed graduated land tax (a sample study) 170pp., processed. Oklahoma City, Okla. [May 1938] (Oklahoma tax commission. Division of research and statistics. Bulletin no. 32) 284.59 Ok4 no. 32

"The object of this study has been merely to determine (1st) whether lands in Oklahoma have tended to become concentrated in the hands of wealthy individuals and corporations, and if so to what extent, and (2nd) what the effect of the graduated scale of tax rates proposed in Initiative Petition No. 145, as applied to these large tracts of land, will probably be. In addition to this, information of a collateral nature has also been uncovered which is of considerable interest and value. The extent to which corporations have become owners of farm lands, the ownership and acreage of tax exempt lands, and other interesting facts have been brought to light."- Introduction.

The appendix contains the following articles reprinted from the December 1937 issue of Current Farm Economics (published by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): Land use adjustments for Oklahoma, by James Salisbury, pp. 165-166; Where to in farm tenancy? by O. D. Duncan, pp. 168-170.

Tobacco

Arents, George, Jr. Tobacco; its history illustrated by the books, manuscripts and engravings in the library of George Arents, Jr. together with an introductory essay, a glossary and bibliographic notes, by Jerome E. Brooks, volume two, 1615-1698. 564pp. New York, The Rosenbach company, 1938. Folio 69 Ar33T v.2

Trade Agreement - Czechoslovakia

U. S. Tariff commission. Trade agreement between the United States and the Czechoslovak Republic. Digests of trade data respecting the products on which concessions in tariff treatment were granted by the United States together with a summary of the concessions granted by both countries. 256pp.. processed. Washington, 1938. 173 T17Trc 1938

"The body of this volume consists of digests of information regarding

each item on which a concession was granted by the United States in the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia signed March 7, 1938. These digests are based on information gathered by the Tariff Commission in compliance with that part of Senate Resolution 334, 72d Congress, 2d session, which called for a revision of summaries or tariff information previously compiled by the Commission." - Title page note.

Trade Agreements

Toulmin, Harry Aubrey. Trade agreements and the anti-trust laws, including forms and an analysis of the Robinson-Patman act. 540pp. Cincinnati, The W. H. Anderson company [1937] 286 T64
Bibliography, pp. 483-497.

"The foundation of American business between seller and buyer and between organizations in the same industry is the industrial or commercial agreement. It may be informal and verbal, or elaborate and written. Whatever its nature, the legality of such an agreement is a question closest to the interests of the layman and the lawyer.

"The succession of Federal and State laws controlling these contracts and enacting both civil and criminal penalties makes the matter one of vital importance, both to the executive and his counsel. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Clayton Act, and the recently enacted amendment to the Clayton Act known as the Robinson-Patman Price Discrimination Act, have successively and in combination made this problem a constant and pressing one for every business to meet. In addition to the foregoing, twenty-one states have anti-price discrimination laws of similar general character to that of the Robinson-Patman Act. It is a reasonable assumption that these laws are only the forerunner of a number of collateral Federal and State statutes that are going to complicate the business of trade and manufacturing.

"The purpose of this book is to provide information and a discussion both of the theories of the law and its practical application in the drafting and execution in a practical manner of agreements between the purchaser and the seller and between various persons, firms and corporations within an industry." - Foreword.

The appendices contain, in addition to the acts mentioned above, the Webb Export Trade Act, Import trade statutes, typical State price discrimination acts; and typical state "Fair Trade" acts (Trade-marked goods).

Unemployment

Lederer, Emil. Technical progress and unemployment. An enquiry into the obstacles to economic expansion. 267pp. Geneva, 1938. (International labour office. Studies and reports, ser. C (Employment and unemployment) no. 22) 283 L49

"For some time past the question of the repercussions of technical progress on employment and unemployment has been the subject of discussion and research. As a contribution to the elucidation of the problem the International Labour Office published in 1931, under the title The Social Aspects of Rationalisation (Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 18),

a volume of preliminary studies bearing on the influence of rationalisation on the output of labour, hours of work, wages, employment, health and the prevention of accidents." (Cited in Agricultural Economics Literature 10 (5): 372-374, May 1936)

"The International Labour Office offered a further contribution to the investigation of this problem by the publication in 1935 of a study by Professor Woytinsky entitled Three Sources of Unemployment (Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 20), in which the author sought to determine the part played by technical progress as one of the several factors which affect the total volume of unemployment.

"There still remained, however, the need for a comprehensive and detailed study of the effects of technical progress on employment, and it is this study that Professor Emil Lederer has undertaken in the present volume. As the author indicates in his summary, the purpose of the book is to examine the phenomenon of technical progress in its various forms and effects, and especially its effects on unemployment and on the formation of capital. He deals in succession with: (1) The various forms of technical progress; (2) The concept of technological unemployment; (3) Increasing and diminishing returns; (4) The equilibrium of the labour market; (5) The effects of technical progress on the economic system in general and on the labour and capital market in particular; (6) Elasticity of modern monetary systems and its implications; (7) Technical improvements and the business cycle; (8) The special case of capital-saving technical improvements." - Foreword.

U. S. S. R.

Gorov, M. P., ed. Agrarnyi vopros i krest'ianskoe dvizhenie. Spravochnik... Pod obshchei redaktsiei V. P. Kolarova i M. P. Gorova. Izdanie vtoroe, pererabotannoe i dopolnennoe. v.4. 293pp. Moskva, Mezhdunarodnyi agrarnyi institut, 1937. 281 G442 Ed.2
Agrarian question and farmer's movement.

U. S. Farm Credit Administration Publications

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Lister, John H. and Francis, Gerald M. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies in Mississippi. 59pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 22) 166.2 B87 no.22

Myers, W. I. 5 years of progress in cooperative credit. An address... before Georgia bankers association, Atlanta, Georgia. 16pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1938. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. A-14) 166.2 C4922

U. S. Farm credit administration. ABC's of credit for the farm family. 19pp.
[Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 15) 166.2 C49 [no.15]

[U. S. Farm credit administration] The credit road to farm ownership. 9pp.
[Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938] ([U. S. Farm credit administration] Circular no. 18, January 1938) 166.2 C49 no.18

U. S. Farm credit administration. Farm mortgage loans for use in classroom and discussion groups. 37pp., processed. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1938. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. E-1) 166.2 C4926 no.1

U. S. Farm credit administration. The farmers' cooperative yardstick. 15pp.
[Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 17) 166.2 C49 [no.17]

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Wheat and Other Grains - Canada

Canada. Royal grain inquiry commission. Report of the Royal grain inquiry commission, 1938. 264pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, I. S. O., printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1938. 280.359 C1642 1938
List of exhibits, pp. 218-238.

Partial contents: Historical survey of the economic position of agriculture in western Canada; Methods of marketing; Futures trading; The pools; Price stabilization measures; The quality, grading and handling of Canadian wheat; Decrease in exports; Capacity of overseas market - future prospects; and Future marketing policy.

Wheat - Storage

Luraschi, Arnaldo. I depositi di cereali; parassiti e trattamenti di disinfestazione. 678pp. Milano, [Stamperia e tipografia industriale, 1937. (Federazione nazionale fascista dei panificatori ed affini. volume 40 della Biblioteca federale di studi e di propaganda) 423 L972

This well illustrated volume of 700 pages by the President of the Federazione Nazionale dei Panificatori ed Affini (National Federation of Master Bakers and Allied Trades) of Italy is intended to supply the need for a unified and comprehensive study of the problem of the conservation and protection of cereals and particularly of wheat when in storage, whether it be in the Government's mass stores or in the farmers' granaries and silos. The author recognizes the economic value of the state storage of grain in connection with the regulation of the market and as a food reserve in case of war. But he also stresses the necessity for the conservation of the grain, its protection from pests and parasites before it is

stored, and its protection while in storage. He discusses such topics as the kinds of depositories and their construction, the preparation of the grain for storage, methods of storage, and means taken to protect the grain against the effect of temperature, air, and humidity, etc. This section is followed by a study of the diseases and parasites of plants in general and grains in particular, the use of poisons to destroy parasites, and preventive treatment and disinfection of grain in storage. Recent instructions issued in Italy for the conservation of wheat in storage in 1937/38 are given.

Wool - Prices

Hamilton, Thomas Rowan. A statistical study of wool prices. 56pp. College Station, Tex., A. & M. press, 1938. 284.345 H18

Bibliography, p. 55

"The purpose of this study is to apply definite quantitative analysis to the economic laws of supply and demand...

"The first five chapters present an outline of the sources of data, time movements in production and price, and the marketing of wool. These chapters will serve as a background for the analysis of prices, and will simplify the study of wool prices for those not familiar with the wool trade. In the following analysis an effort will be made to ascertain and measure the main factors that cause wool prices to vary, and to determine the way those prices move according to time elements such as long time, cyclical, and seasonal movements. Consideration will also be given to the relationship between production and price cycles." - Introduction

World Agricultural Census, 1940

International institute of agriculture. Programme of the world agricultural census of 1940. 50pp. [Rome, Printing office, "Ditta C. Colombo", 1938] 251 In824P

Appended to the Programme are the Reports of the First and Second Conferences of Agricultural Statisticians on the Proposed Arrangements for the World Agricultural Census of 1940.

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Handbook of Latin American studies, a guide to the material published in 1936 on anthropology, art, economics, education, folklore, geography, government, history, international relations, law, language and literature by a number of scholars. Edited by Lewis Hanke. 515pp. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1937. 242.91 H19 1936

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The economic sections include references on agriculture, banking, public finance, commerce and industry, population and colonization, transportation, and labor.

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NEW PERIODICAL

Le Travail agricole; revue internationale, v. 1, no. 1, April, 1938. Rome. Published at Via Regina Elena, 86, Rome, Italy.

This new periodical is to be published every two months. Most of the articles are in French with summaries in German, English and Spanish; others are in the author's own language. This review, which supplements "La Techniques Agricole Internationale", according to a note to the reader "proposes to collect together whoever in the world have the fate of the workers of the soil at heart, to stimulate their activity, to provide them with the elements of information and discussion, and to stir them into action".

Partial contents: Organisation et valorisation du travail agricole, by Franco Angelini, pp. 23-30, (Organization and valorization of agricultural labor.) Die landarbeiterschaft in Deutschland, by R. Walther Darre, pp. 31-32 (also in French, pp. 33-34; in English, pp. 35-36, and in Spanish pp. 37-38) Pour la protection du travail agricole dans le domaine international, by Giuseppe de Michelis, pp. 39-43 ("The agrarian policies of the Fascist

government; the results reached in Italy and their influence on the international field."); L'organisation agricole en Suisse, by I. Ankon, pp. 44-49 (Agricultural organization in Switzerland); Travailleurs agricoles italiens en Allemagne, pp. 65-68 (Describes the agreement between the German and Italian governments whereby 30,000 Italian agricultural workers are to be sent to Germany to work as seasonal laborers).

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619. Soybeans in the United States; recent trends and present economic status, by Ernest W. Grove. 31pp. June 1938. 1 Ag84Te no.619.
Bibliography, pp.29-30.
"Credit is due to J. E. Barr and Anne Dewees of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, W. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, H. T. Herrick of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and O. E. May of the Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Ill., for helpful suggestions and criticisms."

Radio Talks of Secretary Wallace*

- Conservation of phosphorus - a national problem ... broadcast... May 20, 1938. 8pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.191]

Symbol used after each entry is call number assigned to the publication by the Department Library.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The corn program and what it means to business; radio talk over an N. B. C. network, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1938. 7pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.190]

Crop reporters; public servants; remarks... May 12, 1938, in program commemorating 75 years of Federal crop reporting - a feature of the Farm and home hour carried by the National broadcasting company. 3pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.189]

The farmer will do his part; radio talk ... over the Mutual broadcasting system... June 19, 1938. 4pp. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.192]

The Food, drug, and cosmetic act; a radio talk... June 29, 1938. 5pp. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.194]

The Kansas City commission rate case; a radio talk... April 28, 1938 in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. 7pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8636 [no.188]

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Radio Talk of Undersecretary Wilson*

Medical science in the nation's service; a radio talk... July 22, 1938. 3pp. processed 1.9 Ag8639 [no.30]

Addresses of Assistant Secretary Brown*

Application of the Lord's prayer to agriculture ... address on the occasion of the observance of Rural life Sunday at the Baptist Temple, Rochester, New York, May 22, 1938. 7pp., processed. 1.9 Ag8640 [no.7]

Relationships of our land policy and society, address... at the New Hampshire Grange meeting, Littleton, New Hampshire, May 23, 1938. 10pp. processed 1.9 Ag8640 [no.8]

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Advertising programs for farm products, by Joseph L. Apodaca. 4pp. [1938] 1.9 Ec752Ad

Address, meeting of State extension directors, Washington, D. C. June 7, 1938.

Amendment no. 1 to the standards for rough rice to provide for the determination of milling quality on the basis of the lot of rice as a whole. 1p. [May 26, 1938] 1.9 Ec74Rr

Amendment no. 2 to Service and regulatory announcements no.84(B.A.E.). Amendment to the regulations for broomcorn warehouses under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no.88(B.A.E.). Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing dried fruit under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Amendment no. 5 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 89(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing sirups under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 93, Second revision. Amendment to rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, and other products. 1p. July 9, 1938. 1 M34S.

Amendment no. 4 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 102(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing cottonseed under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 5 to supplement no.1(revised) to Service and regulatory announcements no. 103(revised). The instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics for the inspection and certification of live poultry and live domestic rabbits. 1p. April 1938 1 M34S

Amendment no. 3 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 111(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing cold pack fruit under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 1 [to Service and regulatory announcements no. 119] approved on June 29,1931, to regulations for warehousemen storing nuts, October 22,1929. 1p. 1 M34S

Amendment no. 2 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 119(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing nuts under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 5 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 122(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing seeds under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 5 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 126(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for cotton warehouses under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no.1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 127(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing grain under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 128(B.A.E.).
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 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing dry beans under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 2 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 132(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing canned foods under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 2 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 134(B.A.E.).
 Amendment to the regulations for warehousemen storing cherries in sulphur dioxide brine under the United States warehouse act. 1p. [June 10,1938] 1 M34S

Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 143, revised.
 Amendment to rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the export apple and pear act. 1p. July 20,1938. 1 M34S

Amendment no. 2 to regulations under the United States grain standards act (Service and regulatory announcements no. 148) regarding fees and charges in appeals. 1p. [May 19, 1938] 1 M34S

The apple export situation and the trade agreements program, by A. C. Edwards. 9pp. [1938] 1.9 Ec752A

Address, Apple Conference, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 6-7, 1938.

Brief review of the 1938 eastern shore potato season. 5pp. July 16, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Virginia Dept. of Agriculture, Maryland Dept. of Markets cooperating.

Brief review of the South Carolina 1938 potato shipping season. 4pp. May 28, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with Clemson College, Extension Service, Division of Markets.

Brief review of the south Florida tomato season (lower east coast, Lake Okeechobee section, and Ft. Pierce-Vero section). 2pp. May 16, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with Florida State Marketing Bureau.

Brief summary, marketing North Carolina potatoes, season of 1938. 5pp. June 18, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

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Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States. Calendar year 1936. 73pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec741Csf

Car-lot unloads of certain fruits and vegetables in 66 cities and imports in 4 cities for Canada calendar year 1937. 73pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741U

Check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 8pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec731C

The consumer and the standardization of farm products. By Caroline B. Sherman. 16pp. Rev. July 1938. 1.9 Ec731Co

Cotton marketing in the irrigated southwest, by J. W. Wright... and J. R. Kennedy. 73pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec733Cma

Cotton spinning tests and related fiber studies in the U. S. Department of agriculture, by Malcolm E. Campbell. 10pp. [1938] 1.9 Ec733Cst

Address, annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 17, 1938.

Disposition of feed grain (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums). Crop years 1909-1936, by states. 47pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec71Df

Estimates of apple production, by Reginald Royston. 7pp. [1938] 1.9 Ec71Ea

Address, meeting of State extension directors, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1938.

Farm-mortgage recordings... Newly recorded farm mortgages by leading groups, annually, 1917-35 showing (a) percentage distribution of total recordings, (b) average interest rates, and (c) average consideration. 1938. 1.9 Ec78Fmr

Issued for the following states: Delaware (6pp.) - Kentucky (6pp.) - Louisiana (8pp.) - Maryland (6pp.) - Massachusetts (7pp.) - New Jersey (6pp.) - North Carolina (7pp.) - Rhode Island (4pp.) - South Dakota (8pp.)

Farm population estimates January 1, 1938. 15pp. June 16, 1938. 1.9 Ec763Fap

Farm production from meat animals by states, 1936-1937. 19pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec71Fp

Farmer bankruptcies decline further in 1937. 5pp. Mar. 19, 1938. 1.9 Ec7Fb
Foreign cotton production and American exports, by P. K. Norris. 5pp.

[1938] 1.9 Ec753Fac

Address, annual membership meeting, Georgia Cotton Production Association at Atlanta, Georgia, June 8, 1938.

Grain inspectors' manual. Interpretation of the official grain standards of the United States; abstracts of the regulations under the Grain standards act; and instructions governing sampling, inspection, and certification of grain. 219pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec72Gin

Handbook of instructions for the installation and operation of the Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter(revised). 93pp. (USGSA-MBI-1 Revised July 1938) 1.9 Ec72Ha

Income. Selected references on the concept of income and methods of obtaining income statistics, comp. by Margaret T. Olcott, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy. 48pp. May 1938. (Agricultural economics bibliography no.73) 1.9 Ec73A no.73

Interstate shipments of California deciduous tree fruits, season of 1937, by W. F. Cox, R. M. Bayer, T. J. Fitzgerald. 38pp. Apr. 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Market News.

The land program, by C. F. Clayton. Address delivered at the dedication of the Magazine Mountain, Arkansas, Land utilization project, April 28, 1938. 7pp. 1.9 Ec793A

Lettuce, cauliflower, peas 1937 [by] L. S. Fenn, L. B. Gerry. 26pp. [June 4, 1938] 1.9 Ec741L

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Marketing Colorado-Nebraska-Wyoming potatoes. Summary of 1936 & 1937 crops, by Bryce Morris. 32pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Marketing Kern county early long white potatoes. Summary of 1937 season. 29pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

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Marketing lower Rio Grande valley of Texas potatoes. Brief review of the 1938 season, by W. D. Googe. 13pp. [May 1938] 1.9 Ec741L

Marketing Michigan potatoes 1937-38 season. 12pp. Apr. 30, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

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Marketing northwestern fresh prunes. Summary of the 1937 season, by C. J. Hansen. 13pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Marketing northwestern onions statistical review season 1937-38 Oregon, Idaho, Washington by C. J. Hansen. 19pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Marketing practices in producers' local cotton markets, by J. W. Wright. 92pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec733Mp

Marketing Texas tomatoes. Brief review of the 1937 season, by W. D. Googe. 19pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

- Marketing western and central New York apples. Summary of the 1937-38 season, by H. H. Duncan and A. L. Thomas. 19pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
Issued in cooperation with New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Bureau of Markets.
- Marketing western and central New York onions. Summary of the 1937-38 season, by H. H. Duncan and A. L. Thomas. 11pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
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- Marketing Wilson-Karnes district onion crop. Brief review of the 1938 season. 2pp. May 26, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
- Marketing Winter Garden and Eagle Pass district onions. Brief review of the 1938 season. 4pp. May 23, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
- Official standard grades for Burley tobacco (U. S. type 31). Promulgated Nov. 25, 1936 and amended Jan. 18, 1938 under authority of the Tobacco inspection act (49 Stat. 731). 11pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec792Tb
- Preliminary review of the 1938 eastern shore strawberry season. 6pp. June 9, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L
Issued in cooperation with Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and Maryland Dept. of Markets.
- Present federal and state legislation pertaining to apple grades and standardization. For the use of a conference of extension representatives from the important apple-producing states, Washington, June 6 and 7, 1938. By Wells A. Sherman. 10pp. 1938. 1.9 Ec741Pf
- Production trends and long-time outlook for apples, by Gustave Burmeister. 4pp. [1938] 1.9 Ec752Prt
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- Public notice establishing standards for grades of cottonseed sold or offered for sale for crushing purposes within the United States. 2pp. [June 7, 1938] 1.9 Ec74Cos
- Quality of cotton ginned in Oklahoma, crops of 1933-36. By J. L. McCollum, F. E. Nelson, and C. C. McWhorter. 38pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec733Qo
Issued in cooperation with the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Quality of cotton linters produced in the United States season 1933-34 - 1936-38, by Victor R. Fuchs. 19pp. July 1938. 1.9 Ec733Qcl
- Range lands of northeastern Nevada; their proper and profitable use (a progress report). By Marion Clawson... Cruz Venstrom... and T. Dean Phinney. 63pp. June 1938. Issued in cooperation with Forest service, Soil conservation service, and Agricultural adjustment administration, United States Department of the Interior, Division of grazing, Federal land bank of Berkeley, Farm credit administration, Agricultural experiment station and Agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada. 1.9 Ec7RL
- Review 1938 marketing season Mississippi vegetables and tomatoes, by R. G. Risser. 10pp. June 18, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Research on relationships of weather to crop yields. Papers relating to objectives and progress of crop-weather research. 60pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec71Res

Contents.- Investigation of possibilities of long-range weather forecasting, by Charles F. Sarle. - The crop-weather problem, by Arnold J. King. - Crop-weather research in Great Britain, by Clarence D. Caperoon. - Possibilities of objective methods of forecasting and estimating yield per acre, by Arnold J. King.- Relation of some plant characters to yield in winter wheat, by H. H. Laude. - Agricultural meteorology and crop forecasting in western Canada, by J. S. Hopkins.- Relation of corn yield to rate of growth and available soil moisture, by J. M. Aikman, H. F. Eisele, R. A. Bair.

Seventy-fifth anniversary of the United States crop reporting service (1863-1938) 21pp. May 1938. 1.9 Ec71Sef

With this is stapled a reproduction of the first Monthly Crop Report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for May 1863(10pp.).

State agricultural departments and marketing agencies with names of officials. 6pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec731St

Summary of the 1938 celery season. 7pp. May 28, 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with Florida State Marketing Bureau.

The tariff on long-staple cotton and its effects, by C. F. Wells... and Maurice R. Cooper. 58pp. July 1938. 1.9 Ec752Ta

Tentative United States standards for grades of canned grapefruit juice (June 15, 1938). 7pp. 1.9 Ec792Gj

Tobacco market review. One sucker - type 35. Green river - type 36.

Virginia sun-cured - type 37 Summary all air-cured - types 31-32-

35-36-37 - 1937-38 season. 10pp. May 18, 1938. 1.9 Ec714T Type 35-37.

Tobacco market review. Virginia fire-cured - type 21. Eastern district fire-cured - type 22. Western district fire-cured - type 23. Northern fire-cured or Henderson stemming - type 24. Summary all fire-cured - types 21-24 - 1937-38 season. 16pp. June 23, 1938. 1.9 Ec714T

United States standards for rough rice. As amended, effective May 26, 1938. 13pp. June 1938. 1.9 Ec74Rr

Wholesale market prices at San Francisco for certain fruits and vegetables 1937, by W. F. Cox, W. L. Jackson. 15pp. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec741L

Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Market News.

Radio Talks(Processed)*

Changes in farm population, a radio interview between Carl C. Taylor... and John C. Baker... June 16, 1938. 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Farm business facts, a radio discussion by Wallace Kadderly... and E. J. Rowell... June 2, 1938. 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Farm business facts, a radio interview between E. J. Rowell... and Everett Mitchell... June 9, 1938. 4pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

Farm business facts, a radio interview between Marvin M. Sandstrom... and John Baker... June 16, 1938. 2pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Farm business facts, a radio interview between Marvin M. Sandstrom... and Wallace L. Kadderly... June 23, 1938. 3pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

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The June pig crop report, a radio talk by C. L. Harlan... June 30, 1938. 2pp. 1.9 Ec7Ra

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

Corn storage in the ever-normal granary. Converting surpluses into reserves by storing corn in years of large crops for use in years when crops are small. 28pp. June 1938. (Commodity information series. 38-Corn-2). 1.42 C81 no.2

Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1937 crop of Florida sugarcane, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. May 20, 1938. (S.D. no.35) 1.94 Su3Sd no.35

Determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the planting and cultivating of sugarcane in the mainland cane sugar area during the calendar year 1938, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. July 2, 1938. (S.D. no.40) 1.94 Su3Sd no.40

Determination of fair and reasonable wages for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Hawaii during the period September 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 3pp. Revised July 7, 1938. (S.D.-no.22) 1.94 Su3Sd no.22

Determination of farming practices to be carried out in connection with the production of sugarcane in the mainland cane sugar area during the crop year 1938, pursuant to subsection (e) of section 301 of the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. Apr. 25, 1938. (S.D. no.31) 1.4 Su3Sd no.31.

Determination of (1) normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar per acre and (2) eligibility for payment with respect to abandonment and crop deficiency for farms in the territory of Hawaii, pursuant to section 303 of the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. June 17, 1938. (S.D. no.36) 1.4 Su3Sd no.36

Determination of (1) normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar per acre and (2) eligibility for payment with respect to abandonment and crop deficiency for farms in Puerto Rico, pursuant to section 303 of the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. June 21, 1938. (S.D. no.37) 1.4 Su3Sd no.37

Determination of producers who are also processors of sugar beets or sugarcane, pursuant to section 301(d) of the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. May 24, 1938. 1.4 Su3Sd no.32

Determination of proportionate shares for farms in the domestic beet sugar area for the 1937 crops, pursuant to section 302 (a) of the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. June 30, 1938. (S.D. no.38). 1.94 Su3Sd no.38

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Determination of sugar commercially recoverable from sugarcane in Puerto Rico, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. July 5, 1938. (S.D. no.41) 1.94 Su3Sd no.41
- Determination of sugar commercially recoverable from sugarcane in the territory of Hawaii, pursuant to the Sugar act of 1937. 1p. July 2, 1938. (S.D. no.39) 1.94 Su3Sd no.39
- Determination regarding allotment of the 1938 liquid sugar quotas pursuant to section 205(a) of the Sugar act of 1937. 2pp. June 15, 1938. 1.4 Su3Sd no.34
- Economic conditions affecting potatoes and the basis for the proposed marketing agreement and proposed order regulating the handling of late potatoes. 18pp. May 26, 1938. (MS-61) 1.94 Ad47Ms
- Economic facts about potatoes and the proposed marketing agreement program. 4pp. June 1938. (MS-63). 1.94 Ad47Ms no.63
- Foreign cotton production and U. S. cotton policies. 11pp. (38-Cotton-3) 1.42 C82
- Adapted from an address "Changing Trends in Cotton Production and Consumption," given by L. H. Dean at the annual convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association, April 29, 1938, and an address, "Foreign Cotton Production and its Increase," by P. K. Norris at a meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, February 2, 1938.
- (General sugar quota regulations, series 5, no.1, Rev. 1). Sugar consumption requirements and quotas for the calendar year 1938. 3pp. June 9, 1938. 1.4 Su3G (G.S.Q.R. ser. 5, no.3)
- (General sugar quota regulations, series 5, no.3). Proration of 1938 deficit for Philippine Islands. 1p. June 9, 1938. 1.4 Su3G
- Handbook 1938 agricultural and range conservation programs. (For use by state committeemen, county committeemen, community committeemen, county agents, extension specialists, and farm leaders). 13 nos. May 28, 1938. (WR-1938) 1.42 W52H
- Issued for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
- Information on the proposed potato marketing agreement program for designated counties in California and the states of Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. 7pp. June 1938. (MS-62) 1.94 Ad47Ms no.62
- Instructions for determination of flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for 1938. (Issued pursuant to the Agricultural adjustment act of 1938 as amended). 11pp. June 27, 1938. (Form 38-Tobacco 11(Part 1)). 1.42 T55F
- Instructions relative to determining performance under the provisions of the 1938 agricultural conservation program in the North Central region. 24pp. May 25, 1938. (NCR-215) 1.42 N75F
- Instructions relative to determining performance under the provisions of the 1938 agricultural conservation program in the North Central region. 14pp. June 28, 1938 (NCR-215-Suppl. no.1) 1.42 N75F
- Instructions relative to handling summaries of performance and applications for payment under the 1938 agricultural conservation program in the North central region. 19pp. July 1, 1938. (Form NCR-223). 1.42 N75F

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no.76. Marketing agreement regulating the handling of grapes grown in the counties of Washington, Benton and Madison in the state of Arkansas. 16pp. Issued by the Secretary of agriculture July 15, 1938, effective 12:01 a.m., E.S.T., July 19, 1938. (A-14) 1.4 Ad47M

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no.77. Marketing agreement regulating the handling in interstate and foreign commerce, and such handling as directly burdens, obstructs or affects interstate or foreign commerce of fresh prunes grown in Umatilla county in the state of Oregon and Walla Walla and Columbia counties in the state of Washington. 16pp. July 19, 1938. (A-15) 1.4 Ad47M

Notice of hearing and proposed marketing agreement and proposed order regulating handling of Irish potatoes in certain counties in California and Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. 14pp. May 27, 1938. (Docket no. A-75. O-75) 1.94 Sp3M
1938 agricultural conservation program. East Central region. Part I. Procedure for determination of performance. 14pp. June 1938. (Part I. Form ECR-216). 1.42 Ea7F

1938 agricultural conservation program. East Central region. Part II. Use of aerial photographs in determining performance. 7pp. June 1938. (Form ECR-216(Part II)). 1.42 Ea7F

1938 agricultural conservation program - North Central region. 34pp. July 11, 1938. (NCR-201) 1.42 N75F

1938 range conservation program - North Central region. 10pp. June 16, 1938. (NCR-251) 1.42 N75F

1938 agricultural conservation program. The provisions of the 1938 agricultural conservation program, as amended May 25, 1938. 7 nos. May 1938. (ECR-201) 1.42 Ea72

Issued for the following states; Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

Order of the Secretary of agriculture issued pursuant to Public act no.10, 73d Congress, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, as amended, regulating the handling in interstate or foreign commerce, and such handling as directly burdens, obstructs, or affects interstate or foreign commerce, of grapes grown in the counties of Washington, Benton, and Madison in the state of Arkansas. 15pp. Issued by the Secretary of agriculture July 15, 1938, effective 12:01 a.m. E.S.T., July 19, 1938.

Procedure for determination and report of performance. Part I - general instructions applicable to all farms. 15pp. July 12, 1938. (NER-219-Part I) 1.42 N76F

Procedure for the election of committeemen and operation of county agricultural conservation associations for 1938. Supplement no.4. 22pp. May 18, 1938. (NCR-204-Suppl. no.4). 1.42 N75F

Procedure for the election of committeemen and operation of county agricultural conservation associations for 1938. 4pp. June 15, 1938. (NCR-204-Suppl. no.5) 1.42 N75F

Southern region bulletin 203. Instructions for determining and reporting performance. (Applicable only to farms in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and class B farms in Arkansas). 16pp. June 1, 1938. (SRB-203) 1.42 So8B no.203.

Tentatively approved marketing agreement regulating the handling in interstate commerce, and such handling as directly burdens, obstructs, or affects interstate commerce, of Irish (white) potatoes grown in certain designated counties (or parishes) in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. 17pp. Apr. 29, 1938. (Docket no. A-68). 1.94 Sp3M

Wheat and the Agricultural adjustment act of 1938. 8pp. June 1938. (38-Wheat-2. Commodity information series). 1.42 W56 no.2

Wheat storage in the over-normal granary. 24pp. May 1938. (38-Wheat - 1 - Commodity information series). 1.42 W56 no.1

Statement of H. R. Tolley*

Statement of H. R. Tolley... at a conference of AAA state committeemen and farmer field men of the North central states... June 9, 1938, at Chicago, Illinois. 4pp. processed [1938] 1.94 Ad472T [no.28]

A discussion of "the corn plan farmers have a chance to operate."

Radio Talks (Processed)**

The nation's wheat supply, by George A. Farrell... June 2, 1938. 3pp. 1.42 W52R

The 1938 wheat loans, by H. R. Tolley... July 15, 1938. 3pp. 1.94 Ad472T [no.30]

The 1939 wheat acreage allotment, by H. R. Tolley... July 19, 1938. 2pp. 1.94 Ad472T [no.31]

Possible further methods of regulating market supplies... by P. R. Tayler... at Apple conference held June 6, 1938 at Washington, D. C. 9pp. [1938] 1.94 Sp3Po

Progress of the new farm program, by Lawrence Myers. 3pp. May 31, 1938. 1.94 Ad4R

Questions and answers from the farm front, a radio interview between M. L. Dumars and A. D. Stedman... June 28, 1938. 3pp. 1.94 Ad4R

Questions and answers on agricultural policy. A radio interview between Sam B. Bledsoe, and M. L. DuMars. 3pp. July 12, 1938. 1.94 Ad4R

The surplus relief buying program, by H. R. Tolley... July 5, 1938. 5pp. 1.94 Ad472T [no.29]

Miscellaneous (Processed)***

Commodity Exchange Administration

Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas trading in Chicago futures at the close of business on September 29, 1934, by H. S. Irwin. 40pp. Nov. 1937 (Commodity

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

***Requests for these publications should be addressed to the issuing office.

exchange administration. CEA-15). 1.9 C73C no.15
Supplement to May 14, 1938, alphabetical list of futures commission merchants registered under the Commodity exchange act, with the address of the principal office of each registrant. Corrected to July 1, 1938. 2pp. (Commodity exchange administration). 1.9 C73
Supplement to no. 1 May 14, 1938 alphabetical list of floor brokers registered under the Commodity exchange act, with the address of each registrant July 5, 1938. 2pp. (Commodity exchange administration). 1.9 C73

Bureau of Dairy Industry

Publications relating to the dairy industry. 11pp. Rev. to Apr. 1938. (Bureau of dairy industry). 1.9 An55Pu

Extension Service

Agricultural planning in Pondera county, Montana [by] J. C. Taylor. 16pp. [1938] (Extension service, Division of cooperative extension). 1.9 Ex891 864-38
Delegates' conference program. 26pp. [1938] (Issued by Extension service, Division of cooperative extension). 1.9 Ex892Fbd
Farm youth's place in the national picture, by Eugene Merritt. 5pp. [1938] (Extension service, Division of cooperative extension). 1.9 Ex892Fbad
Delivered at the National Boys' and Girls' 4-H club camp, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1938.
Federal-state relations for agricultural planning, by C. E. Brehm. 19pp. [1938] (Extension service) 1.9 Ex891
Paper presented at the Mount Weather, Va., Conference on Federal-State Relations and Agricultural Planning, July 7, 1938.
National and regional summary of county planning recommendations 1935-37. Prepared by Agricultural economics section, Division of cooperative extension, Extension service, and Program planning division, Agricultural adjustment administration, U. S. Dept. of agriculture. 9pp. [1938] 1.9 Ex891 806-38
Participation in home-economics extension and effectiveness of the program. A study of 210 rural families in Spokane and Skagit counties, Washington, 1936, by Gladys Gallup... and M. Elmina White. 54pp. June 1938. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Division of cooperative extension. Extension service circular 285) 1.9 Ex892Esc no.285
Résumé of experience in county agricultural planning. 15pp. [1938] (Extension service). 1.9 Ex891 763-38

Farm Security Administration

Conserving human values in Georgia. Address by Will W. Alexander... April 5, 1938, before the Georgia state conference of social workers, Macon, Georgia. 11pp. [1938] (Farm security administration). 1.95 Ad8
Family selection on a federal reclamation project - Tule Lake division of the Klamath irrigation project, Oregon-California, by Marie Jasny. 88pp. June 1938. (Farm security administration. Social research re-

port no.5) 1.95 Sol no.5

Issued in cooperation with Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farm tenant loans. An explanation of the tenant purchase program. 5pp. printed 1938. (Farm security administration) 1.5 F221

The flexible farm lease. 4pp. printed [1938] (Farm security administration). 1.5 F63

Greenbelt communities. 3pp. [1938] (Farm security administration). 1.95 G82

Health and medical care through planned programs [by] R. C. Williams.

This plan was presented at a meeting of the Southern agricultural workers in Atlanta, Georgia - February 2, 1938. 10pp. (Farm security administration) 1.9503 W67

The low-cost rural housing program of the Farm security administration. 3pp. [1938] (Farm security administration). 1.95 L95

The nation's soil and human resources. Soil impoverishment and human impoverishment, by Dover P. Trent. 19pp. [1938] (Farm security administration). 1.95 N21

When disaster cuts down home-grown food. Make food money protect health. 6pp. printed 1937. (Farm security administration) 1 H75W

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Crop insurance and the banker. Address by Cecil A. Johnson... before the convention of the Iowa bankers association, Des Moines, Iowa... June 8, 1938. 11pp. (Federal crop insurance corporation). 1.9 C88J

Crop insurance for wheat. Handbook for county insurance representatives. 13pp. May 1938. (Federal crop insurance corporation) 1.9 C88C

History of the crop insurance program, general plan of operation, and economic justification for certain salient provisions of the regulations, application and policy. [1938] 23pp. (Federal crop insurance corporation) 1.9 C88H

Prepared by Wm. H. Rowe... Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Progress of the crop insurance program. A radio interview between Roy M. Green... and John Baker. 5pp. June 14, 1938. (Federal crop insurance corporation). 1.9 C88R

Wheat crop insurance county procedure. Instructions relating to the administration of the crop insurance program, issued May 17, 1938. 29pp., printed 1938. (Federal crop insurance corporation. Form FCI-31). 1 C88F

Forest Service

Forestry in relation to agriculture. Papers delivered before the Forestry section of the Association of southern agricultural workers, Atlanta, Georgia, February 2-3-4, 1938. 40pp. (Forest service. B-12) 1.9 F7681B no.12

STATE PUBLICATIONS

A List of the Publications of the State Agricultural Colleges, Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Stations, and Agricultural Extension Services

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Department of agriculture. Division of market enforcement. Official list of commission merchants, dealers, brokers, processors and agents licensed under the agricultural code of the state of California as of May 1, 1938. Calif. Dept. Agr. Special Pub. 158, 125pp. Sacramento, 1938.

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Lemon production cost analysis, Orange county 1937. Twelve year summary, 1926-1937. 15pp., processed. Berkeley, California agricultural college, Extension service. [1938]

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Valencia production cost analysis, Orange county, 1937. Twelve year summary, 1926-1937. 18pp., processed. Berkeley, California agricultural college, Extension service. [1938]

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Walnut production cost analysis, Orange county. Nine year summary, 1929-1937. 9pp., processed. Berkeley, California Agricultural college, Extension service. [1938]

Rogers, S. S. The value of strict standardization laws and their rigid enforcement. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bull., v.27, no.2, pp. 158-165, April-June 1938.

Schneider, John B., and Ockey, W. C. Factors influencing demand for farm products. 13pp., processed. [Berkeley. California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. 1937?]

Shear, S.W. California raisin market situation as of March 1, 1938. 14pp., processed. [Berkeley, California. Agricultural experiment station, Calif., 1938]

Shultis, Arthur. Citrus enterprise-efficiency studies in Southern California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 620, 65pp. Berkeley, May 1938.

Paper no.72, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado

Larson, Olaf F. Rural households and dependency. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 444, 48pp. Fort Collins, May 1938.

In cooperation with The Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration.

"This report gives the data applying to Colorado from a nation wide study designed to show in what ways if any, the rural households receiving public emergency relief in October 1933 differed from their nearest neighbors who had not received such relief.

"Data were received from 1,071 rural households - 357 relief and 714 non-relief - in Baca, Elbert, and Larimer counties."

Connecticut

Clarke, George B. The fruit and vegetable marketing situation in Connecticut. Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 250, 12pp. Storrs, January 1938.

Connecticut. (Storrs) Agricultural college. Extension service. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no. 71. Storrs, May 1938.

Partial contents: A Connecticut regional market, by G.B. Clarke, pp. 585-586; Changes in type of farming in the eastern highland of Connecticut, pp. 588-590; The value of pastures on 1040 Connecticut dairy farms, by P. L. Putnam, pp. 590-592.

Connecticut. (Storrs) Agricultural experiment station. Report of the director for the year ending June 30, 1937. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 221, 43pp. Storrs. 1937.

Agricultural economics, pp. 3-9. Rural sociology, pp. 34-35.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Connecticut crop and livestock review, 1937. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 54, 30pp. Hartford. 1938.

In cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service. Contains statistics by counties.

Perregaux, E. A., Wright, B. C., and Bressler, R. G., Jr. Factors affecting prices at two Connecticut egg auctions. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 225, 24pp. Storrs. 1938.

Florida

Florida. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. 1937 report ... fiscal year ended June 30, 1937. 98pp. Gainesville. 1938.

Agricultural economics, pp. 58-62.

Hawaii

Magistad, O.C., and Frazier, T.O. Production and marketing of truck crops in the territory of Hawaii. Hawaii. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 78, 46pp. Honolulu. 1938.

Idaho

Eke, Paul A. Common provisions of farm leases. Idaho. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Leaflet 17, 17pp. Moscow, June 1937.

Illinois

Alp, H. H., Ashby, R. C., and Card, L. E. Studies of the market quality of eggs from 109 farms in southeastern Illinois. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 441, pp. 309-411. Urbana. 1938.

Experimental shipments of eggs were made from southeastern Illinois to New York in 1935 and 1936.

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural economics. Illinois farm economics no. 36, May 1938. Urbana.

Partial contents: Trends in use of power on accounting farms in Illinois, by P. E. Johnston, pp. 165-167; Combine harvester costs for 1937, by R. C. Ross and B. R. Hurt, pp. 167-168; Prospects for farm income, by E. J. Working, pp. 168-171.

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural economics. Illinois farm economics, no. 38, July 1938. Urbana.

Partial contents: A survey of Illinois cooperative marketing and purchasing associations, by L. H. Simerl and L. J. Norton, pp. 183-185; Measures of agricultural and business conditions, pp. 185-188 (Includes discussion and explanation of the tables of index figures which are carried regularly in each issue of Illinois Farm Economics.)

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report ... for the year ending June 30, 1937. 111pp. Lafayette [1938]

Department of Agricultural Statistics, pp. 20-21; Department of Farm Management, pp. 54-57.

Indiana. Purdue university. Department of agricultural extension. Taking inventory and planning the farm business for next year. Ind. Purdue Univ. Agr. Ext. Bull. 229, 12pp. Lafayette. 1938.

Prepared by the Division of Farm Management.

Indiana. Purdue university. Department of agricultural extension. Twenty-sixth annual report ... July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937. 116pp. Lafayette. 1938?

Division of Farm Management, pp. 76-83.

Iowa

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station. Report on agricultural research for the year ending June 30, 1937. Part 1, Project reports, publications ... 264pp. Ames. 1937.

Rural social science section, pp. 191-234.

Iowa. State College of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Iowa farm economist, v. 4, no.3, 16pp. Ames, July 1938.

Partial contents: How Iowa farms differ and why the variations in crop practices, livestock numbers and other characteristics are important - especially in connection with adjustment programs, by Walter W. Wilcox, pp. 3-6; Helping the consumer buy better, by Gertrude Dieken, pp. 7-8; About farm power costs, by Wylie Goodsell, pp. 10-12; Post mortem on devaluation of the dollar, by Arthur R. Upgren, pp. 12-13; and Free trade among the States, by Frederick V. Waugh, pp. 14-16.

Louisiana

Louisiana. Commissioner of agriculture and immigration. Twenty-eighth biennial report... for the years 1936 and 1937. 20pp. Baton Rouge. 1938.

Marketing and Warehouse Commission, p. 4; Bureau of Markets, pp. 5-11.

Louisiana. State university and agricultural and mechanical college, Division of agricultural extension. Annual report ... 1937. 128pp. University Station, Baton Rouge. 1938.

Farm economics, pp. 68-69; Farm management, pp. 70-76; Farm organization, pp. 77-79; Marketing, pp. 105-107; Negro extension work, pp. 121-128.

Maine

Schrumpf, W. E. Costs and returns in producing potatoes in Aroostook county, Maine. Maine. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 390, pp.163-231. Orono. 1937.

Includes costs of growing, harvesting, storing, and selling potatoes. A method of estimating the cost of growing and harvesting potatoes is given.

Michigan

Hedrick, W. O. A decade of Michigan cooperative elevators. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bull. 291, 95pp. East Lansing. 1938.

Comparisons are made as to memberships, volumes of business, organizational types, business types and capitalizations for the same elevators for 1925 and for 1935.

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, v. 20, no.4. East Lansing, May 1938.

Partial contents: Beef feeding costs and returns on 13 Michigan farms, 1936-1937, by H. B. Taylor, pp. 221-224; A comparative study of the value of alfalfa and a mixture of alfalfa and smooth brome grass as a pasture for dairy cattle, by C. M. Harrison, K. T. Wright and G. E. Taylor, pp. 225-228; Comparative cost of bank and production credit association credit, by R. J. Burroughs and F. A. Voss, pp. 233-239; Retired refrigerator cars for air and ice-cooled storage, by H. A. Cardinell, pp. 240-247.

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, Supplement, v. 20, no.4. East Lansing. May 1938.

Partial contents: Prices of cash and feed crops in Michigan, 1929-37, by O. Ulrey, pp. 284-299.

Minnesota

Dowell, A. A. The trend in sale prices of farm real estate in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no.186, pp. 1-3, processed. University Farm, St.Paul. 1938.

Garver, Walter B., and Waite, Warren C. District indexes of prices, quantities and values of cash sales of Minnesota farm products. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 335, 23pp. University Farm, St.Paul, December 1937.

Minnesota University, Agricultural extension division. Minn. Farm Business Notes, no.187, 4pp. University Farm, St.Paul, July 1938.

Partial contents: Variations in prices paid for hogs in Minnesota, by S. T. Warrington, and W. C. Waite, pp. 1-2; Local cooperative livestock shipping associations in Minnesota, by A. A. Dowell, p. 3.

Mississippi

Willis, J. W. One variety cotton community organization. Miss. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 96, 11pp. State College, March 1938.

Missouri

Brittain, Alfred C., and Logan, E. A. Missouri farm census by counties, 1937 ... Missouri farm census by county and township assessors, for the year ending December 31, 1937, and other information by counties. Mo. Dept. Agr. Bull. v. 36, no.2, 24pp. Jefferson City, June 1938.

Hammar, Conrad H., Roth, Walter J., and Johnson, O. R. Types of farming in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 284, 100pp. Columbia, May 1938.

Missouri. University. College of agriculture, Extension service ... Annual report for 1937. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 378, 55pp. Columbia. 1938. Farm management, pp. 35-36.

Montana

Eckert, P. S., and Slagsvold, P. L. Montana cattle shipments. Sources, destinations, and character of Montana's cattle shipments. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 358, 44pp. Bozeman, May 1938.

Renne, R. R. Montana farm bankruptcies. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 360, 53pp. Bozeman. 1938.

"A study of the number, characteristics, and causes of farm bankruptcies over a forty-year period with some suggestions for preventing them in the future." Similar data dealing with Montana farm foreclosures will be discussed in a later bulletin.

Slagsvold, P. L., and Mathews, J. D. Agriculture on The Flathead project.
Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 357, 23pp. Bozeman, April 1938.

Nebraska

Nebraska. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-first annual report ...
[1937]; 67pp. Lincoln. 1938.
Rural economics, pp.51-53; Utilization of land, p. 53.

Nevada

Headley, F. B. The income of dairy farmers. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept.
Farm Development and Agr. Ext. Serv. News Bull. v. 12, no.3, 4pp.,
processed. Reno. July 18, 1938.
"From data secured by Louis Titus ... and V. E. Scott ..."

Scott, V. E., and Wood, Thella. Summary of family classification, farm
privilege, and cash cost of living by size of income groups. Nev. Univ.
Agr. Expt. Sta. and Agr. Ext. Serv. News Bull. v. 12, no.2, 8pp., pro-
cessed. Reno. 1938.

New Jersey

Baker, Oliver Edwin. "The outlook for rural youth", 16pp., processed.
[New Brunswick, N. J., 1937?]
At head of title: Institute of Rural Economics. Extension Service,
New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment
Stations, Rutgers university, New Brunswick, N. J.

Fruit and vegetable marketing institute, Camden, N. J., 1938. Summary and
discussions ... under the auspices of the Extension service, N. J.
State College of agriculture. [35pp.], processed. New Brunswick, 1938.
Cooperating agencies: New Jersey State Department of Agriculture,
New Jersey Farm Bureau, and the State Grange.

New Jersey. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-eighth annual report ...
and the fiftieth annual report of the New Jersey Agricultural college
experiment station for the year ending June 30, 1937. 146pp. New
Brunswick. 1937.
Agricultural economics, pp. 23-28.

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Twenty-second annual report ...
July 1, 1936 - June 30, 1937. 152pp. Trenton. 1937.
Bureau of Markets, pp. 49-90; Statistical and related work (Bureau
of Plant Industry) pp. 91-102.

New York

Beck, R. S. The poultry situation, January, 1938. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col.
A. E. 198, 16pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Blanford, Charles. An economic study of the costs of selling and delivering
milk in the New York market. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 686,
60pp. Ithaca. 1938.
In cooperation with the Division of Milk Control, New York Department
of Agriculture and Markets.

"It was the purpose of this study to examine in detail the costs of operating milk sales branches and delivery routes in the New York market, and to determine how these costs are affected by such factors as location, size of loads, type of dwellings, duplication of service, and the like... It covers the operation of 808 routes with headquarters at eleven retail sales branches, and 111 routes with headquarters at seven wholesale branches ... for the month of October, 1933."

Blanford, C. J., and Bond, M. C. Statistics from a survey of country milk plants in the New York milk shed, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 213, 32pp., processed. Ithaca, May 1938.

Based on data obtained from a survey of dairy plants, conducted by the Colleges of Agriculture of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Vermont.

Bond, M. C., and Becker, Clare. The outlook for the sheep industry in New York and the marketing of New York State wool. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 211, 32pp., processed. Ithaca, April 1938.

De Graff, H. F. Marketing western New York peaches. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 215, 25pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.
Includes discussion of types of buyers.

Efferson, J. N. The costs of production and marketing of cauliflower in Delaware County, New York, 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 210, 33pp., processed. Ithaca, March 1938.

This is an "abstract of Economic Studies of Vegetable Farming in New York. IV. The Production and Marketing of Cauliflower in Delaware County 1936, by J. N. Efferson" to be issued as a Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin.

Findlen, P. J. Potato inspections in retail stores. An analysis of inspections in 14 cities of up-state New York 1936-37 season. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 206, 40pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

Hart, V. B. Insurance. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 212, 19pp., processed. Ithaca, April 1938.
Fire insurance on farm buildings, pp. 18-19.

Hedlund, G. W. Statistics on the sour cherry industry. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 214, 10pp., processed. Ithaca, May 1938.

Hedlund, G. W. Wayne County farm accounts, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 208, 11pp., processed. Ithaca, March 1938.

Hertel, J. P. Cost of operating equipment on New York farms, 1936. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 209, 37pp., processed. Ithaca, March 1938.

Hertel, J. P. Costs and returns in growing potatoes, 10 farms, Oswego County, 1937. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 207, 7pp., processed. Ithaca, March 1938.

Kepner, P.V. Sheep farm management and production costs. N. Y. (Cornell)
Agr. Col. A. E. 205, 34pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.
In cooperation with the Orleans County Farm Bureau.

New York (Cornell) State College of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics no. 108. Ithaca, June 1938.

Partial contents: United States and world prices, by F. A. Pearson, and W. I. Myers, pp. 2615, 2621-2624; Financial returns from farming before and after deflation, by G. P. Scoville, pp. 2624-2626; Costs of marketing fruits and vegetables on farmers' markets, New York metropolitan area, by M. P. Rasmussen, pp. 2626-2629; Costs of and returns from lettuce in Oswego county, by J. N. Efferson, pp. 2629-2630; The persons who sold land to the State in Chenango and Madison counties, where they are and what they are doing, by T. E. LaMont, pp. 2631-2632; Tenure of county officials in New York State, by O. H. White, pp. 2633-2634; The depreciation of farm implements, by J. P. Hertel, pp. 2634-2636.

New York (Cornell) State College of agriculture, Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics no. 107, May 1938.

Partial contents: Prices and business, by F. A. Pearson, pp. 2590-2591; The price of milk and eggs, by F. A. Pearson, pp. 2597-2601; Yields, prices, and acreage of peaches and apples on Newfane-Olcott farms, by H. F. DeGraff, pp. 2602-2604; Some changes in the volume and destinations of apples exported from the United States, by S. W. Williams, pp. 2604-2605; Some measures of consumer purchasing power in relation to demand for potatoes, Cleveland, Ohio, 1936, by P. J. Findlen, pp. 2606-2607; Miscellaneous income on farms in land classes I-VI, by H. S. Tyler, pp. 2607-2608; Packages for potatoes, by M. E. Cravens, pp. 2609-2611; Changes in number of country plants and volume of milk handled at country plants in the New York milk shed, by C. J. Blanford, pp. 2611-2612.

Parsons, M. S. Effect of changes in milk and feed prices and in other factors upon milk production in New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 688, 67pp. Ithaca. 1938.

Scoville, G. P. Financial returns from farming for 24 years, Newfane-Olcott area, Niagara county, N. Y., 1913-36. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. A. E. 216, 15pp., processed. Ithaca. 1938.

North Carolina

North Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Sixteenth annual report... for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937; progress report for year ending December 1, 1937. 86pp. State College Station, Raleigh. [1938]

Partial contents: Progress of current research. II; Farm enterprises, pp. 20-79; III, Human problems in agriculture, pp. 79-84.

Williams, Robin M. Rural youth studies in the United States. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. AE-RS Inform. Ser. 4, 14pp., processed. State College Station, Raleigh, July 1938.

Ohio

Dodd, D. R. Grain or grass? Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Fact series no.24, 4pp. Columbus. 1938.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin v. 23, no.192. Wooster, May-June 1938.

Partial contents: Feed sales in Ohio, by J. I. Falconer, p. 98; Cost of growing and harvesting apples, by F. H. Ballou, pp. 110-113.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Progress of agricultural research in Ohio, 1936-1937. Fifty-sixth annual report. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 592, 141pp. Wooster. 1938.

Department of Rural Economics, pp. 111-117.

Ohio. State university, Department of rural economics. Facts about developing an agricultural policy. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Fact series, no. 23, 4pp. Columbus. 1938.

Ohio. State university. Department of rural economics. Facts about wheat. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Fact Series, no. 25, 4pp. Columbus. 1938.

Sitterley, J. H., and Falconer, J. I. Better land utilization for Ohio. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bull. 108, 107pp. Columbus. 1938.

Oklahoma

McMillan, R. T. A social and economic study of relief families in Ottawa county, Oklahoma, 1934. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 2, 58pp. Stillwater. 1938.

In cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A county in which mining is the chief industry.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 11, no.3. Stillwater, June 1938.

Partial contents: Trend in production of Oklahoma farm commodities 1910-1937, by T. R. Hedges, pp.53-57; Quality, yield, and production of cotton in Oklahoma in 1937, by K. C. Davis, pp. 60-65; A history of wheat farming in Garfield county, Oklahoma, by Peter Nelson and E. A. Tucker, pp. 65-68.

Oregon

Burrier, A. S., and Schuster, C. E. Cost and efficiency in the filbert enterprise in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 351, 60pp. Corvallis, June 1937.

In cooperation with Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Oregon. State agricultural college. Extension service. Division of agricultural economics. Oregon five-year inventory book. Including net worth, farm map, and farm operations budget forms. 21pp. Corvallis. 1937

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. Department of agriculture. Pennsylvania crop and livestock report, 1934-1935-1936. Section III. Pa. Dept. Agr. General Bull. 551, 16pp. Harrisburg. 1938.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Section III includes farm income, prices, labor and wages, lime, commercial fertilizer, motor vehicles, silos, certain conveniences and equipment. Data are given by counties.

Puerto Rico

Serrallés, Jorge J., Jr., Torres, R. Colón, and Juliá, Frank J. Analysis of the organization and factors influencing the returns on 194 small tobacco farms in Puerto Rico, 1935-1936. P. R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 46, 50pp. San Juan, March 1938.

Rhode Island

Fowler, H. C. The relation of quality to the retail price of eggs in Rhode Island. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 265, 27pp. Kingston, April 1938.

Rhode Island. Agricultural experiment station. Fiftieth annual report ... 1938. 44pp. Kingston, June 1938.

Agricultural economics, pp. 2-6; Rural sociology, pp. 34-38; Land utilization, pp. 40-41.

Rhode Island. State college. Agricultural extension service. Annual report ... 1937. R. I. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 75, 13pp. Kingston. 1938.
Agricultural economics, p.6; Rural sociology, p. 10.

South Carolina

Rochester, M. C., and Steanson, Oscar. Farm adjustments in Saluda county, South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 80pp. Clemson. 1938.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The farm business organization in the county is analyzed from a field study made for the crop year 1935, and needed adjustments are presented.

South Dakota

South Dakota. State College of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension Service. South Dakota farm record book. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 370, 88pp., processed. Brookings. 1938?

Tennessee

- Allred, C. E., and Sant, P. T. Land use problems in Crockett county, Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 72, pp. I-III, 43, processed. Knoxville. 1938.
- Allred, C. E., and Briner, E. E. Types of tenant areas in Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. and Rural Sociol. Dept. Monog. 73, pp. I-II, 46, processed. Knoxville. 1938.
- Holmes, H. C. Increasing farm returns. Some principles of farm organization and management. Tenn. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Pub. 210, 24pp. Knoxville. 1937.

Texas

- Kyle, Edwin Jackson. The farmer and our American tariff ... An address delivered before the Texas agricultural association, December 10, 1937, Fort Worth, Texas. 15pp. College Station, Tex., Agricultural and mechanical college of Texas [1938] (Bulletin of the Agricultural and mechanical college of Texas. 4th ser., v. 9, no.1. Jan. 1, 1938)

Vermont

- Miller, H. I., and Davison, R. P. Causes of variations in incomes on 99 farms in Underhill and Jericho in 1937. Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Vt. Farm Business, v. 5, no.3, pp. 1-3, June, 1938. Burlington.

Virginia

- Garnett, William E., and Edwards, Allen D. Rural poverty; a study of human erosion in rural Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 5, 28pp. Blacksburg, February 1938.
- Garnett, William E., and Bersèh, Mary. Virginia farm folk. Conditions - trends - challenges. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rept. 6, 23pp. Blacksburg, June 1938.
- Paper presented at conference of Agricultural and home economics teachers, Blacksburg, Virginia, June 27, 1938.
- Taylor, Henry M., and Hackendorf, Arthur C. Survey of commercial apple and peach orchards of Virginia. Va. Dept. Agr. Surv. Bull. 3, 130pp. Richmond. 1938.
- "Compiled jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics; Virginia Department of agriculture, Division of agricultural statistics; and Works Progress Administration of Virginia."

Washington

- Dummeier, E. F. The meaning, possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Popular Bull. 154, 24pp. Pullman, April 1938.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Annie M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Mexico

Baum, Arthur W. Land, politics and Indians. County Gent. 108(7): 20-21, 55. July 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Social and agrarian reform in Mexico, particularly in the Laguna district. Agrarian reform "is being sabotaged by its careless friends."

Agrarian Reform - Poland

Ballerstedt, Kurt. Um die agrarstruktur Polens. Osteuropa 13(4): 265-271. January 1938. (Published by Ost-Europa Verlag, Berlin W.35, Germany.)
Libr. Cong.

A discussion of Poland's agrarian reform of 1936/37, including the breaking up of large estates, the size of peasant holdings, as described in various publications.

Agrarian Reform - Southern States

Hoover, Calvin B. Agrarian reorganization in the South. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 474-481. May 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

An examination of the probable results of two proposed forms of agrarian reorganization in the South: 1. "that some type of collective farms should be developed"; 2. "that a system of small owner-operated farms should supersede the present tenant and share cropper types of organization."

The writer concludes that the first proposal offers "no practicable solution to the problem", but that the second has "real possibilities, even if the problems which it entails are great. Basically, substantial improvement in the standard of living depends primarily on factors outside of agriculture. This means that existing surplus agricultural labor must find employment either in expanded industry in the South or elsewhere. In view of existing industrial unemployment, this may seem a doctrine of despair. Whether it is or not depends upon the degree of progress which is made in the solution of the highly complex problem of purchasing power. The immediate prospect for the development of sufficient purchasing power to absorb the products of at least a part of those now unemployed is not a bright one. The economic future of southern agrarian population nevertheless depends largely upon how successfully this process develops."

Agrarianism - Hungary

Jászi, Oscar. Feudal agrarianism in Hungary. Foreign Affairs 16(4): 714-718. July 1938. (Published by the Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the evils of the agrarian system in Hungary, particularly as pictured by a group of writers of the last few years who are, with politicians, participating in "a passionate movement for the liberation of the abandoned small peasantry and agricultural proletariat." The writer states in conclusion "... it remains true for Poland and Hungary, and indeed for all the Danubian countries, that without a fundamental agrarian reform and a reorganization of national productive forces, there will be an intensification of social tension. In such circumstances only dictatorships are possible."

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

The Agricultural adjustment act of 1938. A symposium. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(2): 162-166. May 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Contents: I. The Act in brief, by Lloyd S. Tenny, pp.162-163; II. Opinions on the Act, pp.163-166. Expressions of opinion are made by B.H. Hibbard, O.B. Jesness, Helen C. Monchow, Edward A. O'Neal, and L.J. Taber.

Boyle, James E. Strong medicine for sick farming. Saturday Evening Post 211(1): 23,44,46. July 2, 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Critical of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. States in conclusion that "the AAA's false philosophy of controlling surpluses by reducing output will, if forced on the United States, make the depression permanent."

Falconer, J. I. Ohio and the nation's farm policy. 1. Solving the farm problem. America has tried many ways to raise farm prices. The latest is the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. A discussion of the causes and effects. Ohio Farmer 181(10): 5,26. May 7, 1938. (Published in Cleveland, Ohio.)

This is the first of a series of 8 articles explaining the new farm act.

Trager, Frank N. The farmer is still doomed. Socialist Rev. 6(5): 15-17. March-April 1938. (Published by the Socialist Party of the United States, 301 West 29th St., New York, N.Y.) Libr. Cong.

Critical of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which the writer terms hopeless, planless and useless.

The second part of the article is in the May-June number, pp.12-15. It is concerned with the myth of the family-sized and owned American farm, sharecropping and tenancy, farm, including migratory, labor, surplus farm population, and the Socialist Party and the farm problem.

Agricultural Credit

Costanzo, G. Colonial agricultural credit. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(4): 167E-184E. April 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The following is a summary as given on p.167E:

"I. General aspects: Difficulties of the problem of agricultural credit in the colonies. Difficulties due to the human factor. Difficulties due to physical conditions. Difficulties due to the system of land tenure. The absence of a land register often excludes a priori the exercise of land credit properly so called. Necessity of preliminary inquiries regarding existing conditions and agricultural possibilities in the regions where credit is to be organized. Agricultural credit in the colonies must be adapted to conditions case by case. The solution to be adopted ultimately depends on the objects in view in the work of colonisation. Colonisation for economic purposes and colonisation as an outlet for surplus population. Types of agricultural credit necessary for the exploitation of the land. The question of funds and of credit institutions. - II. The position in certain colonies: British colonies and protectorates. French colonies and protectorates. Italian colonies. The Netherlands Indies. Belgian Congo."

Agricultural Credit - Argentina

Land settlement and rural credit. The part played by the Banco de la Nación Argentina. Rev. River Plate 84(2420): 13. Apr. 29, 1938. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Agent in U.S., S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

"The Banco de la Nación Argentina is authorized by Law 11,684 to grant mortgage loans and advances to promote land settlement and the improvement of existing properties. The law limits the granting of mortgage loans to a fixed proportion of the bank's reserves." A report issued by the bank "gives a clean cut account of what has happened since the new system of credits started, in September 1935, up to February 28, 1938." The report is summarized.

Agricultural Credit - Germany

H., K. Die deutsche rentenbankkreditanstalt in der erzeugungsschlacht. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(19): 428. May 14, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand Verlags - G.m.b.H., Berlin N.4, Linienstrasse 139/140, Germany.)

The writer describes the ways in which the Deutsche Rentenbankkreditanstalt is helping, through providing credit to farmers, in the fight for increased production and alimentary self-sufficiency under the Four Year Plan. Credit is being extended not only to holdings in debt but to those needing aid to bring them up to full production.

Agricultural Credit - Hungary

Grecsák, Richard. Das milliardenprogramm. Ungarischer Volkswirt 7(5): 7-9. May 1938. (Published in Budapest; branch office at 154 East 37th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

A discussion of the "one-billion program" of spending under the Darányi cabinet, 75 millions of which is to be used in the reorganization of agricultural credit.

Agricultural Credit - India

Mukherjee, B. The rehabilitation of rural credit in India. United Provinces Co-op. Jour. 13(4): 227-237. April 1938. (Published at Lucknow, India.)

"Reprinted... from the Financial Times, January 1938 - Editor."

A discussion of the preliminary and the final reports published by the Reserve Bank of India "under Section 55 of the Act dealing with its suggestions for improving agricultural finance and for providing a link between rural credit and the Reserve Bank." The author finds that "the only new thing in the report is that the Reserve Bank can do practically nothing for the co-operative movement."

Agricultural Credit - Manchuria

The rural credit associations. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(8): 14-17. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by G. Harmsen, Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

An account of the growth of rural credit associations in Manchuria since their establishment in 1932 and of the provisions of the Law Governing Rural Credit Associations passed in September 1934. Two kinds of loans are made, namely, guaranteed loans for which the amount is limited to 200 yuan, and loans on security for which the amount is limited to 500 yuan. The loan period is usually one year but may be extended to from five to ten years.

Agricultural Credit - Rumania

Loi portant création de l'Institut National de crédit agricole. Act for establishing a National Agrarian Credit Institute. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(1): 84-93. January-March 1938. (Issued by Rumania. Ministère de l'Industria et du Commerce. Published by Imprimeria Nationala, Bucharest, Rumania.)

Text in French and English of the law of March 30, 1937, published in the Official Gazette of April 1, 1937 providing for the establishment in Bucharest of a National Institute of Agricultural Credit as a joint-stock company with an initial capital of 1 billion lei. It is provided that loans be made for production and exploitation purposes for from 3 to 12 months, for stocking with live or dead stock for from 1 to 5 years and for land purchase and improvement for as long as 30 years.

Agricultural History

Agricultural History, v.12, no.1. January 1938. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Cultural patterns in agricultural history, by M.L. Wilson, pp.3-10; Agrarian individualism in the Soviet Union: its rise and decline. Part I, by Lazar Volin, pp.11-31; The Sabbatical year [Hebrew regulation for systematically removing land from cultivation] by Eugene D. Owen, pp.32-45; Proposals of government aid to agricultural settlement during the depression of 1873-1879, by Albert V. House, Jr., pp.46-66; The development of American rural fiction, by Caroline B. Sherman, pp. 67-76; Plantations with slave labor and free, by Ulrich B. Phillips, pp.77-95.

Agricultural History, v.12, no.2. April 1938. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Contents: The significance of American agricultural history, by Harry J. Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell. ["This article is substantially the same as the 'General Introduction' to the Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture series edited by Harry J. Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell as given on pp.v-xii of Jared Eliot, Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England and Other Papers, 1748-1762."], pp.99-106; Some pre-revolutionary agricultural correspondence, by Rodney H. True [tells of letters written to Jared Eliot by Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, William Logan, Peter Oliver, Peter Collinson and Richard Jackson], pp.107-117; Agrarian individualism in the Soviet Union: its rise and decline. Part 2, by Lazar v Volin, pp.118-141; The historic civilization of the South, by Ulrich B. Phillips, pp.142-150; The "father" of the land-grant college [Justin Smith Morrill] by Earle D. Ross, pp.151-186.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Germany

Lepel, Erhr. v. Der abschluss der schuldenregelung. Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung 35(9): 274-276. Mar. 3, 1938. (Issued by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie-und Handelskammern in der Reichswirtschaftskammer. Published by Robert Klett & Co., G.m.b.H., Berlin S.W. 19, Germany.) Libr. Cong.

An account of the measures taken in Germany for the relief of agricultural indebtedness since the passage of the law of June 1, 1933.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agriculture on relief. By a special correspondent. Round Table, no.111, pp.453-469. June 1938. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

In five parts: I.Aid for British agriculture; II.Reorganisation of marketing; III. Restriction of imports; IV.Direct assistance; V.Can British agriculture expand?

The following is a partial quotation from the author's summary of his conclusions:

"Agriculture is receiving at the present time a very fair measure of preferential treatment... There are limits beyond which the state is unwilling to go in assisting the industry, and if those limits have been reached then continued expansion must depend on other factors than protection and subsidies. Possible causes of expansion would appear to lie in lower production costs, reduced marketing costs and increased demand. Of these three, the first two do not at present hold out any special promise for British farming. Scientific progress and technical reorganisation may be relatively of greater benefit to the overseas producer.

"The future of agriculture in Great Britain must be largely dependent on industrial prosperity. Any factors that react adversely on consumers' spending power must seriously handicap the British farmer. If this line of argument is correct, then a policy of import restriction cannot materially improve the position of home agriculture... The prosperity of British farming is probably more directly related to cheap than to dear food imports...

"For these reasons, therefore, import regulation and the organisation of producers, whether nationally or internationally, for the purposes of supply restriction, must be subjected to the most critical scrutiny. If British agriculture is to be maintained at its present or a higher level - and there may be considerable justification for such a policy - then it would probably be better to seek this objective by means of subsidies from the Exchequer than to rely on methods that would be likely in the end to curtail the consumers' demand for British produce."

Jenks, J.E.F. Agricultural policy. Estate Mag. 38(5): 321-325. May 1938. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England.)

Stapledon, R. G. Agricultural policy. Fortnightly, no. 855, n.s. pp.263-271. March 1938. (Published by the Fortnightly Rev., Ltd., 13 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2, England.) Libr. Cong.

"British agricultural policy... must be one that, firstly, ensures a large rural population and, secondly, that maintains the maximum acreage of the country in a condition capable of high production... Need and potential use... are to be our criteria and our guiding principles in obtaining information leading to the formulation of a sane agricultural policy."

Agricultural Production - Great Britain

The value of the agricultural output. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 45(2): 105-108. May 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

An estimate of the agricultural output in livestock and livestock products, farm crops, fruit and vegetables and glasshouse produce for 1936-37, with the estimates for each year following 1930/31 included.

Agricultural Production and Depression

Galbraith, John K., and Black, John D. The maintenance of agricultural production during depression: the explanations reviewed. Jour. Polit. Econ. 46(3): 305-323. June 1938. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Analyzes six explanations for the statement that it is "the tendency of agriculture in modern economic society to maintain a high level of production in depression periods." Of these the writers find that "the nature of cost in agriculture and the technical peculiarities of agricultural production, including its long period of production and its dependency upon the weather, probably emerge as the more important."

Agricultural Relief

International chronicle of agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(4): 199E-218E. April 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Reviews the general situation and the measures affecting markets and prices in Argentina, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. Contains also a paragraph on the land fertility scheme of the United Kingdom.

International chronicle of agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(5): 239E-262E. May 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Reviews measures affecting markets and prices and measures affecting agricultural economy in general in the French colonies, Portugal, and the Union of South Africa. The provisions of the Marketing Act of 1937 (South Africa) are given on pp. 255E-261E.

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Situation, v.22, no.6. June 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Wheat crop insurance program, by R.T. Baggett and Wm. H. Rowe, pp.9-10; Changes in farm population, by Conrad Taeuber, pp.11-12; Consumption, textile raw materials, by M.R. Cooper and P. Richards, pp.12-13; Farm real estate values, by M.M. Regan, pp.14-15; Agriculture's share in export trade, by L.H. Bean, pp.15-16; National standards for farm products, by C.W. Kitchen, pp.17-18; Beans - a \$50,000,000 industry, by J.E. Barr, p.19; Storage locker service expands, by K.F. Warner, p.20; Progress under perishables act [Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act] by F.G. Robb, pp.21-22; Shifts in corn acreage, by G.W. Collier, pp.22-23.

Marshall, Munroe E., Jr. Bumper crops will aid business. Outpouring of government subsidies will offset lower prices. Mag. Wall St. 62(5): 272-273, 308. June 18, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Agriculture - British West Indies

West Indian notes. Trop.Agr. 15(6): 138-141. June 1938. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

Notes on the sugar, cotton, and fruit and vegetable industries of the West Indies. Among the statistical data given are production and export figures for cotton in 1936/37, acreage and production of cotton in 1937/28, exports of tomatoes, oranges, avocado pears, mangos, copra and coconuts for 1934-1937.

Agriculture - Denmark

Danish agriculture. Economist 131(4948): 721-722. June 25, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Agriculture - England

Fussell, G.E. Crop husbandry in the 18th century: Northampton and Leicester. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(12): 1199-1203. March 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Agriculture - Germany

Die deutsche wirtschaft, B. Landwirtschaft. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Halbjahrsberichte zur Wirtschaftslage (n.F.) 13(1): 26-31. 1938/39. (Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg, Germany.)

An account of agricultural and livestock production in Germany in recent years and of market regulation of agricultural products.

Agriculture - Manchuria

Improvement of agricultural products. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(8): 10-13. Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by G. Harmsen, Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

An account of attempts made to improve the cultivation of rice, wheat, Italian millet, cotton, flax, sugar beets, hemp, and tobacco.

Survey of Manchurian agriculture. Contemporary Manchuria 2(2): 39-46. March 1938. (Published by the South Manchurian Railway Company, Dairen, Manchuria)

Contains the following sections: Kinds of agricultural products and the area of cultivated land, land areas used for crops and crop valuation, and commercialization of the important crops. Tables give the following statistics: percentage of land used for the various crops in South Manchuria and in North Manchuria, area of soya beans, other beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, wheat, rice, under

cultivation; amount of yield for named crops; cotton and wheat area and production; percentages of crops marketed; amount of production of the important crops and the amount exported; exports of the main crops; output and prices of soya beans. All statistics are for a series of years.

Agriculture - Palestine

Smallholders in conference; needs of Jewish mixed farming; private farmers organise. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 10(4): 164-165. April 1938. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co., Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

A brief summary of talks given at the first conference of Jewish smallholders engaged in mixed farming held under the auspices of the Jewish Farmers' Federation. Subjects discussed were the progress made and the problems met with in Jewish farming, the working of the planned mixed farm, the need for regulating the urban market as a factor in the development of mixed farming, and cooperative organization.

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Russell, Sir E.J. Farming in Soviet Russia. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(11): 1063-1072. February 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"Leaving aside the wide political and social issues involved in this Russian experiment of complete direction and control of agriculture by the State, there are many purely technical aspects of it which are of great interest. The experiment is, in my opinion, being made under more favourable conditions for success than would exist in most other countries, and its results will be watched with great interest by all students of agriculture."

American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers

American society of farm managers and rural appraisers. Journal, v.2, no.1, April 1938. (Published by the Society. Joseph Ackerman, Secty.-Treas., College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.)

Partial contents: The English system of regulating landlord-tenant relations, by Karl Brandt (paper presented at the annual Agricultural conference for Southwestern States, Dec. 11, 1937) pp.3-14; The past performance of two price averages, by E.E. McAnelly, pp.15-19; Perpendicular diversification, by D. Howard Doane, pp. 20-23; How much credit is too much debt for the farmer? by Roy M. Green, pp.24-26; Farm accounting from the viewpoint of the farm manager, by M. M. Winkler, pp. 27-29; Verification of income and expense items by E.M. McConnell, pp. 30-35; Factors influencing farm lending experience in Coles and the adjoining counties, Illinois, 1917-1933, by Joseph Ackerman, pp.36-38; Professional farm management standards of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, pp.40-42.

Appraisal Farm Property - Italy

Salomone, David. Farm land appraisal in Italy. Jour. Farm Econ., 20(2): 510-516. June 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Bookkeeping, Agricultural - Germany

Auch der Bauer soll Bücher führen. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no.19, pp.1-2. May 13, 1938. (Published by Reichsnährstand, Berlin, Germany.)

This is a discussion of the importance of bookkeeping in farm management, called forth by the session in Goslar of the Reichsverband für Landwirtschaftliche Buchführung und Betreuung.

Reichsnährstand und landwirtschaftliches Rechnungswesen. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(19): 427-428. May 14, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand Verlags- G.m.b.H., Berlin N.4, Linienstrasse 139/140, Germany.)

Excerpts from an address by Dr. Brummenbaum at the session of the Reichsverband für Landwirtschaftliche Buchführung und Betreuung.

Book-keeping formerly was confined to the reckoning of profit-earning capacity and the standard used was annual yield, which resulted in many cases in the struggle for maintenance being synonymous with struggle for yield. When the foundations of existence for agricultural holdings were made secure through the Reichsnährstandgesetz it was thought that agricultural book-keeping could be dispensed with. In recognition of its importance the Reichsnährstand created the organization of the Reichsverband für Landwirtschaftliche Buchführung und Betreuung, whose purpose is to give the book-keepers a single basis for their work. The operation of this body is discussed.

Business Services - Agricultural Villages - Iowa

Halloran, Joan. Effects of changes in communication upon business services of Iowa agricultural villages; 1920-1935. Jour. Business Univ. Iowa. 18(2): 10-15. November 1937. (Published by the School of Commerce, and the Bureau of Business Research, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.)

"In the present study... one hundred towns having a population of five hundred or less and distributed fairly evenly over the state of Iowa were studied to discover what changes occurred in the size of these towns and in the number and kinds of business firms and commercial services located in them, during the fifteen years from 1920 to 1935; and what association, if any, there was between these changes and (1) improvement in roads, (2) distance from an urban center, and (3) degree of urbanness of the county in which the town is located."

Butter Prices - Denmark and New Zealand

Hilfer, Irma. Differential effect in the butter market. *Econometrica* 6(3): 270-284. July 1938. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

A statistical test of the regression equations of the whole-sale prices of Danish and New Zealand butter, as given in a recent study of the Danish butter market by J. Pedersen.

Catholic Rural Life Bulletin

The Catholic Rural Life Bulletin, v.1, no.1, May 20, 1938. (Published by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, 240 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.)

Partial contents: Agrarianism in the Christian social order, by A.J. Muench, pp.2-4, 23-24; Credit relief for the American farmer, by John A. Kavanaugh, pp. 10-11; Why Crop control, by Raymond J. Conley, pp.16-17, 27-28.

Cattle - Argentina

Kühn, Franz. Die argentinische Estancia. *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 47(3): 570-585. May 1938. (Issued by Kiel. Universität. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by G. Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

This is a study of the organization and development of cattle raising on the large Argentine ranches, the part played by the planting of lucerne in the transformation of the pampas into grazing land, the relation between tenant farming and cattle raising on the latifundia, the characteristic features of different types of farming and of farm management, and refrigeration, including the change from the production of frozen meat to that of chilled meat.

Cattle - Italy

Pontecorvo, Guido. Problemi di produzione delle carni bovine in relazione con l'autarchia. *I Georgofili* 4 (ser.6): 26-40. January-March 1938. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32. Florence, Italy.)

The writer sets forth the problem of increasing cattle production in Italy in relation to the question of economic autarchy. Deficiency of forage production and the lack of perfection in cattle breeds are said to be an aspect of the problem, which can be resolved in part by the best utilization of existing breeds and by considering the age at which the animal is slaughtered.

Census of Distribution - Ireland

Shields, B.F. The Irish census of distribution. Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.)101(1): 188-204. 1938. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

This article "consists of the major part of the discourse given by Professor Shields to Section F of the British Association in September 1937, and surveys the results of the Census."

Chestnuts - Tuscany

Merendi, Ariberto. Il problema dei castagneti da frutto in Toscana. I Georgofili 4 (ser.6): 41-77. January-March 1938. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32. Florence, Italy.)

A somewhat detailed discussion of the problem of chestnut growing in Tuscany. The distribution of chestnut groves, their vegetative and productive conditions, the production of the nut and the problem of variety, timber production, diseases of the chestnut tree, use of the Japanese chestnut, the tannin industry, and steps to aid chestnut cultivation are among the subjects considered.

Coffee

Langberg, Oscar. 60,000,000 bags of coffee destroyed since 1931 by Brazil, which seeks to regain former hold on market - price near all-time low. Com. and Finance 27(7): 206-207. June 1, 1938. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Contains statistical tables which show world production, consumption, and visible supplies of coffee, season 1920/31-1937/38; percentage of world deliveries represented by Brazilian coffee in the past six seasons (1931/32-1936/37), and by months, this season; and coffee destroyed in Brazil, 1930/31-1937/38.

World coffee markets. I. Empire Producer, no.256, pp.74-75. May-June 1938. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"In 1935 the Coffee Section of the B.E.P.O. [British Empire Producers' Organisation] with the cooperation of the D.O.T. made a survey of world coffee markets, and the replies to the questionnaire (reproduced below) which was issued were published at the time in The Empire Producer. Since then many new regulations tending to restrict trade have been introduced by foreign countries and the Section thought it advisable to obtain up-to-date information. We print below the supplementary replies which we have received in regard to Belgium, the Netherlands, and Hungary, and the remainder will appear in subsequent issues of The Empire Producer."

Cold Storage Lockers - Iowa

Mandt, P.H. Study of cold storage lockers in Iowa creameries. Natl. Butter & Cheese Jour. 29:10-12+ Apr. 25, 1938. (Published at 505 W. Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Collectivization - U.S.S.R.

The collective farm system in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(7): 185-186. May 16, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"On 19 April 1938 the Council of People's Commissaries and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union issued three Orders designed to strengthen the collective farm system. The first of these deals with the prohibition of arbitrary expulsions from collective farms, the second relates to the distribution of income in collective farms, and the third lays down the obligations of individual peasant proprietors to the 'State.'"

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The progress of collective farming in Russia and its bearing on world markets. Annalist 52 (1329): 39-40. July 6, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Consumer Purchases Study

Brady, Dorothy S. Variations in family living expenditures. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 33(202): 385-389. June 1938. (Published by the Association, Frederick F. Stephan, Secretary, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Analysis of expenditure data from the Study of Consumer Purchases conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor with funds supplied by the Works Progress Administration.

Cooperation

Cooperative Journal, v.12,no.2, March-April 1938. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1831 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Utah pioneers in adopting the uniform cooperative association statute, by Floyd B. Cerini, pp.41-49; Talking turkey in co-op advertising, by G.D. Crain, Jr., pp.53-54 (advertising activities of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association); Building business management for the cooperative, by F.F. Lininger, pp. 55-56; Marketing milk in Baltimore, by I.W. Heaps, pp.57-60 (brief of a talk on milk marketing by the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers Association); Some social and economic aspects of cooperation, by Quentin Reynolds, pp.61-63; Securing participation in meetings, by L.E. Raper, pp. 64-65.

Cooperative Journal, v.12, no.3, May-June 1938. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: One minute cooperative sermons by "AE" [George Russell], pp.73-75; An experiment in Federal price-fixing [sugar] by Val C. Sherman, pp.77-78; Stock or non-stock cooperative - a minority opinion, by F.X. Kerner, pp.79-83; The place of livestock auction markets, by R.C. Ashby, p.84; Charge on cotton co-op collapses, by Robin Hood, pp.85-86; How about your board of directors? by H.H. Hulbert, pp.87-89.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.5, no.3, June 1938. (Published by the U.S. Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: The future of co-ops in the N.E., by H.E. Babcock, pp.3-4, 21-22; Pooling statements for creameries, by D.D. Brubaker, pp.5-7. ("This is the second article on cooperative creamery bookkeeping appearing in the News"); Grain buying and selling - as I see it, by S.C. Beebe, p.8; Building business management, by F.F. Lininger, pp.9-10; Egg auctions after 8 years, by John J. Scanlan, and Roy W. Lennartson, pp.12-14; Tying in purchasing with production credit, by J.E. Russell, pp.15-16; Co-ops and agricultural policy, by George T. Hudson, pp.17-19; Moving dairy products cooperatively, by T.G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp.19-20.

News for Farmer Cooperatives, v.5, no.4, July 1938. (Published by the U. S. Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Using short-term loans, by F.F. Hill, pp.3-4; Some problems in lending to co-ops, by Jerry H. Mason, pp.5, 22; Fund [investment fund of Producers Co., Ltd.] provides market for certificates, by Paul G. Sholz, pp.6-7; Meetings that hold the patron, by L.E. Raper, pp.8-9, 22; One co-op's first year [Montgomery County, Pa., Farm Bureau Cooperative Association] by O.S. Allebach, pp.10-11; Managing an elevator in Iowa, by Charles E. Wood, pp.14, 21; A widening field for co-op service, by L.B. Mann, pp.15-16 (on cold storage locker plants); Creameries lost in ruthless competition, by Paul E. Quintus, pp.17-19; Moving dairy Products cooperatively, by T.G. Stitts and Wm. C. Welden, pp.19-21.

Cooperation - Canada

Richards, A.E. Farmers' business organizations in Canada, 1936-37.

Econ. Annalist 8(3): 41-43. June 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

A table on p.43 summarizes the statistical data on marketing, purchasing and miscellaneous farmers' business organizations, by provincial groups and by functional and commodity grouping.

Cooperation - Nova Scotia

Dingman, Helen H. "Ideas are more powerful than bullets." Mountain Life and Work 14(1): 1-6. April 1938. (Published by Berea College, Berea, Ky.)

Work of St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish.

Fowler, Bertram B. The Lord helps those... Survey Graphic 27(6): 340-343. June 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The story of the extension work of St. Francis Xavier University in aiding the people of the fishing villages, the agricultural communities and the coal mines of eastern Nova Scotia to help themselves through cooperative activities.

Fowler, Bertram B. Nova Scotia revisited. Consumers' Coop. 24(6): 84-87. June 1938. (Published by The Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 167 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.)

Based on the writer's book The Lord Helps Those.

Cooperation, Consumer

Consumer cooperatives: retail and wholesale. The Commonwealth, pt.2, 14(21): 1-54. May 24, 1938. (Published by the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Calif.)

"Transactions, Commonwealth Club of California, vol. XXXIII, no.1."

This is "a boiled-down stenographic transcript of the proceedings" of the Club's general dinner meeting, Feb. 17, 1938.

Contents: Summary of arguments advanced for and against consumer cooperatives, pp.2-3; Section on economics. Record of hearings on wholesale and retail consumer cooperatives in preparing this report, p.4; Report of Section on economics, by William A. Sturm, pp.5-14; Farms, factories, and wholesales in the consumer cooperative movement, by Henry E. Erdman, pp.14-21 (cooperative farming, pp.20-21); Legal aspects of consumer cooperatives, by Maurice H. Sumner, pp.22-25; Consumer cooperatives: why? by Peter Guldbrandsen, pp. 25-27; Independent and chain retailers vs. cooperatives, by Robert H. Willson, pp.28-31; Labor's viewpoint and the U.S. outlook for cooperatives, by Clark Kerr, pp.32-39; Discussion from the floor, pp.39-48; Appendix: Chain stores and consumer cooperatives, by Robert H. Willson, pp.48-51; A bibliography on cooperatives, by Jean P. Cantou, pp.52-54.

Operations of retail cooperatives, 1936. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(5): 1068-1084. May 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

Corn - Cost of Production - Philippine Islands

Corales, Macario. The cost of producing Calauan yellow flint corn from detasseled and non-detasseled plants. Philippine Agr.27(1): 81-82. June 1938. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

This abstract of an experiment station contribution no.1225 was made by Vicente B. Aragon.

Corporations, Federal

Abbott, Charles Cortez. Federal corporations and corporate agencies. Harvard Business Rev. 16(4): 436-450. Summer 1938. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The purpose of this study, as stated on p.437, is "to paint with a broad brush a semi-comprehensive picture of the Federal corporate framework, a picture that reveals the broad outlines and main structural forms of the framework and that indicates the general problems occasioned by its growth."

Cost of Production

Deslarzes, J. The calculation of production costs of agricultural commodities. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(5): 219E-230E. May 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The following is the summary, given on p.219:

"Introductory note. Importance of production costs in rural economy. Analytical farm accountancy the essential basis of the establishment of production costs. The method of Dr. Laur. Production costs of certain agricultural commodities in Denmark, Latvia and Estonia. The method of calculating production costs in the United States. Production costs of a certain number of products in the State of Michigan. The method adopted by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford. Production costs of milk in England and Wales. The method adopted by the Central Office of Farm Accountancy and Rural Economy in Paris. Production costs of sugar-beet in the Paris Basin. Method of uniform reduction. Conclusions."

Cost of Production - Chile

[Sociedad agronómica de Chile]. Determinación de costos de producción agro-pecuaria. [Chile]. Ministerio de Agricultura. Boletín 4(13): 9-31. July-September 1937. (Published in Santiago de Chile.)

This article contains the results of a study of cost of production of agricultural and livestock products and of the basic factors that determine these costs.

Cost of Production - Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia. Institut de comptabilité et d'économie rurales de la République Tchèqueoslovaque, Rapports 9(3): 37-52. 1938. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

Contains tables giving index numbers of prices of agricultural products and of cost of production in Bohemia, 1925/1929, 1930/1934, 1935, 1936, monthly in 1937 and 1938 to March (p.37); Cost of production per hectare in Moravia and Silesia in 1936 (pp.38-49); and the net return per hectare of land cultivated in Czechoslovakia annually from 1913 to 1937.

Cotton - Argentina

Argentine. Developpement de l'industrie du coton. Brussels. Bourse aux Textiles. Bull. 7(15): 13-15. May 7, 1938. (Published at Place Rogier, 6, Brussels, Belgium)

Development of the cotton industry in Argentina.

Moyano, Llerena Carlos. La industria textil inglesa y el cultivo del algodón en la Argentina. Gaceta Algodonera 15(171): 8-10, 12-14, 16. April 30, 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires. Agent in U.S. Elias M. Saravia, 15 Park Row, New York City.)

A study of the beginnings of Argentine cotton exportation as stimulated by the direct action of the English textile industry. The work and aims of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester and its efforts to stimulate cotton production in Argentina are described, as well as the interest and cooperation of the Argentine Government. Production conditions in various provinces are outlined.

Cotton - Brazil

Hunnicutt, Benjamin Harris. A study in Brazilian cotton growing. Pan American Union, Bull. 72(5): 300-307. May 1938. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

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Cotton - Classification - China

Lee, Y.C. The classification of Chinese cotton. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 16(3): 322-325. April 1938. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

"Classification of Chinese cotton is based upon the universal cotton standards, amplified by the results of research of Chinese Governmental institutions, and checked and approved by experts of other nations, including Mr. F. Taylor, the American cotton expert." A brief summary of the standards and methods of classification are given.

Cotton - Colombia

El Gobierno organiza la defensa del algodón nacional. Revista Nacional de Agricultura 34(406): 1730-1732. April 1938. (Published by the Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia, Calle 13, Número 8-88, Aparteado 479, Bogotá, Colombia.)

Text of decree no.379 of February 28, 1938, providing for the control of importation of cotton and cotton yarn into Colombia and for the creation of a National Cotton Board.

Cotton - India

Bombay government's cotton policy. Restriction of cotton acreage suggested. Indian Textile Jour. 48(570): 215-216. Mar. 15, 1938. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Reasons for decline in prices of Indian cotton are discussed and government policies are proposed.

India's cotton [textile] industry. Economist 132(4949): 19. July 2, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Sundaram, Lanka. The cotton crisis in India. Mysore Econ. Jour. 24(2): 37-40, 46. February 1938. (Published at no.19, Gundopunt Buildings, Bangalore City P.O., Mysore State, British India)

The effect of the bumper crop of American cotton, the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and speculation, on the Indian cotton producer are discussed.

Cotton - Japan

Janeway, Eliot. Japanese purchase in the American economy. Far East. Survey 7(11): 121-128. June 1, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

The curtailment of cotton purchases is discussed on pp.122-123.

Cotton - Queensland

Wells, W.G. Cotton growing in Queensland. Australian Inst. Agr. Sci., Jour. 3(3): 147-153. September 1937. (Published at Sydney, Australia)

"An interesting account of cotton growing in Queensland, dealing with the early history, the present revival, the organization of the industry, the value of cotton growing to Queensland and also to Australia." - Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 15(2): 150. April 1938.

Cotton - Turkey

The development of cotton production in Turkey. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 16(3): 320, 322. April 1938. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

"Translated from 'Ticaret Ve Sanayi Odasi Mecmuasi,' Istanbul." Acreage and production statistics for the years 1923 to 1937 are given.

Cotton and the Tariff

Clayton, W.L. Cotton and the tariff. Cotton Digest 10(34): 4-5, 14-15. May 28, 1938. (Published at 710 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Address at New Orleans, Foreign Trade Week, May 24, 1938.

Effect of the tariff on the cotton industry and ways of recovering foreign markets are discussed.

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 18(23): 1,7. May 28, 1938.

Fleming, Lamar, Jr. The tariff is strangling agriculture. Acco Press 16(5): 5-8. May 1938. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)

Address before the Houston Agricultural Club, Houston, Texas, April 11, 1938.

A discussion of the tariff policy as it relates to the cotton situation.

Cottonseed - Storage

Thornton, M.K., Jr. Storage of cottonseed. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 39(22): 3-5. May 28, 1938. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Address delivered May 20 at the Joint Convention of Oil Mill Superintendents, Memphis, Tenn.

County Agents

The county agent... in the person of J.U. Morris, educator, salesman, and a working definition of democracy. Multiplied by 3,000 he costs \$31,000,000 and is all things to all farmers. Fortune 18(1): 44-49, 101-102. July 1938. (Published at Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.)

The work of the county agent in the person of John Uel Morris, county agricultural agent for Pettis County, Mo.

Crop Legislation - British Guiana

Cleare, L.D. Plant legislation in British Guiana and the Caribbean Colonies. British Guiana. Agr. Jour. 9(1): 25-38. March 1938. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana.)

"In the summary given here, an effort has been made to bring together in a concise form the existing legislation as it affects this Colony. For convenience, the information has been grouped into two parts, namely: (1) that existing in British Guiana both as regards internal matters as well as import and export prohibitions and (2) that referring to the British Colonies in the Caribbean.

Cycles, Trade

Indian economic association. Papers read and discussed at the twenty-first conference...held at Hyderabad, January, 1938. Indian Jour. Econ. 18(IV, serial no.71): 399-689. April 1938. (Issued by the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India. May be obtained from William Dawson & Sons, London, Eng.)

Contains the following papers on the trade cycle: Recent trends in trade cycle theory, by M.K. Muniswamy, pp.399-406; Trade cycle and its remedies, by B. Mukherjee, pp.407-417; The nature and causes of trade cycles, by B. Mukherjee, pp.419-432; Cartels and the trade cycle, by V.S. Krishna, pp.443-452; The role of monetary and investment factors in trade cycles, by H.L. Dey, pp.485-499; J.M. Keynes and the trade cycle, by Gyan Chand, pp.501-513; Mr. Harrod on the trade cycle, by P.S. Lokanathan, pp.515-521.

Contains the following papers on unemployment which contain references to agriculture: Incidence of unemployment among English-knowing persons in the Madras Presidency, by G. Raghava Rao, pp.465-472; Indian unemployment and its remedy, by Shitla Prasad Saksena, pp.473-483; Unemployment assurance in India, by D.G. Karve, pp.593-601; Unemployment in India, by S.A. Samad, pp.603-622; The unemployment problem in India, by S.M. Shafi, pp.623-625; The problem of unemployment in India, by V.K.R.V. Rao, pp.627-634.

The central problem of Indian economy, by P. J. Thomas, pp.646-668.

Mitchell, Wesley C., and Burns, Arthur F. Statistical indicators of cyclical revivals. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research. Bull 69, 12pp. May 28, 1938. (Published at 1819 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

The writers' opening paragraph follows: "This bulletin rests upon an analysis of the timing of cyclical revivals in the United States of 487 statistical series in monthly or quarterly form, of which many cover the post-war period alone, while a few run back to the 1880's or earlier. What we have to offer is a digest of past experience, which we take to be on the whole the best teacher of what to expect in the near future."

Dairy Industry - Western Australia

The Primary Producer Supplement, April 14, 1938. 20pp. (Published at 38 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

This supplement is devoted to the dairying industry in Western Australia. Contents in part follow: The dairying industry - A stock-taking, by G.K. Baron-Hay, p.2; The importance of the dairying industry in W.A., by Ross McLarty, p.6; Safeguarding producers in disposal of products, by Walter Noakes, pp.10-11; and Regulating and organising Perth's milk supply, by W.E. Stannard, pp.16-17.

Decentralization - Piedmont Region

Bouchard, Angeline. An American regional pattern. Free Amer. 2(7): 12-14. July 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

A sketch of decentralization in the Piedmont under three main topics: Geography; ethnic and cultural heritage; and industrialization in an age of advanced technology.

Demand Curves

Broster, E.J. A simple method of deriving demand curves. Roy. Statis.Soc.Jour. (N.S.)100(IV): 625-641. 1937. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

The writer's introductory statement follows:

"To many economists, and others to whom the nature of the demand for a commodity or commodities is of interest or value, the assumptions and methods adopted by the mathematical school of statisticians in the derivation of demand curves are often puzzling, sometimes bewildering, and occasionally unconvincing. The principal object of this paper is to suggest a simpler, more straightforward method - less refined mathematically, perhaps, but likely to give more satisfactory results - than those usually applied by the statistician. I hope to show also that when the true demand curve, or rather an arc of the true demand curve, is unobtainable from the observations, the constant elasticity function is superior to the linear function as a guide to its position."

Economic Conditions

Virgilii, Filippo. Dalla vita economica europea all' autarchia italiana. Rivista di Politica Economica 28(5): 457-463. May 1938. (Published at Piazza Venezia, 11, Rome, Italy)

The writer cites figures to give a picture of the world market before and during the economic crisis, and since the economic factor influences demographic movement, he follows the development of European population through the 19th and first part of the 20th centuries. He forecasts the aspects of agricultural and industrial life in Eastern and Western Europe, and describes the commercial movement of Italy, 1936-1937, and the elements of Italian economic autarchy.

Economic Conditions - Austria

Österreich, ein Land des Deutschen Reiches. Wirtschaft und Statistik 18(5): 170-175. March 1938. (Issued by Germany.. Statistisches Reichsamt. Published by Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Paul Schmidt, Berlin, SW 68, Germany.)

A general economic review of Austria.

Economic Conditions - British Empire

British Empire. Times Trade & Engineering (n.s.) 43(891): i-xl. May 1938. (Published by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, England.)

Contains a number of brief articles on economic conditions in the different countries of the British Empire and a section on the products of the Empire including meat, cotton growing, industrial

fibres, wool supplies, wines and spirits, timber, tobacco, fruit, wheat supplies, cocoa, rubber industry, sugar, dairy produce, coffee, and tea.

Economic Conditions - Central Europe

Schacher, Gerhard. The economic outlook in central Europe. Lloyds Bank Limited. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 9(100): 283-302. June 1938. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3, Eng.)

Economic Conditions - Estonia

Neef, Ernst. Der estländische wirtschaftsraum. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen 84(1): 15-25. January 1938. (Published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, Germany.)

A survey of economic conditions in Estonia.

Economic Conditions - France

Rist, Charles. The financial situation of France. Foreign Affairs 16(4): 601-611. July 1938. (Published by the Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

Economic Conditions - Germany

Zi. Agricultural review. Hamburg World's Economics Archives, Bull. 4(14): 211-213. May (2nd issue), 1938. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Takes up the discussion of Austrian agriculture within the framework of Greater Germany wherein the author finds great possibilities of development; the development of Germany's food supply and the need for increased efficiency from every farm; and the changes in Germany's supply of fats, which have increased 13% since 1928. In this last case, new methods of obtaining fats are considered.

Economic Policy - France

Marjolin, Robert. Reflections on the Blum experiment. Economica (n.s.) 5(18): 177-190. May 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych St., London, Eng.)

In particular, the author shows "why the attempts made to restore prosperity during this period proved futile and to refute the view, very widely held, that the Blum experiment failed because its authors, owing to their reluctance to discard orthodox formulas, were not sufficiently bold." The policies of raising agricultural prices, artificially raising wages, and the reduction of the working week, and the failure to devalue the franc at the right time, contributed to a stagnation of economic activity in 1937.

Education, Agricultural - Rhodesia

Boddington, Mrs. E.G. A native agricultural college in Rhodesia. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(12): 1195-1198. March 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)
An account of the training given at this college.

Education, Workers - New Zealand

Richmond, N.M. Workers' education in New Zealand. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27(4): 440-462. April 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"In continuation of the series of articles devoted to workers' education in different countries, the following survey deals with the characteristics of the movement in New Zealand. After defining his view of the nature and function of workers' education, the writer examines critically, in the light of his philosophical theory, the value of the methods used by the various institutions. He shows the complexity of the forms which may be assumed by workers' education, depending on the structure of the population to which it is addressed, and the prevailing tendency to extend the scope of the movement." - p.440.

The Association for Country Education, p.455, Country women's organisations, pp.457-458; The Farmers' Union, p.458.

Eggs - Consumption - Canada

Hopper, W.C. Consumption of eggs in farm homes in certain districts of Canada. Econ. Annalist 8(3): 46. June 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Statistics of annual per family and per capita consumption of eggs, by districts, for 1935, are given.

Eggs - Czechoslovakia

Wie gross ist unsere erzeugung und unser verbrauch an eiern? Statistische Nachrichten 1(6): 230-232. June 5, 1938. (Published by the Statistisches Staatsamt, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

The title of the periodical is in Czech, German and French.

An inquiry into the production and consumption of eggs in Czechoslovakia. Total production in 1937 was between 2,280 million and 2,023 million eggs, with the average per capita amount near 149.6. Statistics have established the fact that poultry breeding is more successful on small holdings than on large ones.

Eggs - New South Wales

The operations of the Egg Marketing Board with particular reference to the 1936/37 pool. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(4): 304-307, processed. April 1938. (Issued by the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.)

Empire Producers' Conference

Controlled marketing was the predominating view of Empire Producers' Conference. Primary Producer 23(22): 1,4. June 2, 1938. (Published at 38 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

Contains the impressions in part of Mr. T.H. Bath, who attended the Empire Producers' Conference recently held at Sydney. Mr. Bath said that it seemed to him that the whole of the deliberations of the Conference made it clear that the predominating view was in favor of controlled marketing through the operation of boards on which producers would have majority representation.

Empire marketing. Statist 132(3149): 11-12. July 2, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The British farmer has suffered much from foreign competition and since the Ottawa Conference from Empire producers. At the Empire Producers' Conference held recently in Sydney it was suggested that "Empire producers should themselves collaborate with British producers to establish machinery for controlling the flow of these primary products" to the United Kingdom market. Resolutions were adopted recommending the establishment of commodity councils.

Jones, K.E. Banking policy and the farmer. Primary Producer 23(17): 1. Apr. 28, 1938. (Published at 38 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

Mr. Jones, who was one of the P.P.A. delegates to the Empire Producers' Conference held at Sydney, writes of the conference in part: "While I was satisfied with the results of the efforts to establish the principle of producer control for the marketing of primary products, there was no evidence that the delegation as a whole were seized with the great importance and close relationship of the problem of marketing with the problem of banking... After considerable study of the problems of agricultural economics I have come to two main conclusions -

"(1) That the law of supply and demand, and the system of free competitive selling of primary products on the markets of the world, no longer provides a satisfactory basis for determining the prices of such products.

"(2) That the present system of private control of banking is a definite obstruction to a solution of our marketing problems."

Experiment Stations

The experiment stations and the report of the Advisory committee on education. Expt.Sta.Rec.78(6): 741-744. June 1938. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Family Allowances and Agriculture - France

Ballot, P. Allocations familiales. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(16): 554-557. April 16, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France.)

An account of the origin of the idea of family allowances and its application to agricultural labor is followed by a discussion of the difficulty of applying the law of 1932, which made obligatory the granting of family allowance in the industrial, liberal and commercial professions; the assessment on agricultural, industrial and commercial family allowances; the difficulty experienced on the part of farmers of supporting the allowances; and suggested methods for raising the necessary money. The importance of solving the problem is emphasized.

Salleron, Louis. L'agriculture et les allocations familiales. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 175(521): 24-34. April 1938. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9e, Paris, France.) Libr. Cong.

The provisions of the law of March 11, 1932, establishing family allowances were extended to include agriculture by various decrees which applied to the different departments until by July 1, 1937, agriculture as a whole was included. The operation of the law is discussed. Inasmuch as it affects only the employers of workers for wages, whereas almost three-fourths of the peasants are independent workers, more than half of the farms are family enterprises and more than 99 percent employ fewer than 5 wage earners. It is therefore shown to be impossible to base the institution of family allowances on the idea of wages. Other bases have been suggested and rejected such as individual dues, or a land tax. The suggestion of a tax of 1 percent on such products as wheat, wine, beets, meat, secondary cereals, straw and fodder, fruits and vegetables is discussed in detail and its shortcomings are pointed out.

Farm Management - Cuba

Arango, Rodolfo. El pequeño agricultor. Revista de Agricultura 21(4): 5-9. April 1938. (Official organ of the Secretary of Agriculture, Habana, Cuba)

The article gives directions for managing a small holding near centers of population. The farmer is to consider the needs and importance of the market at which he is to sell his goods, the ease of communication, and the advantages and disadvantages of the land he is to work; to produce a great variety of articles for his own use; to produce commodities for which there will be a good demand in the market; and to procure tools of immediate utility.

Farm Management - Germany

Sprakties. Organisation und leistung eines neubauernbetriebes. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(19): 424-425. May 14, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand Verlags - G.m.b.H., Berlin, N.4, Linienstrasse 139/140, Germany.)

The author relates his own experiences in the organization and management of a new holding in East Prussia, including figures on his returns.

Farm Management Research - Texas

Bonnen, C.A. Farm management research and agricultural adjustment in the Southwest. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 19(1): 76-86. June 1938. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Daniel W. Borth, Jr., Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

The writer states the purpose of the article as follows: "We propose to describe the evolution of our research program in farm management in Texas, calling particular attention to those modifications which can be traced in part at least to the existence of the agricultural adjustment programs. We shall also endeavor to outline a plan through which both research and extension programs in farm management could be greatly advanced and a sound basis for the administration of agricultural adjustment programs established."

The plan presented "calls for a combination of the objectives of the Regional Adjustment Research Project and of the County Planning Project described... [in the article] and the pooling of personnel in farm management research, land use planning, and farm management extension. It would also require close cooperation with the AAA and perhaps with other action agencies."

Farming, Types of - Research

Wilcox, Walter W. Types of farming research and farm management. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 417-429. May 1938. (Published by American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"The main object of this article has been to evaluate the contribution type of farming research has made to progress in production economics."

Fats and Oils

Lund, Charles E. Fats and oils: their adaptability and uses. Survey of Current Business 18(4): 17-21. April 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Fertilizers - Czechoslovakia and Germany

Verbrauch von kunstdünger bei uns und in Deutschland. Statistische Nachrichten 1 (6): 233-235. June 5, 1938. (Published by the Statistisches Staatsamt, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

The title of the periodical is in Czech, German and French,

An account of consumption of artificial fertilizers in Czechoslovakia and Germany. Tables show total consumption in Czechoslovakia, 1930-37; consumption for 1 hectare of agricultural land for both countries, 1930-37; foreign trade in "Thomas meal" for both countries, 1930-37.

Fertilizers - United States

Brand, Charles J. Fertilizer sales down with farm income - set record in '37. Jour. Commerce and Commercial [N.Y.] 176: 8-A June 2, 1938. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Two charts accompany this article. One shows the distribution of 1937 fertilizer sales by crops fertilized, and the other, farmers' expenditures for fertilizer compared with farm cash income.

Brand, Charles J. Our phosphate problem. Manufacturers Record 107(6): 20,40. June 1938. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

"Within recent weeks there have been references in the press to the phosphate problem in this country. The impression has been left by these articles that this country has been jeopardizing its future by the exportation of phosphate rock; that there is an insufficient production of phosphates suitable for plant food to supply the demand of our farmers; and that but for the development of new processes and phosphate products by the Tennessee Valley Authority the country would perish by phosphate starvation. A further claim is that our exportation of phosphate rock endangers peace because certain compounds of phosphorus are used in war. Let us look at the facts and how they disprove all such theories."

Mr. Brand, who is executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, presents statistics in support of his statement.

Five-year Plan - Iraq

Bee, J.M. A five year plan for Iraq. Gt. Brit. and the East 50(1406): 498. May 5, 1938. (Published at 133/136, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

A program of public works, estimated to cost £8,000,000, is to be carried out in Iraq in 5 years. "In the first place there will be new irrigation schemes to enable important additional areas of land to be brought under cultivation. Then it is proposed to construct a series of silos, so that grain can be stored when the world market position justifies a holding policy... Road construction forms an important part of the programme."

Flax - Kenya

Flax in Kenya. Empire Producer (256): 73. May-June 1938. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

This is a summary of the annual report on the flax industry in the Nakuru District of Kenya for 1937. An average yield of 200 lbs. per acre was obtained, and it is said that if it were possible to utilize the straw for fiber, the acreage under cultivation would probably expand greatly.

Food Supply

Food. Statist 131(3147): 941. June 18, 1938. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Discusses the question of the food supply of the world, and points out the need for an inquiry into "Whether famine is probable or not, and whether growth of population is influenced by the food supply."

Food Supply - Great Britain

The nation's food. Economist 132(4950): 53-54. July 9, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Discusses "two irreconcilable facets" of the British food problems which are stated as follows: "On the one hand, the Committee Against Malnutrition... published a memorandum which tentatively sketched the outlines of a policy designed to move towards the peace-time goal of adequate food for all. And on the other hand, there was the report of the Prime Minister's speech at Kettering, which has been vigorously attacked by the agricultural interest because, in effect, it refused to sacrifice peace-time nutrition wholly to war-time needs."

Food Supply - Italy

Can Italy feed herself? Economist 131(4947): 644-645. June 18, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"If we consider its feasibility merely under the heading of production, we must conclude that the 'battle for autarky' cannot be successful, for lack of land, or of time and money to transform Italy's latifondi and improve her hill-pastures. That judgment applies to the long period. If by autarky, however, is meant, merely temporary independence during time of war, it may be fair to add that by careful storage and a sharp tightening of their belts the Italians might scrape through for a short time. But the war would have to be short."

Italy's economic position - I. The Fascist economy. Economist 132(4950): 55-56. July 9, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

It is pointed out in the last paragraphs of the article that statistics show a decline in wheat flour consumption as well as in a number of other important commodities. This "seems to indicate very clearly that there has been a lowering of the standard of living of the Italian people.

"This has been the first and, perhaps, in the long run, the most important, consequence of Fascist economic policy. In the second article an attempt will be made to trace its effects on the finances of the State and on the foreign trade of the country."

Foodstuffs - Imports - Palestine

Gruenbaum, Ludwig. The Jewish food-bill; wide scope for local agricultural advance. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 10(4): 152-156. April 1938. (Published by Mischar W'Taasia Co., Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

"We propose in the present article to analyse briefly the Jewish food bill, to determine the extent of outside supplies and thus to ascertain the scope offered to Jewish agricultural development through the replacement of these imports."

Four-year Plan and Austria

Bussot, Albert. L'Autriche Allemande. Le plan économique de Goering. L'Économiste Français 66(23): 531-533. June 5, 1938. (Published at Rue Bleue; 9, Paris (9^e), France.)

The black spot in the Austrian economy, according to the author, was the unemployment situation which had, in 1937, reached 10% of the active population. Goering announced that he would re-absorb these unemployed through the development of industrial activity and the so-called "Arbeitsdienst". The essential points of his program, applied under the Four Year Plan, are the attachment of Austrian to German economy through the discarding of customs barriers and the establishment of the Reichsmark as sole medium of payment; exploitation of the resources of the sub-soil; the improvement of the land; and the establishment of a modern economic equipment, such as roads, railroads and canals.

Frontier As a Safety Valve

Goodrich, Carter, and Davison, Sol. The frontier as safety valve: a rejoinder. Polit. Sci. Quart. 53(2): 268-271. June 1938. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

A rejoinder to an article by Dr. Joseph Schafer in the September 1937 issue of the Quarterly taking issue with certain points made in the present author's "The Wage-Earner in the Westward Movement" published in the June 1935 and March 1936 issues of the Quarterly.

Frozen Foods

Miller, Ivan C. Statistics show changes in food production and distribution. Part I. Food Industries 10(2): 86-87, 119. February 1938. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"This is the first of a series of articles on the effects of frozen foods on food manufacturing and on the channels of food distribution."

Mundee, C. Roy, and Porcher, Frances C. Quick-frozen foods. U.S. Egg & Poultry Mag. 44(6-7): 362, 365, 384, 428-429, 444-448. June-July 1938. (Published by the Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.)

Fruit - Belgium

Van Wyngaerden, G. Les cultures fruitières belges dans leurs rapports avec la conservation des fruits par le froid. Agricultura 40(4): 193-215. December 1937; 41(1): 54-69. February 1938. (Published by the Institut Agronomique, 21, Rue des Récollets, Louvain, Belgium.)

Summaries in English and Dutch.

A discussion of the downward trend of Belgian fruit growing and trading, owing in part to foreign competition. "By extending the marketing over a longer period, higher prices could also be obtained for fruit of a better quality. To do this, the storage of fruit should be closely studied."

Fruit - England

Census of fruit production in England and Wales, 1936. [Gt. Brit.] Min Agr. Jour. 45(1): 44-48. April 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"As part of the quinquennial census of production an inquiry was undertaken in 1936 to ascertain direct from growers not only the quantity of fruit of each kind produced in that year, but also the numbers of the different orchard trees..."

"The full results of this census will be published shortly in Agricultural Statistics (Part II) for 1936, but brief particulars are given below."

Fruit - New Zealand

Morrison, A.E. Agricultural regulations. New-Zealand-grown fruit. New Zealand Jour. Agr. 56(4): 237-238. Apr. 20, 1938. (Published by New Zealand Department of Agriculture, Wellington)

Gives some of the provisions regarding grading and packing of the "New-Zealand-grown Fruit Regulations 1938 which came into force on 28th March."

Fruit, Citrus - Palestine

Polani, J.: The citrus season 1937/8; improved results; need for cooperative union. Palestine and Middle East Econ. Mag. 10(4): 157-158. April 1938. (Published by Mischar w'Taasia Co., Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

"Although it was still too early to draw a final balance for the citrus season which was now ending, said Mr. Polani in an interview with our representative, there was no doubt that this year's results marked a great improvement over the previous year. Prices had been more satisfactory, wastage less and markets further expanded...

"It was to be hoped that even if the union of cooperatives was not possible for the next season, the various citrus interests would agree to unite for joint action with regard to definite specified objectives of vital importance."

Fruit, Citrus - Southern Rhodesia

Hall, W.J. Citrus cultivation in Southern Rhodesia. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 6(22): 101-111. April 1938. (Published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, Eng.)

"The British South Africa Company was the pioneer of citrus cultivation on a commercial scale in the Colony, and it is the largest grower today, with some 90,000 trees on its three estates. The industry is yet in its infancy and the total number of trees in the Colony is comparatively small, but through the enterprise and foresight of the Company an experimental station with a staff of five fully qualified men was established in 1931 and since that date a considerable amount of research work has been done. Thus almost at the very outset a far-sighted policy was adopted for enabling the industry to be built up on sound foundations."

Government Aid - Australia

Maxwell, J.A. Commonwealth grants to the states in Australia. Amer. Econ. Rev. 28(2): 267-274. June 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Grades and Standards

A language for buyers and sellers. Quality grades for fruits and vegetables give growers and traders a common language to simplify their vast business in these essential foods. Consumers' Guide 5(4): 7-9, 19. May 23, 1938. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Third of a series of consumer tours from farm to market with fresh fruits and vegetables. Earlier articles appeared in the April 11, and May 9, 1938, issues."

Russell, Ralph. Terminology of government food grades. Jour. Home Econ. 30(2): 90-92. February 1938. (Published by the American Home Economics Association, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the terminology of food grades, especially those used by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Grain Cleaning

Heinrickson, H.L. Grain cleaning. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(8): 342, 349. April 27, 1938. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents on problems in grain cleaning.

Grain Elevators - Kansas

Kansas Grain Dealers Association brings out interesting facts in cost survey. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(11): 16. July 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Contains data on the average itemized costs of operating a Kansas country elevator for 1937. "The survey covered sixty-eight country elevators in Kansas."

Grain Exchange

Imbs, R.F. America's oldest grain exchange. Southwest. Miller 17(19): 41. July 5, 1938. (Published in Kansas City, Mo.)

Text of an address by the president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, before the Southern Illinois Millers' Association annual meeting. The story of the Merchants' Exchange is told by its president in this address.

Grain Industry - Kansas City

Theis, Frank A. A half century of grain and milling. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(10): 34-35, 57. June 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

An address before the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, April 27, 1938.

Mr. Theis presents "a picture of the most salient factors involved in the extensiveness of Kansas City grain and grain products industry."

Grapes - California

Setrakian, A. Future of the California grape grower. Wines and Vines 19(7): 5-7. July 1938. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Address at the Fifth Annual Wine Conference, Del Monte, June 10, 1938.

Why the future of the grape grower looks bright, when a few months ago it looked almost hopeless, is explained in this article. Briefly it is due to the work of a committee of eighteen which resulted in a program of procedure which has had the unanimous endorsement of all branches of the grape industry. Provisions of the stabilization program are briefly stated.

Grapes - Cost of Production - Italy

Palieri, Giuseppe. Perfezionamento tecnico-economico nella produzione delle uve da tavola. I Georgofili 4 (ser.6): 116-137. January-March 1938. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy.)

The author describes the system of production of table grapes perfected by him, and gives a detailed account of the cost of his biochemical method of pruning. He also brings out the cost of production of table grapes and cost of pruning under the usual methods.

Hay - Harvesting

Denham, H.J., and Cashmore, W.H. The use of a baler for hay harvesting. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 45(2): 125-131. May 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The advantages of baling over normal harvesting methods are:- (1) Increased feeding value. (2) Saving in field time because baling can take place at higher moisture contents. (3) The convenience of handling the hay in the winter months, thereby saving time and labour, and avoiding a good deal of waste..."

Hedging and the Grain Trade

Theis, Frank A. Advantage of hedging to the grain trade. Grain & Feed Rev. 27(11): 12-14. July 1938. (Published at 408 South Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address delivered before the forty-first annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Association at Hutchinson, Kansas, on May 17, 1938.

Hemp Industry - Philippine Islands

P., C. Philippine hemp industry considering control. Far East. Survey 7(11): 131-132. June 1, 1938. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

A bill limiting annual exports of Manila hemp (abaca) to 1,100,000 bales has been submitted to the Philippine National Assembly.

Hog Industry - Great Britain

Pig and bacon industry: government long-term policy. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 45(1): 1-2. April 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Quotation of a statement made by Mr. Morrison in the House of Commons on March 10, outlining the Government's proposals for the reorganization and assistance of the bacon and pig industry with the purpose of enabling the contract system for the sale of pigs to curers to be re-established.

Housing, Agricultural - Latvia

Housing for agricultural workers in Latvia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(7): 186-187. May 16, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

The Rigasche Rundschau, April 27, 1938, is quoted on the act recently passed by the Latvian Cabinet "to provide for the constitution of a special fund for granting credits on advantageous terms for the construction of dwellings for agricultural workers."

Import Duties Act - Great Britain

Leak, H. Some results of the Import Duties Act. Royal Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 100(IV): 558-595. 1937. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

Discussion, pp. 595-606.

Accompanied by 18 statistical tables.

Income, Agricultural - Denmark

Pedersen, Jørgen. Die einkommenschwankungen in der dänischen landwirtschaft und ihr einfluss auf andere erwerbszweige in den jahren 1922-1935. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(3): 430-471. May 1938. (Issued by Kiel. Universität. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by G. Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

This is a study of the fluctuations of income in Danish agriculture and their effect on other industries from 1922 to 1935, based on Danish farm accounts. The conclusion is that expenditure fluctuates much less than income, and that it does not seem possible that the fall in farm income could cause a general depression.

Index numbers - Prices

Garver, Walter B. The reliability of preliminary price indexes. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 33(202): 380-384. June 1938. (Published by the Association. Frederick F. Stephan, Secretary, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Houghton, C.T. A new index number of agricultural prices. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(12): 1154-1156. March 1938. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This is a summary of a paper read at the monthly meeting of the Royal Statistical Society on January 18, 1938 on the changes to be made in the index number of agricultural prices. It has been decided to continue the use of the arithmetical average and to change the base period from 1911/13 to 1927/29. A system of moving weights will be adopted under which the weighting will be changed annually to correspond with the average output of the previous five years, to eliminate the influence of changes due to weather conditions.

"In future, two series of monthly index numbers [will] be published, one showing the actual changes in prices from month to month, and the other showing such changes corrected for seasonal variation."

Index Numbers - Production and Trade

Johnson, Norris O. New indexes of production and trade. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 33(202): 341-348. June 1938. (Published by the Association, Frederick F. Stephan, secretary, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

"Work has recently been completed upon a broad new measure of fluctuations in the physical volume of business, supplanting the indexes of the Volume of Trade formerly computed. [Carl Snyder and L.M. Piser in this Journal 26: 436-442. 1931]. The new index, calculated monthly from 1919 to date and expressed in relationship to estimated long term trend, is designed as a measure of production (including construction), together with trade in newly-produced goods and services."

Industry and Agriculture

Bean, Louis H. The other half of the farm problem. Ext. Serv. Rev. 9(5): 69, 80. May 1938. (Published by the Extension Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"The industrial agricultural relationships and their importance in making a national agricultural policy effective".

Insurance, Export Credit - Netherlands

Phaff, K.S. Het nederlandse systeem van exportcredietverzekering. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 23(1162): 251-253. Apr. 6, 1938. (Published by the Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut. May be obtained from Nijgh & van Ditmar n.V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands.)

An account of export credit insurance in the Netherlands, the part played by the State, risks, premiums, losses, and financial results for the State.

Insurance, Hail and Livestock - Greece

Arcoleo, F. Agricultural insurance in Greece. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 29(4): 184E-199E. April 1938. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)
Hail and livestock insurance in Greece.

Insurance, Old Age - Europe

Blaisdell, Thomas C., Jr. Old-age insurance for agricultural workers in western Europe. Social Security Bull. 1(6): 19-23. June 1938. (Published by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.)
Countries discussed are Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, and Austria.

Labor - Denmark

A collective agreement for Danish agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(8): 223. May 23, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Quotation of an extract from Social Demokraten, May 6, 1938, on the "draft agreement submitted by the State Conciliator for the purpose of ending the labour dispute which was threatening the agricultural industry of the country."

Conditions of work in Danish agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(7): 187. May 16, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

From the Social Demokraten and Politiske og Avertisement Tidende, April 22, 1938.

"The Danish Government has recently appointed a Committee to examine methods for improving conditions of work in agriculture."

Labor - England and Wales

Thompson, R.J. The agricultural labour bill in England and Wales. Royal Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 100(IV): 607-624. 1937. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

In this article the author has "brought together such statistics as are available with the object of seeing what information they afford as to the numbers and classes of agricultural workers and their weekly and annual earnings. Incidentally, this provides the basis for a provisional estimate of the agricultural wages bill in England and Wales in recent years."

Labor - Italy

Davidson, Basil. Farm labour under Fascism. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 16(385): 67-68. July 9, 1938. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

Labor - West Indies

Labour problems in the West Indies. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27(4): 492-502. April 1938. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Gives a summary of points raised in reports made in 1936 and 1937 (see footnote, p.492) "on conditions in Barbados and Trinidad with references to relevant information from other British dependencies in the same area." A table on p.502 gives statistics of daily rate of wages and weekly hours of work of unskilled workers on sugar estates and in the oil industry.

Labor, Migratory

Beynon, Erdmann Doane. The southern white laborer migrates to Michigan. Amer.Sociol.Rev. 3(3): 333-343. June 1938. (Published by the American Sociological Society, H.A. Phelps, Managing Editor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Taylor, Frank J. Labor on wheels. Country Gent. 108(7): 12-13,67. July 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Migrant laborers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other states and the problems which they bring to the state of California.

Land - Tax Delinquent

The problem of tax delinquent land. Amer.Soc. Planning Officials. News Letter 4(7): 62, July 1938. (Published at 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill.)

Consists of a map showing tax delinquency of farm land in South Dakota, and text giving comparative statistics for several other states and cities.

Tax delinquency and premature land use transition. Tax Policy 5(7): 1-19. June 1938. (Published by Tax Policy League, 309 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.)

Brief list of references, p.19.

"A substantial amount of delinquency... arises from basic economic conditions. Use of land for purposes for which it is unsuited is a major factor in producing delinquency. Delinquency of this character must be attacked by methods much more fundamental in nature than mere tightening up of collection procedure."

This conclusion is based on studies made in New York and New Jersey from which this article quotes freely.

Land Conservation

Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried von. Economic aspects of land conservation. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 462-473. May 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"Giannini Foundation Paper No. 70."

"Land conservation as understood in this paper means not only protection of the quantity of the land, as for instance against erosion, but also protection of its quality, as for instance against the depletion of chemical nutrients or against the deterioration of texture and biological status. Quality is measured by the yield of crops and will be called 'fertility.' Fertility stands for the whole complex of external factors of plant growth."

Land Distribution - Guatemala

Message of the President of Guatemala. Pan Amer. Union, Bull.72(5): 309. May 1938. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

The President of Guatemala, in his message delivered to the National Legislative Assembly on March 1, 1938, reported that "the Administration continued its program of dividing Government farms into plots of varying sizes and distributing them among farmers. So far 875 plots have been distributed with a total area of 12,246 acres. Government farms with an area of 27,181 acres have already been divided into 520 plots and it is planned to divide other lands with an area of 143,320 acres."

Land Improvement - Italy

Filippi, Liutprando. Aspetti del problema della trasformazione agraria. L'Italia Agricola 75(3): 167-174. March 1938. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

An examination of certain aspects of the problem of agrarian transformation, called forth by the appropriation of new funds for the completing of public works on land improvement projects by the decree law of January 13, 1938. The integrity of reclamation can not be realized, according to the author, unless public works can be complemented by those directed at creating cultural unity and allowing a stable residence of colonial families. The creation of new farmable units must be integrated by the organization and the setting up of agricultural enterprise, which requires careful investment to provide the farms with implements and supplies and the colonists with prime necessities. There is a need for working, through the integration of the land improvement project, a profound social transformation, through the operation of the small cultivated holding.

Land Improvement - Scotland

Hamilton, W.H. Two chapters in hill land improvement. Scot. Jour. Agr. 21(2): 133-140. April 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Land Settlement - Argentina

Swiss settlers for Entre Rios. Rev. River Plate 84(2422): 48. May 13, 1938. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires. Argentina, Agent in U.S., S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Preliminary interviews are noted between the governor of the Province of Entre Rios and the chief of the Emigration office of the Swiss Government regarding the settlement of Swiss farmers in the Province. A first contingent of twenty Swiss families was considered, each family to settle on a holding of 50 hectares.

Land Settlement - Chile

Zagal A., José. Estudios que preceden a la formación de una colonia agrícola por la caja de colonización. [Chile]. Ministerio de Agricultura, Boletín 4(14): 25-38. October-December 1937. (Published in Santiago de Chile.)

This is a discussion of the studies carried out by the Caja de Colonización Agrícola before opening a settlement project. These investigations, which precede the actual cutting up of the property into holdings include the name of the colony that is being formed, the type of colony, its agricultural features, the basic principles of parcelling the land (such as a study of the number of holdings and their size, the improvements necessary, and cooperative and school property), the cost of the colony, the economic justification for creating the holdings, the capital necessary to the settler, and the duties imposed upon him.

Land Settlement - Ethiopia

Schulz, Viktor. Aufbauarbeit in Äthiopien. Der Vierjahresplan 2(5): 275-277. May 1938. (Published by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin SW 68, Germany.)

An account of the Italian colonization work in Ethiopia, with attention to the conditions found there, the organization of the work, and the relation of exports to imports.

Land Settlement - Germany

Die bäuerliche siedlung im jahre 1936. Neues Bauerntum 30(4): 98-104. April 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Germany.)

Reprinted from "Vierteljahresheft zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, 46. Jahrg., 1937, 4. Heft. Berlin, 1938."

In this article are published the figures for German agricultural settlement in 1936, compiled by the Statistisches Reichsamt. They give land acquired for settlement, 1936, 1935 and 1929/36; The same information, 1936, 1935 and 1919/36 by states and provinces; purchase prices of land, 1929-36; number of new holdings by size

classes, 1919-36; new holdings by number and area, 1936, 1935 and 1919-36; origin of settlers, 1923-36; purchase prices for settlers; purchase prices of holdings in 1936 by provinces and states; holdings from cut-up estates and increases in land owned, 1936, 1935, 1919-36 by provinces and size-classes; areas used in settlement as new holdings and as additions 1919/25-1936, and 1919/36.

Die bauernsiedlung im jahre 1937. Wirtschaft und Statistik 18(9): 365-368. May 1, 1938. (Issued by [Germany] Statistisches Reichsamt. Published by the Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Paul Schmidt, Berlin SW 68, Germany.)

This article gives preliminary figures on land settlement in the German Reich for 1937. Tables show the acquisition of land for settlement, new settlements made, and estates (number and area) broken up for settlement in each province, 1937, 1936, 1919/32 and 1919/37.

Lauenstein. Drei jahre reichsumsiedlungsgesellschaft. Neues Bauerntum 30(4): 95-98. April 1938. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Hafenplatz 6, Germany.)

The writer reviews the progress made in the first three years of operation of the Reichsumsiedlungsgesellschaft, which was established by the War Ministry in places where land was needed for purposes of defense and provided areas for settlement.

Land Settlement - Great Britain

Easterbrook, L.F. Back to the land? New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 16(386): 105-106. July 16, 1938. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"The Prime Minister's Kettering speech and this week's Parliamentary Debates on the Government's agricultural policy have directed public attention to this question, how far is 'Back to the Land' practical politics for this country? In a series of articles, of which [this is the first]... L.F. Easterbrook will survey the problem in the light of recent scientific farming research." The first article is entitled "The Land."

Land Settlement - Italy

Alemanni, Mallo Mazzocchi. Orientamenti nella colonizzazione demografica dell'impero. Prime realizzazioni della Opera nazionale combattenti. I Georgofili 4 (ser.6): 93-115. January-March 1938. (Published by the R. Accademia dei Georgofili at the Tipografia Editrice Mariano Ricci, Via S. Gallo 32, Florence, Italy.)

This is a discussion of the various aspects of locating settlers on the land in the Italian empire and the part played in this work by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti.

Land Settlement - Manchuria

S., R. v. Die japanische siedlung in der Mandschurei. Neues Bauern-
tum 30(4): 106-108. April 1938. (Published by Deutsche Land-
buchhandlung Sohnrey & Co., Berlin SW 11, Hafenplatz 6, Germany.)
Translation into German of an article in the Japan -
Manchoukuo Year Book for 1937, on Japanese settlement in Manchuria.

Land Settlement - Trinidad

Wood, R. Cecil. Settled holdings in the Tropics. Tropical Agr. 15(7):
147-153. July 1938. (Published by the Imperial College of
Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

Tells of a fertility experiment conducted on the farm of the
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, with which some animals
were used, and the relation of the results to current settlement
problems of Trinidad.

"The experiment has shown the possibility of land settlement
in the conditions described, and indicates the difficulties that
face any scheme for settlement in Trinidad. Whether or not it
is sound policy to try and attract settlers to the land, it is
clear that it will be neither an easy nor a cheap proceeding."

Land Title System

Gage, Daniel D. The ancestry of our real estate. Banking 31(1): 30-
31. July 1938. (Published at 22 E 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The author describes here the complicated land title 'system'
that has grown up in various forms through the United States."

Russell, Horace, and Bridewell, David A. Systems of land title ex-
amination; an appraisal. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(2):
133-146. May 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School
of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Contents: Introduction; Methods of title examination; HOLC land
title experience; Criticisms of existing methods; Land title
registration system.

Land Utilization - Montana

Fabrick, D.P. The progress of water conservation and land use ad-
justment programs in Montana. Planning News 8(5-6): 1-5, processed.
May-June 1938. (Published by the Pacific Northwest Regional
Planning Commission, 220 Federal Court House, Portland, Oreg.)

Land Utilization Program - United States

Gray, L. C. Our land policy today. Cattleman 25(2): 11,12,13. July
1938. (Published by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers
Association, Inc., Coliseum Bldg., Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.)

Traces the development of our present land policy from the days of waste and destruction to the present day in which the trend is toward conservation and intelligent use and the protection of the interests of society as a whole. It is pointed out that not only physical and economic concepts of land use must be taken into consideration, but that "we must also plan for land use with full recognition of actual human needs, human capacities, and human limitations."

Land Policy Review, v.1, no.1, May-June 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Our land policy today, by L. C. Gray, pp.3-8; Forests for farmers, by J.D., pp.8-10; The use of agricultural credit in a land-use program, by Donald R. Rush, pp.12-16; The land program at work. An Arkansas project emphasizes some Southern needs, by R. S., pp. 17-19; The dust farmer goes West, by Neil Lane, pp.21-25.

Soil Conservation, v.4, no.1, July 1938. (Published by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This number contains "definite, concise statements of the parts the various bureaus play in the over-all land-use program of the Department [of Agriculture]."

Contents: Our land-use programs intermesh, by Henry A. Wallace, pp.2-4, 13; Economic objectives of the land-use program, by L.C. Gray, pp.5-6, 13; Soil conservation, farm by farm, field by field, by H.H. Bennett, pp.7-9; To conserve farm income and soil resources, by H.R. Tolley, pp.11-13; The rehabilitation and tenancy programs, by W.W. Alexander, pp.14-15, 17; Water facilities for the arid and semiarid West, by Dillon S. Myer and L.C. Gray, pp.16-17; Flood control work of the Department, by Arthur C. Ringland, pp.18-19; Roads to market, by T.H. MacDonald, pp.20-21; The forests - storehouses of economic wealth, by F.A. Silcox, pp.22-23; The land and the birds and animals, by Ira N. Gabrielson, pp.25-26, 28.

Lettuce - Marketing - Great Britain

The marketing of home-grown cabbage lettuce. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 45(2): 149-154. May 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The National Mark Scheme has not made such striking headway as the acreage of cabbage lettuce and the number of growers in this country might suggest, and it was therefore decided in 1937 to carry out actual examinations on the market to determine the manner in which cabbage lettuce was being graded and packed for distribution. Examinations were made on four occasions at a London market, mainly in September of that year, and the results

given are published in the hope that they will be of assistance to growers by indicating certain shortcomings in marketing methods."

Livestock - Statistics - Germany

Rauch, Hans. Die Weiterentwicklung der viehwirtschaftlichen erhebungen in Deutschland unter besonderer berücksichtigung ihres ausbaues seit 1933. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(3): 586-612. May 1938. (Issued by Kiel.Universität.Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by G. Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

Traces the development of the collection of statistics of livestock and livestock products in Germany since 1933.

Machinery, Agricultural - Cooperative Use

Tröscher. Gemeinschaftliche maschinenverwendung auf dem bauernhof. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(19): 422-423. May 14, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand Verlags - G.m.b.H., Berlin N.4, Linienstrasse 139/140, Germany.)

The joint use of machinery in the peasant holding is taken up with discussion of the conditions under which it arises, the methods whereby it is carried out, and possibilities for such a system in the future.

Marketing - Control

Thompson, J.M. Some theoretical aspects of controlled marketing. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 495-503. June 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Marketing - Control - Union of South Africa

Leslie, R., Hutt, W.H., Kelly, Thomas H., Robertson, H.M., and Emmett, Eric. Economists' protest. The dairy produce and maize marketing schemes: Memorandum of objectives. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(1): 24-43. March 1938. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

This protest was "submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by members of the Department of Economics and Commerce of the University of Capetown."

Robertson, H.M. The cabinet committee and the control boards. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(1): 44-58. March 1938. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P.O.Box 5316, Johannesburg.)

This is a criticism of Report No.1 upon Agricultural Prices and Control Boards, made by the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to make a study of the cost of living.

Marketing - Laws

Martin, A.H., Jr. How do marketing laws affect business? Northwest. Miller 194(8): 15, 34. June 15, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth

St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the National Federation of Sales Executives by the Director of a Marketing Laws Survey to be conducted by the Works Progress Administration, on the purposes of the project.

Markets, Public - Ottawa

Campbell, B.A. Additional facts with respect to the Ottawa public market. Econ. Annalist 8(3): 44-45. June 1938. (Published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

Markets, Super

Collins, Ralph M. Super markets - a new factor in food chain merchandising. Mag. Wall St. 62(5): 280-281, 310. June 18, 1938. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Mechanization of Agriculture - Great Britain

Cashmore, W.H. Mechanization of the small and medium-sized farm in Great Britain. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 6(22): 141-149. April 1938. (Published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, Eng.)

Farm mechanization. Scottish Farmer 46(2367): 801. May 28, 1938. (Published by Scottish Agricultural Publishing Co., Ltd., 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

Notes increased use of mechanical power on the farm in the last 25 years and gives returns of a special census of machinery on farms.

Milk Production and Marketing - Scotland

[Wilson, T. G., and Bell, F.A.] Scottish milk production and marketing. Scottish Farmer 46(2365): 724-725. May 14, 1938. (Published by the Scottish Agricultural Publishing Co., Ltd., 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2., Scotland.)

Speeches made at the annual general meeting of registered producers under the Scottish Milk Marketing Scheme.

Monopolies - Rumania

Teodoru, R.D. La Caisse Autonome des monopoles du Royaume de Roumanie. The Autonomous institution of monopolies for the Kingdom of Roumania. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(1): 1-68. January-March 1938. (Issued by Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Published by Imprimeria Natională, Bucharest, Rumania.)
In French and English.

An account of the functions of the above institution and of the production, manufacture, and sale of tobacco in Rumania.

Mortgage Moratorium - Argentina

The mortgage moratorium. Rev. River Plate 84(2421): 11-12. May 6, 1938. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Agent in U.S., S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

This is a translation of an article from La Nación on the mortgage moratorium which came into force in October, 1933 for a period of three years and was extended for a further period of two years, expiring on October 19, 1938. According to a recent mortgage census the total mortgage debts in a state of moratorium amounted to 1,942,000,000 pesos representing 132,000 loans or renewals effected between October 19, 1923 and October 18, 1933 with maturities up to October 19, 1938.

New Deal

Journal of Commerce and Commercial [N.Y.] v.177, no.13,674, Section two, 24pp. July 11, 1938. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

"The New Deal Review Number:"

"The economic legislation of the last five years - an objective analysis."

Partial contents: Government and business - 1933-1938, by the Editor, pp.1,3; New views of role of State mark program, by H.B. Dorau, pp.1, 23; State control idea spreading among nations, by Dr. Ernst Dobelin, pp.1, 22; Credit control - aid to Federal financing chief object, by Dr. Marcus Nadler, p.2; Gold policy - managed dollar experiment abandoned, by John T. Madden, pp.3, 22; Commodity prices-monetary program undermined stability, by Dr. Heinz Luedicke, p.4; Banking-government credit is placed behind structure, by Jules I. Bogen, pp.6, 12; Taxation-burden promises to increase with U.S. deficits, by William Withers, pp.8,12; Labor relations-drastic changes made, by B.C. Goss, pp.10, 11; Silver program - most futile of economic measures, by Herbert M. Bratter, p.11; Anti-trust policy-fresh approach now being prepared, by Willard L. Thorp, p.12; Foreign trade-agreements seek to overcome barriers, by Eugene P. Thomas, p.14; Agriculture-program partly achieved at mounting costs, by E.M. Doran, pp.15,16; Commodity regulation, p.16; and Textile manufacture, p.23.

New Zealand

New Zealand. Round Table, no.111, pp.631-648. June 1938. (May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

State marketing problems, pp.631-634. This section is concerned with milk, the extension of the Government's marketing policy as regards fruits, flax, and honey.

Trade agreements, pp.634-637.

Olive Oil - Italy

Garoglio, Pier Giovanni. Dati analitici e considerazioni sul valore agricolo e industriale delle sanse. *L'Italia Agricola* 75(3): 191-201. March 1938. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

After reviewing the rules which are in force on the classification of olive oil and dealing with the olive hull problem in its relation to the Italian oil industry, the writer sets forth his considerations on the agricultural and industrial value of the hulls, based on a study of those obtained from the Tuscan crop of 1936-37.

Olives - Chile

Soza W., Héctor. Conveniencia de fomentar el cultivo del olivo y organizar la industria del aceite. [Chile] Ministerio de Agricultura, Boletín 4(14): 21-23. October-December 1937. (Published in Santiago de Chile.)

The importance of encouraging olive culture and of organizing the oil industry as part of a complete agrarian program are pointed out. Figures on production and consumption in various countries are given to support the writer's opinions.

Oxford Farming Conference, 1938

Hall, Sir Daniel. The Oxford farming conference, 1938. *Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour.* 44(11): 1052-1062. February 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The Oxford Farming Conference held on January 4-7 differed from its predecessors in its wider scope. Previously, the papers and discussions had dealt mainly with the application of mechanization to farming and with implements; on this occasion the topics were systems of farming and the basic principles of crop production under present-day conditions."

Palm Oil Industry - Netherlands India

v E., G. Expanding N.I. palm oil industry depends on U.S. Far East. *Survey* 7(13): 153-154. June 29, 1938. (Published by American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"In brief the future of the Netherlands Indian palm oil depends to a large extent on American demand which in turn is influenced by the price and adaptability of other fats and oils. Palm oil is suitable in the manufacture of compounds though not indispensable like coconut oil in the manufacture of soap. The most that can be said is that some American demand for palm oil will continue but no estimate of size can be made. There will probably be some decline in the

consumption of palm oil for foodstuffs. Moreover, the United States remains an uncertain market, owing to its protective duties of three cents a pound which can be changed at the expiration of the trade agreement. A lot depends too on the speed with which science finds still new uses for the latest and most promising addition to the economy of Netherlands India."

Peanuts - Cuba

Puga, César de. Debemos consumir aceites cubanos. Revista de Agricultura 21(4): 55-58. April 1938. (Official organ of the Secretary of Agriculture, Habana, Cuba)

Cuba is said to import over 125 million pounds of oils and fats a year. A great saving could be effected through the production of oils at home, as well as the creation of work for 100,000 workers. The Cuban peanut is suggested as a source of high quality oil, and the residue as a rich protein feed for livestock.

Peas, Canned - Labels

Descriptive labels for peas. A report of the Labeling committee, National canners association, Washington, D.C., May 25, 1938. Canning Trade 60(44): 10. June 6, 1938. (Published at 20 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.)

Planning, Agricultural - Czechoslovakia

Witt, Kurt. Die planwirtschaftlichen Bestrebungen in der agrarpolitik der Tschechoslovakei. Osteuropa 13(4): 245-256. January 1938. (Published by Ost-Europa Verlag, Berlin W.35, Germany.) Libr. Cong. The rôle of planning in the agricultural policy of Czechoslovakia is discussed.

Planning, Economic

Howe, J.A. Economic planning and capital values: why government control is unsatisfactory. Annalist 52(1330): 69-70. July 13, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Rural social-economic planning. Plan Age 4(6): 149-184. June 1938. (Published by National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

This number of Plan Age contains a symposium of five papers on rural social-economic planning, as follows: The social elements in land planning, by Carl C. Taylor, pp.149-155; Institutional adjustments in land planning, by Walter E. Packard, pp.156-162; Positive agricultural planning, by Arthur W. Stuart, pp.163-169; Coordinating land-use programs, by M.S. Eisenhower, pp.170-176; Credit as a factor in land planning, by Donald R. Rush, pp.177-184.

Planning, Economic - China

Buss, Claude A. Economic and social planning in China. Sociol. and Social Research 22(6):520-527. July-August 1938. (Published at the University of Southern California, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Planning Organizations - U.S.S.R.

Miller, Jacob. Soviet planning organizations. Slavonic and East European Rev. 16(48): 586-600. April 1938. (Published for the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., 6, Great New Street, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

"The scope of this article is to give a brief account of the structure and purposes of the Soviet planning organs, rather than the methods and processes of making the plans. One part of the system is concerned with the planning of each administrative area of the country as a geographical unit. This may be termed horizontal planning. The other part consists of the planning departments of the economic commissariats, boards and trusts, and plans the country's economic activity by individual industries. This may conveniently be called vertical planning. Both the horizontal and vertical lines of planning lead up to the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R., which, as the economic G.H.Q. of the Soviet Union, will be described in some detail. Parallel to the planning structure is a vast statistical service, an essential part of the planning system."

Population

Baker, O.E. Population prospects and public schools. School Life 23(9): 305-307. May 1938. (Published by the Office of Education, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.)

Population - Eastern Europe

Warriner, Doreen. The population question in Eastern Europe. Slavonic and East European Rev. 16(48): 629-637. April 1938. (Published for the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., 6, Great New Street, London, E.C.4., Eng.)

The author discusses the extent of the decline of per capita agricultural output in Eastern European countries, and the influence of the density of farm population on employment. "In all these countries there is a large body of surplus labour on the land, surplus in the strict sense that it could leave the land without reducing the volume of production, not surplus merely in the sense that it would be unemployed if production were mechanised." The author finds that "the possibility of increasing employment and raising the standard of living in Eastern Europe depends mainly on the possibility of increasing migration to overseas countries".

Population - Louisiana

Smith, T. Lynn. Depopulation of Louisiana's sugar bowl. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 503-509. June 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"This paper presents data showing some of the changes in population which accompanied the decadence of the sugar industry."

Population - Migration

Gist, Noel P., and Clark, Carroll D. Intelligence as a selective factor in rural-urban migrations. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 44(1): 36-58. July 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"Thus far, studies of the selective influences of rural-urban migration have failed to control adequately the cultural factor. Such control was achieved in the study here reported by measurement of the groups to be compared when they were living in the same rural communities before migration had occurred. A sample of 2,544 high-school students was given a standard intelligence test in 1922-23. In 1935 residential data were obtained and the former students were classified as rural and urban. The urban group was in turn divided into four classes according to city size. The urban migrants were found to be superior as measured by the test scores, and their superiority was greatest in cities of metropolitan class. Out-of-state migrants excelled the group remaining in Kansas. The results indicate that the urban environment is exerting a stronger pull upon the abler rural inhabitants of the state, though this selection does not necessarily have any genetic significance." - Abstract, p.36.

Heberle, Rudolph. The causes of rural-urban migration; a survey of German theories. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(6): 932-950. May 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer concludes as follows:

"The factors which appear to us to be really tenable explanations of the exodus from the country may be summarized briefly as follows:

"On the dissolution of the rural household, village, and estate communities, owing to the penetration of capitalism into agriculture, the related emergence of a broad stratum of propertyless agricultural laborers with high mobility, the growth of the social differential between city and country as a result of the differentiation of the rural and urban ways of life, especially as regards technological aspects, particularly the rise of the metropolis as an entirely new social formation, and closely connected therewith the development of urban modes of life and urban institutions

into a generally accepted social ideal held by broad sections of the rural population constitute the 'extra-economic' pre-conditions. The limited capacity of agriculture to absorb additional labor, its decreasing elasticity with increasing production for the market (under conditions of a large surplus of births in agricultural areas) - these are the general economic factors. To these should be added the particular system of land tenure of eastern Germany. This was previously thought to be the real cause of the rural exodus, but it is now evident that it is relevant chiefly to the east-west migration. The weight to be attributed to each factor, however, can only be determined from case to case on the basis of detailed regional investigations."

The organisation of migration for settlement. Internatl. Labour Rev. 37(5): 561-583. May 1938. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

This is a report of "a conference of experts convened by the International Labour Office for the purpose of examining the practical difficulties at present impeding the settlement of immigrants, particularly in the countries of Latin America, and recommending means of reviving this form of inter-continental migration". The conference was held in Geneva from February 28 to March 7, 1938.

Potatoes - Utilization - Germany

Hecht, Kurt. Die verwertung der kartoffelernten. Der Vierjahresplan 2(5): 271-274. May 1938. (Published by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin SW 68, Germany.)

The writer describes the utilization of the German potato crop, comparing its size in 1937 with that in preceding years and bringing out its value as food and animal feed. He emphasizes the importance of stabilizing the market under the Four Year Plan.

Poultry - Great Britain

Report of the Poultry Technical Committee of Great Britain. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 44(12): 1170-1175. March 1938. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Gives the recommendations of the Poultry Technical Committee which was appointed in September, 1935 "to consider the present methods of supply and distribution of hatching-eggs, day-old chicks, and breeding stock in Great Britain, both generally and with particular reference to the reduction of poultry mortality; and to make recommendations for the improvements of those methods."

Price Fixing

Converse, Paul D. Do we want price fixing? Jour. Business Univ. Iowa 18(1): 2-6. October 1937. Published by the College of Commerce, and the Bureau of Business Research. State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.)

Price Fixing - Latvia

Hinna kindlustamine talusaadusile Lätis. Price fixation of farm production in Latvia. Majandusteated 4(20): 377-379. May 24, 1938. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia).

Prices

Clinch, Douglas W. International price levels out of line. Disparity raises question whether ours will rise on Great Britain's fall. Annalist 18(24): 13, June 13, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"International prices of the principal exporting nations were closely in line during the two or three years of greatest prosperity in the late 1920's.

"In the accompanying article, Mr. Clinch... points out how various currency devaluations have tended to restore those price alignments, and suggests that present price disparities are a brake on recovery. He questions whether it is consistent with British policy to maintain for long a price level substantially above ours." - Editorial note.

Disparity in falling prices. Westminster Bank Rev. no.292, pp.3-7. June 1938. (Published at 42, Lothbury, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Eder, George Jackson. Effect of gold price changes upon prices for other commodities. Roy. Statist. Soc. Jour. (n.s.)101(1): 173-187. 1938. (Published at 4, Portugal St., London, W.C.2, Eng.)

"In sum, it is demonstrated: '(1) that prices rose from March 1933 to February 1934, not merely as a result of a fortuitous chronological sequence following the increase in the price of gold, but as a necessary and inevitable consequence thereof; (2) that an increase in the price of gold, however, wherever and whenever this may occur, automatically produces an immediate and corresponding increase in prices for other world staple commodities over and above world prices for those same commodities; measured in terms of gold; and (3) that, by reason of the importance of these said world staple commodities in the manufacture of other goods and in the composition of commodity prices indexes, such an increase in the price of gold will also necessarily and inevitably result in an increase in the general level of prices of all other commodities taken together, over and above the levels that would have existed had it not been for the said rise in the price of gold.'"

Heroy, J.H. Prices and output in the modern economy: experience as basis for 'cooperation.' Annalist 52(1329): 35-36. July 6, 1938. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

A consideration of "the problems, influencing prices, which confront a modern manufacturer."

Die internationalen warenmärkte im frühjahr 1938. Institut für Konjunkturforschung Wochenbericht 11(22/23): 167-178. June 1, 1938. (Published by the Hanscatische Verlagsanstalt. Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A detailed study of the international commodity market for the early part of 1938. The stop in price decline, comparison of prices for raw goods with 1929/30 prices, tendencies of prices of raw goods on the world market, and conditions of the market for individual commodities such as iron and steel, copper, lead, zinc, tin, mineral oil, lumber, cotton, wool, wheat, maize, sugar, butter and coffee, are discussed. Graphs show the prices of raw goods on the world market 1936-1938; prices on the world market of various types of goods 1929/30 and 1937/38; prices of principal raw stuffs 1931-1938; the situation on the international commodity market 1929-1938, showing stocks and prices and purchasing power of raw goods. Tables give the prices of raw goods on the world market at stated periods for 1937 and 1938; and, in general (though the information varies) prices, production and stocks for the agricultural products, namely cotton, wool, wheat, maize, sugar, butter and coffee.

Knudsen, Lila F. Serial or coherent correlation in price series. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 484-488. June 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Waite, Warren C. The association of agricultural price fluctuations. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 33(202): 404-406. June 1938. (Published by the Association. Frederick F. Stephan, Secretary, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

"This note presents an exploratory study of an important group of agricultural prices."

Wolff, Reinhold, and Holthausen, Duncan. The control of retail prices under the fair trade laws. Dun's Rev. 46(2123): 15-22, 44, 46, 47. July 1938. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Accompanied by two tables which show for 50 products sold in New York State drug stores price spread before and after price maintenance contracts and prices before and after resale price maintenance contracts.

Problem Areas - United States

Williams, Pierce. Hard-core unemployment. The challenge of permanently depressed areas. Survey Graphic 27(6): 346-352. June 1938. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

A study of the rural industrial problem areas of the United States.

Prorates, Market

Waugh, Frederick V. Market prorates and social welfare. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 403-416. May 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

This paper is concerned "primarily with prorates which determine how a crop of a given size is to be marketed rather than with prorates which determine how large a crop is to be grown or sold." The writer shows that "it is possible to raise growers' incomes and to benefit the consumer and society in general by certain types of prorates which are definitely intended to establish and maintain different net prices for different parts of the crops."

Public Finance

Boggeri, Maria Luisa, and Sundelson, J. Wilner. Italian theories of fiscal science. Polit. Sci. Quart. 53(2): 249-267. June 1938. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

A "summary of the more important Italian views concerning the problems and status of the science of public finance."

Raw Materials and Foreign Policy

Feis, Herbert. Raw materials and foreign policy. Foreign Affairs 16(4): 574-586. July 1938. (Published by the Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's purpose is to point out "the complex nature of some of the issues involved [in this subject] and the relationships that exist between them."

Relief Data and Submarginality

Landis, Paul H. Relief data as criteria of submarginality. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 488-494. June 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"Published as scientific paper number 362, College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, State College of Washington."

The writer's opening paragraph is quoted: "This article attempts to state and test hypotheses, some of which have been assumed by research groups. The general hypothesis is that relief data may be used profitably as criteria of submarginality. This assumption may be broken down into three propositions; (1) Relief data may be employed as criteria of submarginal land areas, (2) Relief data may be used to locate persons who are submarginal economically because of insufficient capital or equipment or skill in farm management; (3) Relief data are useful as criteria of the culturally submarginal man in the agricultural enterprise."

"The following paragraphs present data in support of these propositions."

Reorganization of State Governments

Edwards, William H. A factual summary of state administrative reorganization. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 19(1): 53-67. June 1938. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Daniel W. Borth, Jr., Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, University, La.)

This paper presents "a summary of what has been done in the first fifteen states to be reorganized." The chief question raised and answered is "To what extent did the reorganization movement actually reorganize the states?"

Research, Agricultural - Great Britain

Dampier, Sir William Cecil. Agricultural research and the work of the Agricultural research council. Jour. Farmers' Club, pt.4, pp.55-61. May 1938. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Discussion, pp.61-73.

Reviews the organization, finance, advisory functions, and agricultural research of the Agricultural Research Council. Statistics and economics are dealt with on p.61.

Article of similar title in Scottish Farmer 46(2364): 684. May 7, 1938.

Rural America

Rural America, v.16, no.5, May 1938. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: A ten-year recreation program, by Weaver W. Pangburn, pp.3-4; Rural fiction goes sociological, by Caroline B. Sherman, pp.5-8; Rehabilitation in the Delta, by Mrs. Alex East, pp.8-9; What plan for youth just out of school? by Samuel Cornelius, pp.10-11; My land and your land, by Walter A. Terpenning, pp.12-15; What is wanting in American rural life today? by Otis Durant Duncan, pp.16-18; Revitalizing rural life, by Ernest E. Stonecipher and Flora E. Holroyd, pp.18-20; The Michigan Country Life Association, by Ernest Burnham, p.24; Preliminary [program of] National rural forum, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, November 2-5, 1938, p.25.

Rural Sociology

Rural Sociology, v.3, no.2, pp.133-246. June 1938. (Published by the Rural Sociological Society of America, T. Lynn Smith, Secty.-Treas., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.)

Partial contents: Types of migratory farm laborers and their movement into the Yakima Valley, Washington, by Richard Wakefield and Paul H. Landis, pp.133-144; Significance of varying population densities and regional development in the ecology of Kansas, by

Roy L. Roberts, pp.145-152; Co-operation as a culture pattern within a community [Howell, Michigan] by C.R. Hoffer, pp.153-158; Personality of individuals and the rural community pattern, by Richard L. Schanck, pp.159-171; Rural-urban differences in the time interval between the marriage of parents and the birth of their first child, Utah County, Utah, by Harold T. Christensen, pp. 172-176; The people of Arizona irrigated areas, by E.D. Tetreau, pp.177-187; The problem of stabilizing the migrant farm laborer of California, by M.R. Benedict, pp.188-194; International co-operation on labor problems in agriculture: the first meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the International Labor Organization, by Lowry Nelson, pp.195-199.

Share-milking Agreements Act- New Zealand

The Share-milking Agreements Act. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 56(4): 239-240. Apr. 20, 1938. (Published by New Zealand Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington.)

Gives some of the provisions of the above Act "which came into force on 15th March, 1938, and which is administered by the Labour Department, is to make provision for safe-guarding the interests of share-milkers under share-milking agreements."

Social Security Program - Oklahoma

Browning, Grace A. The effect of a social-security assistance program on the poor farms of a western state [Oklahoma] Social Serv. Rev. 12(1): 51-68. March 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Social Work, Rural

Smick, A.A. Training for rural social work. Sociol. and Social Research 22(6): 538-544. July-August 1938. (Published at the University of Southern California, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

"An analysis and evaluation of the problem of providing training facilities for rural social workers."

Soil Erosion Control - Legislation

Hockley, H.A., and Walker, Herman, Jr. 1937 state legislation for control of soil erosion. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(2): 210-217. May 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"All told, this mass of legislation means that half the states of the Union, comprising even a larger proportion of the total rural land area in which erosion is particularly a menace, have in one year given clear recognition to an active public interest in the control of soil erosion."

Soy Beans - Control - Manchuria

To control supply of soya beans. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(10): 2-3.
May 15, 1938. (Published by G. Harmsen, Harbin, Manchoukuo.)

"With a view to promoting export trade, the Manchoukuo Government may shortly enforce a plan to control the supply, both within the country and to foreign States, of soya beans... The original plan to increase the soya bean output... will be revised so that the output may be increased to 5 million tons a year after 1941, the concluding year of the five-year program... The Government authorities appear to be planning to embark shortly upon the State control of the exportation and price of soya beans."

State Farms - U.S.S.R.

Ladejinsky, W. Soviet state farms. II. Polit. Sci. Quart. 55(2): 207-232. June 1938. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

Subtopics of this article, the first part of which was published in the March 1938 number of the Quarterly, are: The low water-mark of the State farms; organization and aim of political departments; the search for causes and remedies; recent developments; costs and returns; and conclusions.

Statistics

Olmos Castro, Amalio. La estadística es ciencia exacta y de previsión. Gaceta Algodonera 15(171): 30-35. April 30, 1938. (Published in Buenos Aires. Agent in U.S. Elias M. Saravia, 15 Park Row, New York City.)

This is a discussion of statistics as an exact science and a means of prevision, and of its importance in war and peace-time national organization. The writer takes up briefly the historical aspects of statistics, the concept of statistics, statistical interpretation and unity, and its use in war.

Statistics - Bombay

Karve, D.G. A review of Bombay official statistical publications for 1935-36. Sankhya; the Indian Jour. Statis. 3(3): 303-306. May 1938. (Published at Presidency College, Calcutta, India. Agents: P.S. King & Son, Ltd., London, Eng.)

Statistics, Agricultural

Deutsche wirtschaftszahlen 1928 bis 1937. Wirtschaft und Statistik 18. Jahrg. Nr. 9. 1938. Sonderbeilage. 27pp. (Issued by [Germany] Statistisches Reichsamt. Published by Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Paul Schmidt, Berlin, S.W.68, Germany.)

Section A, dealing with the German Reich (excluding Austria) includes figures for each year, 1928 through 1937, on crop area and yield for rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, turnips for feed, wine-growing, hop-culture, industrial tobacco-growing, flax, rape; figures on cattle; the dairy industry; animals slaughtered; fish production; land settlement; textile industry production; foodstuffs industry; exchanges of landed estates; foreign trade; value and volume of imports and exports; index prices of various types of products based on a 1913 norm; per capita consumption of various products.

Section B. gives similar information for Austria.

Statistics, Agricultural - Italy

Mortara, Giorgio. Osservazioni sulla comparabilità delle statistiche agrarie italiane per gli ultimi anni (a proposito del nuovo catasto agrario). *Giornale degli Economisti* 53(5): 416-422. May 1938. (Published at Via del Tritone, 66, Rome (104), Italy.)

Observations are made on the comparability of Italian agricultural statistics for recent years, as a result of the new survey made by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica to correct previous figures given for the year 1929. Tables are given to show the differences between the original figures and those obtained by the Istituto, for the production of various agricultural products, and the production of grain in the various provinces. It is suggested that production data, at least for the principal products, be calculated for the years 1923-1928 as well.

Statistics, Agricultural - United States

Brandt, Karl. A national audit of farm output needed. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 20(2): 482-484. May 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Sugar

Zuckerrübe gegen zuckerrohr. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(20): 153-154. May 10, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg 56, Germany.)

An analysis of the sugar-beet situation in relation to cane-sugar production in Germany and Europe since the World War. Graphs and tables show world sugar-production 1900 to the present; proportion of beet-sugar in world sugar-production 1900 to the present; the export surplus of sugar of the chief European beet-sugar export countries, 1912/13-1913/14, 1924/25-1925/26, 1930/31, 1935/36, and 1936/37; and the utilization of the German sugar-beet crop, 1909/13 to 1937.

Sugar - Cuba

La Zafra de Cuba. Revista de Agricultura 21(4): 108-109. April 1938.
(Official organ of the Secretary of Agriculture, Habana, Cuba)
Observations on the 1938 Cuban sugar crop which attained a level of production not reached since 1917 and 1925.

Sugar - Germany

Behrens, Gustav. Die bedeutung der zuckerrübe. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, No.20, pp.1-2. May 20, 1938. (Published by the Reichsnährstand Verlags- G.m.b.H., Linienstrasse 139/140, Berlin No. 4, Germany.)

Address "Zum XII. Internationalen Kongress der europäischen Rübenanbauer".

This paper, which was delivered at the International Congress of European Beet Producers, takes up the position of the sugar-beet in world economy, and traces the history of beet-sugar production in Germany in its relation to cane-sugar production, from the World War to the present.

Sugar Cane - India

Sarkar, B.N. A short history of sugarcane cultivation in Bihar up to the middle of the 19th century. Agr. and Live-stock. India 8(2): 167-173. March 1938. (Published in Delhi, India.)

Supply Analysis

Cassels, J.M., and Malenbaum, Wilfred. Doubts about statistical supply analysis. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 448-461. May 1938. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secty.-Treas., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"The purpose of the present paper is to emphasize again, by reference to the results of a specific research project, the two most fundamental difficulties which limit the possibilities of developing in economics precise empirical laws corresponding to those which are the pride of the simple physical and biological sciences: first, the complexity of the phenomena with which our statistical analyses must deal; and second, the actual inconstancy over time of many of the basic relations with which our studies are concerned."

Conflicting results of two studies of milk prices, one by the present writer, and one by Mordecai Ezekiel and others are examined.

Fowler, R.F. The diagrammatical representation of elasticity of supply. Economica (n.s.)5(18): 213-229. May 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Sweden

Social problems and policies in Sweden. Commemorating the Tercentenary anniversary of the first settlement of swedes in America, on the shores of the Delaware. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 197: 1-249. May 1938. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Economic progress in Sweden, by Bertil Ohlin, pp.1-6; The standard of living in Sweden, by Richard Sterner, pp.7-19; The administration of social welfare, by Sven Skogh, pp.20-24; The financial policy during depression and boom, by Ernst Wigforss, pp.25-39; The labor market and its regulation, by Sven Skogh, pp.40-46; The unemployment policy, by Gustav Möller, pp.47-71 [agricultural price policy, pp.66-68]; Home ownership in Sweden, by Waldemar Svensson, pp.154-159; Social housing policy in Sweden, by Alf Johansson, pp.160-170; The consumer cooperative movement in Sweden, by Mauritz Bonow, pp.171-184; Agricultural cooperation in Sweden, by G.R. Ytterborn, pp.185-199; Population problems and policies, by Gunnar Myrdal, pp.200-215; Adult education in Sweden, by Ragnar Lund, pp.232-242; Bibliography, compiled by Roy V. Peel, pp.243-249.

Technological Trends and Social Planning

Meyer, Gerhard. Note on technological trends and social planning. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(6): 951-962. May 1938. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This is a note on "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions (report of the Subcommittee on Technology to the National Resources Committee, June 1937)."

An Abstract as given on p.951 is as follows:

"While certain parts of the report on technological trends and national policy represent distinct contributions, the section 'Social Aspects of Technology' is deficient in the following respects: insufficient treatment of the scientific predictability of inventions, of their social consequences and their social preconditions, serious gaps as to relevant socio-economic problems, and lack of clarity concerning the relationships between 'technique' and 'planning.' Especially the conception of social planning as merely a one sided adjustment of social activities and institutions to allegedly objective technological trends - a notion which seems to underly some contributions - is both unsatisfactory and dangerous."

A comment on this note, by S. McKee Rosen is given on pp.962-963.

Technological Unemployment

McCracken, H.L. Technological unemployment: possibilities for re-absorption. Jour. Business Univ. Iowa 18(3): 6-10. December 1937. (Published by the College of Commerce, and the Bureau of Business Research, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa) Photostat in Pan. Coll.

Tenancy

Coulter, John Lee. What is next for the tenant farmers? National Grange Monthly 35(6): 10. June 1938. (Published in Springfield, Mass.)

A radio address in which the speaker points to a solution of the tenant problem after discussing the problems. In his opinion the solution is to remove the causes of the tenant system. "That solution is, first, to encourage a type of farming, in the regions of high tenancy, with diversification, rotation of crops and otherwise improved agriculture displacing extreme cash-crop practices; and second, a plan to assure domestic price levels for products which are sold, whether these are sold in the world market or used in the domestic markets..."

Tenancy - Arkansas

Randall, C.C. The landlord tenant problem in Arkansas. Nation's Agr. 13(7): 3, 14. June 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"There are only two ways to raise the standard of living on Arkansas farms materially. One way is through higher prices for farm products. And not only higher prices, but prices that are on a par with those the farmer pays for the commodities he has to buy. In other words, a higher purchasing power for the farm dollar..."

"The only other way is to increase the size of each family's farming business, to give them enough land, whether they be landowners or tenants, that they can take advantage of a type of production that will require less manual labor per dollar income. Such a system of production would, of course, include raising food and feed for home use."

In conclusion the author states that the landowners and tenants alike must face the common problem of increasing the size of the individual family's farming business, "and must face the fact that the South's one crop system of farming is an uneconomic system, or they must resign themselves to continued low incomes and standards of living in the South."

Also published in Iowa Bureau Farmer, v.2, no.6, pp.11-12. June 1938.

Tenancy - Iowa

Let tenant keep half. Wallaces Farmer and Iowa Homestead 63(13): 425. June 18, 1938. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.)

Presents the results of the Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead survey as to "whether the farmers would 'like to see the Iowa legislature pass a law limiting the landlord's lien to half of the total production of the farm for the current year.'" Briefly the results are: Tenants - 73% yes; 6% no; 21% undecided. Owners - 43% yes; 20% no; 37% undecided. All farmers - 61% yes; 14% no; 25% undecided.

Tenancy - North Carolina

Williams, R.M. Recent developments in tenancy programs in North Carolina. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(2): 208-210. May 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Developments in the rural-rehabilitation, supervised-loan program, and the North Carolina Tenant Security Farms program of the Farm Security Administration. Under the recently enacted Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, "the New Tenant Purchase Section of the FSA is following the plans of this project except that under the new program a direct loan is now made to the tenant with which he may purchase and improve a family-sized farm."

Tenancy and Mobility - South Carolina

Williams, B.O. Mobility and farm tenancy. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 14(2): 207-208. May 1938. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This paper does not give "a factual presentation of mobility and farm tenancy, but rather an interpretation of some ideas growing out of the experiences of the writer in making a number of investigations and in studying the materials published in this field in recent years." It gives some of the findings of South Carolina studies on mobility of farmers. In conclusion the writer states that "what the farmers of this country need is a good leasing system that will enable those who rent land to obtain greater stability, and with that a greater economic and social security."

Textile Raw Materials - Germany

Die rohstoffversorgung der deutschen textilindustrie. Berlin. Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Wochenbericht 11(10): 59-61. Mar. 9, 1938. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Production of raw materials for the German textile industry.

Germany's production of textile raw materials is said to have increased in 1937 to cover 28 percent of her total requirements. Tables show the percentage of textile raw materials produced in Germany at ten-year intervals from 1870 to 1900, in 1913 and 1925, and annually from 1932 to 1937; Germany's supply of textile raw materials, 1932-1937; and domestic production of textile raw materials, 1925, 1928, 1933, 1936, 1937.

Three-year Plan - Venezuela

Powers, Albert J. Venezuelan three-year plan. Commerce Repts. no.24, pp.538,540. June 11, 1938. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

"A Three-Year Plan of social, economic, and cultural development of Venezuela will be launched July 1, 1938. The plan... has for its primary objectives the expansion of agricultural and industrial production, a lowering of the cost of living, increased public health and educational facilities, and the stimulation of selected immigration and colonization...

"Agriculture will be aided by the continuance of the subsidies on exports of principal farm produce, by the creation of 23 model farms for demonstration purposes, studies of the agricultural resources of the country... financial assistance through the Banco Agrícola y Pecuário, irrigation development, and the construction of numerous roads and railroads to facilitate distribution and lower transportation costs..." The stock-raising industry will be encouraged.

Tobacco - Cuba

Monteagudo, Rafael Abadal. Puntos esenciales que ha de contener una ley tabacalera. Revista de Agricultura 21(4): 116-122. April 1938. (Official organ of the Secretary of Agriculture, Habana, Cuba)

It is suggested that a law which would effectively control the production, consumption and exportation of tobacco would be an ideal one, because through a knowledge of these three factors, exact figures could be prepared without the need for taking account of other unnecessary and complicated details. The difference between production, and export and consumption would give the surplus or stock at hand and would regulate plantings. The creation of a special fund for financing the small tobacco grower is another need, according to the author.

Tobacco - Monopoly

Blondeaux, Léon. Le tabac et les allumettes. Société de Statistique de Paris, Journal 79(5): 139-144; (6): 147-161. May-June 1938. (Published by Berger-Levrault, 5, Rue Auguste-Comte (VIe), Paris, France)

The writer takes up the definition and function of statistics; the objection to monopolies; the history of tobacco taxation in France since the introduction of tobacco in 1560; tobacco consumption as linked with the customs of a country, the habits of the people, type of occupation, climate, temperature and health of the individual, all of which create forces whose resultant is the expenditure in money or in weight of tobacco; tobacco in the budget; consumption of the product; and statistics as employed for improving certain manufactures by the use of bounties to workers, and as an aid in fixing the salaries of personnel in the State Manufactures. His object is to set forth the advantage of tobacco to the consumer and the institution of a monopoly to the Treasury.

Résultat de l'exploitation de l'industrie du tabac dans différents pays en 1926, pp.161-174, gives statistics for this article compiled by various people, showing the result of exploitation of the tobacco industry in various countries in 1926.

Tobacco - Monopoly - Spain

Spain... Reform of the tobacco monopoly. Economist 131(4948): 714.

June 25, 1938. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The Spanish Government has declared void the agreement with the Spanish Licensed Tobacco Company and "a new concern called 'Monopolio de Tabacos y Fosforos' has been set up to regulate the production, importation, manufacture and distribution of tobacco, matches, and lighters."

Trade, Foreign - Germany

Grundlagen und entwicklungstendenzen des deutsch-italienischen waren-austauschs. Institut für Konjunkturforschung Wochenbericht 11(19): 147-150. May 11, 1938. (Published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A study of the development and tendencies of the German-Italian foreign trade. Tables show the trade between Germany and Italy 1929-1938, according to both German and Italian figures; German-Italian trade for 1937 according to the chief commodities; Greater Germany's (includes Austria) trade with Italy 1937 and January-February 1938; Austria's chief imports and exports from and to Italy, 1937; and a graph illustrates the trend of German-Italian trade 1929-1938.

Oberascher, Leonhard. Die dynamik des deutschen aussenhandels.

Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(22): 743-746. June 3, 1938. (Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

An exposition of the dynamics of Germany's foreign trade, giving the ratio of exports to imports 1929, 1933 and 1937 and the meaning of the figures; the sections of the world to which goods were exported and the percent of the total sent to each section; shifts in the direction of these imports, 1929, 1933, 1936 and 1937; shifts in the direction of exports of wrought goods 1929, 1933 and 1936 under the old classification, and 1936 and 1937 under the new classification with the percentage exported to East Europe; the German Eastern trade, imports and exports, 1929, 1933, 1936 and 1937 for Austria and Czechoslovakia, northeast Europe, Russia, the Scandinavian countries, and the southeastern states; and trends in exports and imports, January-April, 1937 and 1938 for Italy, Spain and Portugal, northeast Europe, Russia, the Scandinavian countries, the southeastern states and Czechoslovakia.

Trade, Foreign - United States

Gross, Herbert. Theorie und wirklichkeit der amerikanischen handels-politik. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 23(22): 746-749. June 3, 1938. (Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

A discussion of the theory and effectiveness of the United States' trade policy as directed by Secretary Hull. Its principles which aim at breaking down trade barriers under the most favored nation policy, result, according to the author, in a policy which has for positive aspect an approach to the British Empire, and for its negative one, the denial of the totalitarian states. Each step he feels, takes it from its original purpose.

Trade, International

Condliffe, J. B. The value of international trade. *Economica* (n.s.) 5(18): 123-137. May 1938. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

"Inaugural lecture delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science, March 9th, 1938."

Present international tensions. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* 198: 1-142. July 1938. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Trade barriers and their effects on the consumer, by Alexander V. Dye, pp.22-26; National planning as affecting trade barriers, by Leland Rex Robinson, pp. 27-34; The consequences of trade barriers, by Henry F. Grady, pp.35-42; Trade barriers and their consequences, by George Fort Milton, pp.43-47; A critique of the trade agreements program, by William R. Castle, pp.48-52; The haves and the have-nots, a breeding factor of war, by Rene Seydoux, pp.53-58; Agricultural productivity and pressure of population, by Ellsworth Huntington, pp.73-92; Levels of living and population pressure, by Warren S. Thompson and P.K. Whelpton, pp.93-100; The Philippines and our Asiatic position, by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., pp.133-142.

Samuelson, Paul R. Welfare economics and international trade. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 28(2): 261-266. June 1938. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Trade, Interstate - Statistics

Ghose, D.C. Inter-provincial trade statistics. *Sankhyā; the Indian Jour. Statis.* 3(3): 291-294. May 1938. (Published at Presidency College, Calcutta, India. Agents: P.S. King & Son. Ltd., London, Eng.)

An examination of inter-state trade statistics of the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Trade Agreements

Clapp, Alston, Sr. Increasing the income of the farm family through the success of the trade agreements program. *Acco Press* 16(5): 9-11. May 1938. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.)

Address, Texas farm program over radio station KPRC, Houston, April 16, 1938.

The needs of the South, foreign markets and lower tariffs, are discussed in relation to the trade agreements program.

Grady, Henry F. The parts benefit the whole. Tariff commissioner argues that the results of trade agreements cannot justly be viewed as isolated losses and gains. Christian Sci. Monitor Weekly Mag. Sec. June 8, 1938, p.5. (Published in Boston, Mass.)

Hawkins, Harry C. The trades agreements program. Jour. Business, Univ. Iowa 18(4): 3-6. February 1938. (Published by the College of Commerce, and the Bureau of Business Research, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Pasvolsky, Leo. Putting new life in world trade. Country Gent. 108 (7): 9, 60-61, 62. July 1938. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Saerchinger, Cesar. The Anglo-Irish agreement. The Story behind the Headlines. Bull. 1(9): 5-14. May 3, 1938. (Published by Columbia University press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"The Anglo-Irish trade and defense agreement" provides "for free cööperation in the defense of the British Isles and economic collaboration on a complementary basis of exchange."

Sayre, Francis Bowes. Trade agreements and the farmer. Nation's Agr. 13(7): 7, 14-15. June 1938. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Trade Barriers, State

Buell, Raymond Leslie. Death by tariff. Fortune 18(2): 32-35, 88-90. August 1938. (Published at Time & Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.)

"U.S. democratic economy presumes free trade between the states. But this principle, fundamental to prosperity, is now being violated: protectionism, turning inward, has been invoked by state against state, industry against industry. Dr. Buell... here portrays its disastrous effects upon domestic trade. With special reference to milk, liquor, and the fantastic war between butter and oleomargarine."

U.S.S.R.

Russian Economic Notes, no.363, Apr. 15, 1938. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Success in mechanizing agriculture and future prospects, pp.1-3 [abstract of an article in the Moscow "Pravda" of

Feb. 11]; Financing of the machine-tractor station, pp.4-6 [abstract of a decree and editorial comment on it as given in two Russian publications]; Foundations of collective farm stockraising, pp.6-7 [abstract of an article in the Moscow "Izvestia" of Feb. 8, 1938.]

The Russian economic system. Commonwealth 14(27, pt.2): 71-94. July 5, 1938. (Published by the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Calif.)

Partial contents: The strength of the Russian economic system, by Hildren Russell Gibson, pp.73-77; The weakness of the Russian economic system, by R.T. Feeley, pp.77-79; Report on Russian economic system, by Section on economics, pp.81-90.

Wages - Argentina

Maté-growing in Argentina. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(7): 187-188. May 16, 1938. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U.S. by branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

"On 21 March 1938 the Argentine Minister of Agriculture addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior drawing the latter's attention to the rates of wages paid to workers employed in agricultural undertakings in the territory of Misiones, which are chiefly engaged in growing maté under State supervision."

Warehousing, Field

Anderson, George E. Field warehouse financing. Banking 30(12): 23. June 1938. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

[Gibson, A.T.] How field warehousing fits into today's trends. Canner 87(2): 14. June 18, 1938. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Summary of an address delivered before the forty-third congress of the National Association of Credit Men in San Francisco.

Weather and Crops

Ackerman, Edward A. Influences of climate on the cultivation of citrus fruits. Geogr. Rev. 28(2): 289-302. April 1938. (Published by the American Geographical Society of New York, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

Ramdas, L.A., and Kalankar, R.J. Statistical investigations on crop-weather relationships in India. Sankhyā; the Indian Jour. Statis. 3(3): 285-290. May 1938. (Published at Presidency College, Calcutta, India. Agents: P.S. King & Son, Ltd., London, Eng.)

Review of work done in India during the last three decades, particularly by the Statistical Branch of the Agricultural Meteorology Section at Poona. Among their works the following are reviewed: Influence of weather and prices on the cotton acreage in the Bombay Presidency, influence of weather on the yield per acre of cotton in the Bombay Presidency, analysis of yield data recorded at experimental farms, analysis of meteorological data having an indirect bearing on agriculture, and precision observations on weather and crops.

Wheat

Farnsworth, Helen C., and Working, Holbrook. World wheat survey and outlook May 1938. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 14(8): 319-358. May 1938. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Contents: Wheat supplies; evidence on consumption; international trade; prices and spreads; outlook for trade; outlook for carry-overs; prospects for 1938 crops; new controls in United States; outlook for prices; appendix tables.

Langberg, Oscar. An overflowing granary. World crop reports scanned as Secretary Wallace seeks markets for U.S. wheat - his task knottier than one Pharaoh gave Joseph. Com. and Finance 27(8): 245,267-268. July 1938. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Michener, Carroll K. A worm's-eye view of our foreign trade in wheat and flour. Northwest. Miller and American Baker 15(6): 33, 45. June 1, 1938. (Published at 118 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Radio address over KSTP, Minneapolis on May 23, during Foreign Trade Week.

Uhlmann, Fred. Exportation of wheat. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(11): 478-479. June 8, 1938. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Association, at Amarillo, Texas, May 23, 1938.

In this discussion of the exportation of United States wheat Mr. Uhlmann includes consideration of the part Chicago plays in wheat export transactions, reviews historical events up to the time the United States became important in international wheat trade, and changing methods in exporting wheat. Other subjects considered include: difficulties which arose after the war; effect of Government legislation; future exports; acreage reduction; and monetary conditions.

Also published in Northwest. Miller 194(6): 13,22-23. May 25, 1938, with title "Our Place in the World's Wheat Trade"; and in Southwest. Miller 17(13): 21,42. May 24, 1938, with title "American Wheat Exportation and Production."

Wheat market prospects. Statist 131(3147): 938-939. June 18, 1938.
(Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Wheat - France

Laulanié, R. de. Comment seront éliminés les excédents de blé de la récolte 1938? L'Agriculture Pratique 102(16): 549-551. April 16, 1938. (Published at 26, Rue Jacob, Paris (VI^e), France)

A discussion of the means of handling the wheat surplus of the 1938 crop. The question arises whether production should be limited or whether the sale of eventual surpluses should be controlled by suitable means. No faultless solution is given, since the collection of a tax on surpluses and the establishment of stocks have certain difficulties.

Wheat - Improvement and Testing

Parker, John H. Wheat improvement and the crop testing plan. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 80(12): 543. June 22, 1938. (Published at 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Wheat improvement and crop testing are discussed in this article under the following sub-topics; Crop testing; The Canadian crop testing plan; Beginning wheat testing in Kansas; A "master plot"; and The crop testing plan really works.

Wheat - Prices

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In this study "an attempt is made to interpret the course of wheat prices on the principal world wheat markets, particularly the British, with a view to isolating such price movements as seem inexplicable in the light of changing supply-demand relationships on the world wheat market." It is in six parts: I. Preliminary considerations; II. British import prices; III. Prices in exporting countries; IV. Prices during the period 1924-25 to 1929-30; V. Prices in the period of monetary disturbance; VI. Summary and conclusions.

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"The history of wheat yields for a sixteen-year period 1921-36 on a large and representative number of farms in thirteen municipalities in south central Saskatchewan was obtained in an economic survey of the area in 1937 in connection with the classification of the land on its use capabilities. In the thirteen municipalities

the average yield of wheat for the last eight years 1929-36 (excluding 1937) of 5.6 bushels per acre was but 28.6 percent of the average yield obtained in the preceding eight-year period 1921-28. Of 10,960 wheat crops seeded from 1921 to 1936, 30.2 percent were failures and 4.2 percent might be described as bumpers. The most failures were reported in 1931 when 85.8 percent of the seeded crops failed. A study of yield histories shows an association between the texture of the soil and the average yield of wheat. The yield of the dark brown clay soils held up during the drought period to a marked degree when compared with lighter textured soils. Crop failures were closely associated with the texture of the soil on which the crops were grown."

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